



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/37/100
15 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

thirty-seventh session

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

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1/ The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session is subject to any decision that the General Assembly may take at its resumed thirty-sixth session (see decision 36/461).

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3/ The wording of this item is subject to change as a result of any decision that the General Assembly may take at its resumed thirty-sixth session (see decision 36/462).

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1982 (A/37/50) and updated on 15 April 1982 (A/37/50/Rev.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.
2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 23 July 1982 (A/37/150).
3. An addendum to this document (A/37/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).
4. The thirty-seventh session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 21 September 1982, at 3 p.m.

II. ANNOTATED LIST

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

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.14), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 4/

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

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

3. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly:

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 5/ the General Assembly appointed the following States to be members of the Credentials Committee: China, Ghana, Netherlands, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America (decision 36/301).

At that session, the General Assembly approved the two reports of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 36/2 A and B).

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

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

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

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

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

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

- (a) African States;
- (b) Asian States;

5/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 3):

- (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/36/517 and Add.1;
- (b) Amendment: A/36/L.2 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 36/2 A and B;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.1, 3, 4 and 103.

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

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

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. 6/

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

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

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

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

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

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (c) One representative from a Latin American State;
- (d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

6/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 4):

- (a) Decision 36/302;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.1.

(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

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

- (a) Two representatives from African States;
- (b) One representative from an Asian State;
- (c) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (d) One representative from a Latin American State;
- (e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

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

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

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II. 7/

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

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

7/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 5):

- (a) Decision 36/303;
- (b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/36/PV.1, A/SPC/36/SR.1, A/C.2/36/SR.1, A/C.3/36/SR.1, A/C.4/36/SR.1, A/C.5/36/SR.1, A/C.6/36/SR.1;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.2.

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

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

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The names of the States which have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. 8/

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 9/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/36/503) without discussion (decision 36/436).

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

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work:

- (a) Report of the General Committee
- (b) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly

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

8/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 6):

- (a) Decision 36/304;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.2.

9/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 7):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/503;
- (b) Decision 36/436;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1982 (A/37/50) and updated on 15 April 1982 (A/37/50/Rev.1). The provisional agenda for the thirty-seventh session (A/37/150) will appear on 23 July 1982.

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

Supplementary items

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

The supplementary list (A/37/200) will be issued on 27 August 1982.

Additional items

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

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

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

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

At the thirty-seventh session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued as document A/BUR/37/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 10/

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

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

Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, following the consideration by the General Committee of the report of the Secretary-General on rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly (A/34/320), adopted a number of provisions, reproduced in annex VI to the rules of procedure, concerning the organization of sessions, the work of the Main Committees, documentation, resolutions, the planning of meetings and subsidiary organs of the Assembly (decision 34/401). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, established an Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs, under the chairmanship of the President of the thirty-fourth session, to review the question of the continuation of subsidiary organs with a view to making recommendations thereon to the Assembly at

10/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 8):

- (a) Provisional agenda: A/36/150;
- (b) Supplementary list: A/36/200/Rev.1;
- (c) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/36/1;
- (d) Reports of the General Committee: A/36/250 and Add.1 and 2;
- (e) Agenda: A/36/251 and Add.1 and 2;
- (f) Allocation of agenda items: A/36/252 and Add.1 and 2;
- (g) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/36/537 and Add.1 and 2;
- (h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/787;
- (i) Resolution 36/117 A and decisions 36/401 to 36/403 and 36/461;
- (j) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/36/SR.1-4;
- (k) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.44, 55 and 60;
- (l) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.4, 28, 40 and 46.

its thirty-fifth session, on the understanding that the Committee would work on the basis of consensus (decision 34/401, para. 35).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Subsidiary Organs (A/35/45), declared as a temporary measure, with certain exceptions, a one-year moratorium on the establishment of new subsidiary organs; decided that the preparatory work for special United Nations conferences should be carried out by existing organs; decided that, in order that the limited resources available might be used in the most efficient manner, the duration of the sessions of subsidiary organs of the Assembly should be reduced, whenever possible, taking into account the experience of past sessions; requested subsidiary organs to make a greater effort to schedule their meetings on a biennial basis; requested the Committee on Conferences to take the above provisions duly into account in the preparation of future calendars of conferences and meetings; and decided to review at its thirty-sixth session the implementation of the resolution (resolution 35/5).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decided to extend until the end of 1982 the moratorium on the establishment of new subsidiary bodies of the Assembly, as declared in paragraph 1 of its resolution 35/5 (resolution 36/117 A, sect. I).

9. General debate

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

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

At the thirty-sixth session, 29 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/36/PV.5-33), during which 139 speakers took the floor. 11/ The minimum length of statements was 8 minutes and the maximum 82 minutes, the average length being 35 minutes. 12/

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

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

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

11/ At the thirty-fifth session, 30 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 145 speakers took the floor.

12/ At the thirty-fifth session, the minimum length of statements was 11 minutes and the maximum 94 minutes, the average length being 34 minutes.

At its thirty-sixth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 36/437).

At the thirty-seventh session, the report of the Secretary-General will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/37/1).

11. Report of the Security Council

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1980 to 15 June 1981 (decision 36/438).

At the thirty-seventh session, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1981 to 15 June 1982, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/37/2).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/36/1);
- (b) Decision 36/437;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

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

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/36/2);
- (b) Decision 36/438;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

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

The report considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session covered the organizational session for 1981 and the first and second regular sessions of 1981. 15/

15/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/36/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) World population situation in 1981: A/36/117;
 - (ii) Assistance to refugees in Somalia: A/36/136 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
 - (iii) Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror: A/36/209 and Add.1 and 2;
 - (iv) Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: A/36/214;
 - (v) Situation of refugees in the Sudan: A/36/216 and Add.1;
 - (vi) Results of the 1980 International Symposium on the Mobilization of Personal Savings in Developing Countries: A/36/239;
 - (vii) Exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products: A/36/255;
 - (viii) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/36/305;
 - (ix) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/36/342;
 - (x) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: A/36/355;
 - (xi) Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: A/36/423;

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/37/3 and addenda), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3/Rev.1).

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

(continued)

- (xii) Contributions by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action: A/36/513;
 - (xiii) United Nations Trust Fund for Chile: A/36/560;
 - (xiv) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories: A/36/648;
 - (xv) Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala: A/36/705;
 - (xvi) Question of human rights relating to the case of Mr. Ziad Abu Eain: A/36/855;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
- (i) Global strategy for health for all by the year 2000: A/36/148;
 - (ii) World Tourism Conference: A/36/236;
 - (iii) Reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa: A/36/354;
 - (iv) Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers: A/36/383;
 - (v) Observation of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A/36/500;
 - (vi) The right to education: A/36/524;
 - (vii) Proposals on arrangements for the management of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: A/36/540;
 - (viii) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/36/562;

World Communications Year

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988 and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and other specialized agencies concerned, to propose for consideration one year during the Decade as a World Communications Year and to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979 a report containing a detailed programme of measures and activities to be carried out during such a Year (resolution 32/160).

At its second regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council, having

(continued)

- (ix) World Communications Year: A/36/585;
- (x) Protection of human rights in Chile: A/36/594;
- (xi) Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador: A/36/608;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/691 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1;
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/792;
- (f) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/36/681;
- (g) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/36/787, A/36/811, A/36/834, A/36/843;
- (h) Resolutions 36/40 to 36/43, 36/52, 36/67, 36/70, 36/117 A, 36/151 to 36/171, 36/173, 36/174, 36/176 to 36/178, 36/180 and 36/227 and decisions 36/434, 36/435, 36/440 and 36/450 to 36/452;
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.4, 7-10, 16, 18, 20, 21, 25-28, 32, 35, 39, 41, 42, 45 and 46;
- (j) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.56-58, 60-70, 72 and 73;
- (k) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/36/SR.9-12;
- (l) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.66, 67, 73, 76, 79, 80 and 82;
- (m) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.64, 70, 84, 93, 101, 103 and 105.

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considered the report of the Secretary-General (E/1979/87), deferred a decision on the scope, proposed programme of activities and organizational structure for the World Communications Year to its second regular session of 1980 and requested the Secretary-General to consult with Member States on these matters and report thereon to the Council at that session (decision 1979/63).

At its second regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General containing the proposed programme of activities for a World Communications Year and comments thereon (E/1979/87, E/1980/65), recommended to the General Assembly that 1983 would be an appropriate year for the celebration of a World Communications Year, provided that the arrangements necessary for its financing had been made, based on the principle of voluntary contributions; and recommended that the programme of activities and the scope of the Year should be based on activities at the national and international level and should focus on communications infrastructures (resolution 1980/69).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the arrangements made by the Economic and Social Council concerning the programmes, organization, co-ordination and mobilization of resources to meet the requirements for a World Communications Year, as outlined in resolution 1980/69, and requested the Council to make appropriate proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, following its evaluation of the report on the state of preparations for the Year, in particular on the financial resources that would be available and on programmes that might be of interest to the international community, particularly the developing countries (resolution 35/109).

At its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly should proclaim 1983 as "World Communications Year: Development of Communications Infrastructures", provided that all preliminary arrangements for its financing from voluntary contributions had been finalized before the adoption of the final decision; and invited the Secretary-General of ITU in preparing for the Year to co-operate closely with the competent organizations and agencies in the United Nations system (resolution 1981/60).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly endorsed the proposal made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1981/60 and proclaimed 1983 World Communications Year: Development of Communications Infrastructures, with ITU serving as the lead agency for the Year and having responsibility for co-ordinating the interorganizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies; invited the competent organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General of ITU, within their respective terms of reference, for the implementation of the programme for the Year; also invited Governments and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Year; appealed to governmental authorities and appropriate organizations to make circuits available for reporting on the activities of the Year through existing means of information, including radio and television broadcasts, in collaboration with those authorities; and requested the Secretary-General of ITU to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Council, on the state of preparations for the Year (resolution 36/40).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General of ITU called for under resolution 36/40.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly urged the relevant agencies, organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary steps, in consultation and co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the full implementation of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on assistance to the Palestinian people; strongly urged all parties concerned to facilitate the full implementation of all the projects approved by the Governing Council of UNDP at its twenty-sixth session; requested UNDP to undertake direct execution of the projects in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, in co-ordination with the relevant local Palestinian organizations and bodies; also requested that United Nations assistance to the Palestinian people in the Arab host countries should be rendered through the specialized agencies, programmes, organs and other bodies of the United Nations system in consultation with the parties concerned and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Council (resolution 36/70).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/70.

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on those aspects of the matter which had not been covered by the previous report (resolution 34/136).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly regretted the failure to prepare a report for submission to the Assembly at that session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report which would take into consideration the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 32/161 (resolution 35/110).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly condemned Israel for its refusal to allow the United Nations consultants on national resources access to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories; emphasized the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities; reaffirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples subjected to Israel aggression and occupation to the restitution of, and full compensation for, the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and called upon Israel to meet their just claims; called upon all States to support the Arab States and peoples in the exercise of those rights; called upon all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, business corporations and all other institutions not to recognize, or co-operate with or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the national resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition, the character and form of use of their natural resources or the institutional structure of those territories; requested the Secretary-General to

submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and to make proposals for follow-up and implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the implications, under international law, of the United Nations resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, on the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and on the obligations of Israel concerning its conduct in those territories (resolution 36/173).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/173.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to invite the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs in the capacity of observer (resolution 33/18).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of agenda item 69 welcomed the participation of the Agency in the work of the United Nations in fields of common interest; recognized the necessity of strengthening that co-operation; and requested the Secretary-General of the Agency, to examine proposals by the Agency aimed at reinforcing co-operation with the United Nations and to submit a report thereon through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/174).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/174.

Economic Commission for Africa

At its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council, noting that the present facilities at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) might be insufficient to meet the needs of the large number of African States that had become members of the Commission since its establishment in 1958, requested the General Assembly to entrust the Secretary-General, within existing resources, with a study on the adequacy of conference facilities at the headquarters of ECA and to invite him to report, through ECA and through the Council at its second regular session of 1982, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1981/65).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of agenda item 69, requested the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of urgency, a study of the adequacy of the conference facilities at the headquarters of ECA to meet the demands thereon as a result of the enlarged membership and increased activities of the Commission; and further requested him to report the findings of the study together with his suggestions, through ECA at its seventeenth session and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/176).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/176.

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988, with a view to supporting the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive global strategy for the development of that sector in Africa and to mobilizing the technical and financial resources required for the purpose; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to provide all possible assistance to the African States in the preparation of a detailed plan of action for the Decade and to co-ordinate the mobilization of the necessary technical and financial resources; and also requested the Secretary-General to propose for consideration one year during the Decade as a World Communications Year (see above) and to submit annual progress reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/160).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in which the Committee had decided to convene early in 1979 a meeting of African Ministers in order to adopt Africa's global strategy and a comprehensive plan of action for the implementation of the Decade and requested the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements for the convening of a pledging conference of donor countries and institutions in the first half of 1979 (resolution 33/197).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the global strategy for the implementation of the programme for the Decade, as adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his work of organizing a pledging conference with a view to mobilizing the financial resources necessary for implementing the programme for the first phase of the Decade; (resolution 34/15).

At its second regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (resolution 1980/46).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide ECA with the financial means and resources necessary to enable it effectively to fulfil its role as the lead agency for the Decade; and requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue to submit progress reports on the implementation of the programme for the Decade and to participate actively in the proposed World Communications Year, with a view to providing special impetus to development in Africa (resolution 35/108).

At its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council reiterated its appeal to States members of ECA to accord the highest priority in their development plans to transport and communication projects; urged the Executive Secretary of ECA to maintain close collaboration with member States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the regional African development

organizations, the development institutions concerned and the relevant specialized agencies in updating the programme for the first phase of the Decade; requested him to maintain co-ordination between funding agencies and African countries in ensuring the successful implementation of the programme for the first phase of the Decade and to proceed as early as possible with the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase; and recommended that the Assembly should give further consideration to measures that would enable ECA to carry out its role in initiating and accomplishing the preparation of the programme for the second phase of the Decade (resolution 1981/67).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of agenda item 69, noted with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/342); also noted with satisfaction the measures taken by ECA with respect to the organization and scheduling of three consultative technical meetings to be held at Ouagadougou, Yaoundé and Abidjan in 1982; requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to maintain the necessary co-ordination between the sources of finance and the African countries to assure the success of the implementation of the programme for the first phase of the Decade; also requested the Executive Secretary to organize in 1982 the three meetings with a view to finding additional financial resources for the implementation of the projects for the Decade; further requested the Executive Secretary to begin as soon as possible, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of OAU, the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase of the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to provide ECA with the financial means and resources necessary to enable it to organize the meetings referred to above, to complete the preparation of the programme for the second phase of the Decade and to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, a progress report on the implementation of the programme for the Decade; requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue to submit progress reports on the implementation of the programme for the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/177).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 32/160 and 36/177.

Multinational programming and operational centres

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of agenda item 69, called upon the Secretary-General urgently to seek to provide extrabudgetary resources to enable all the multinational programming and operational centres to carry out in 1982, at the subregional level, their work programme in the field of general programming, research, studies and the organization of meetings; welcomed the financial support which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had extended to those centres since their inception; called upon other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to render their fullest support in this regard; invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, a report on the financing of the centres on an established basis; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/178).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/178.

Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s

At its thirty-fifth session in 1980, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (A/S-11/14, annex I); recognized that special measures should be adopted by the international community for the social and economic development of African countries; invited the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, to indicate in a comprehensive manner in their next annual reports to the Economic and Social Council the contributions they could make; urged Governments, in the context of a general increase in official development assistance, to take into account the need for an adequate flow of resources for the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action; invited the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as other development banks or funds, actively to consider assisting in providing adequate resources which could contribute to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive interim report for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and requested him to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 35/64).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly in the course of its consideration of agenda item 69, took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General (A/36/513); invited the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to examine ways and means of increasing the resources for the execution of the programmes for the development decade for Africa and to apply the special measures in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner; urged donor countries to provide the necessary resources for the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action; renewed its invitation to the non-governmental organizations to submit to the Secretary-General, for transmission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982, suggestions for the contribution which they intended to make towards the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action; requested the Secretary-General to continue to allocate necessary resources to the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into account its role as the main economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the African region; and further requested him to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Council at its second regular session of 1982 (resolution 36/180).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/180.

International Year of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of a Peace Year, a Peace Month and a Peace Day" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly as

agenda item 133 at the request of Costa Rica (A/36/197). At that session, the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its first regular session of 1982, the possibility of declaring an International Year of Peace at the first practicable opportunity, taking into account the urgency and special nature of such an observance as well as the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the Assembly in its decision 35/424 and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; declared that the third Tuesday of September, the opening day of the regular sessions of the Assembly, should be officially proclaimed and observed as International Day of Peace and invited all Member States, organs and organizations in the United Nations system, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, peoples and individuals to commemorate the Day (resolution 36/67).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council, having considered a note by the Secretary-General (E/1982/45/Rev.1) recommended that the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session should establish 1986 as International Year of Peace, solemnly proclaim the Year on 24 October 1985, the date of the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, on the understanding that the activities in question would begin on 1 January 1986, and invite Member States and observers, relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system and concerned non-governmental organizations to submit to the Secretary-General suggestions for the observance of the Year; and should request the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions referred to above, to propose to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a draft programme and budget for the observance of the Year, on the understanding that its financing would conform to the guidelines laid down in decision 35/424 (resolution 1982/15).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

United Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to receive contributions and distribute, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons whose human rights had been violated by detention or imprisonment in Chile, to those forced to leave the country and to relatives of persons in the above-mentioned categories; and requested that annual reports should be submitted to the Assembly and as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 33/174).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to request the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its thirty-seventh session, the possibility of extending the mandate of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to receive voluntary contributions and further to study criteria for their distribution through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to persons not covered by the mandate of other existing United Nations trust funds, whose human rights had been grossly and flagrantly violated, to those who had been forced to leave their countries as a result of gross and flagrant violations of their human rights and to relatives of persons in these categories,

and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981; and requested the Council to submit to it at its thirty-sixth session recommendations concerning the extension of the mandate of the existing United Nations Trust Fund for Chile to become the United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Gross and Flagrant Violations of Human Rights (resolution 35/190).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights invited the Economic and Social Council to recommend for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution which would redesignate the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile as a voluntary fund of the United Nations for victims of torture (resolution 35 (XXXVII)).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of resolution 35 (XXXVII), recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on a United Nations voluntary fund for victims of torture; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session specific proposals on arrangements for the management of the fund in accordance with the principles set forth in paragraph 1 (a) of the draft resolution (resolution 1981/39).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile in order to make it capable of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of humanitarian assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of torture and to relatives of such victims; to redesignate the Fund as the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and to adopt arrangements for the management of the Fund; and appealed to all Governments to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund (resolution 36/151).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General.

The right to education

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly requested the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report and, at its thirty-sixth session, a final report containing information on the activities of UNESCO in relation to support for education and training of national personnel of developing countries, his views and suggestions on the need for and the possibility of UNESCO reinforcing its programmes and activities for the purpose of co-operating with developing countries in their efforts to ensure adequate education networks at all levels, as well as fellowships and facilities for the training of qualified national personnel, and information on the difficulties and obstacles encountered in the full implementation of the right to education, particularly in developing countries, in conformity with their own requirements of over-all progress and development, as well as his conclusions on action to be taken in this regard (resolution 34/170).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and invited the Director-General of UNESCO, in the light of resolution 34/170 and of the experience of UNESCO in this field, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the most appropriate measures to be taken by Member States, at the national and international levels, for the effective implementation of the right to education in this application of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (resolution 35/191).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly again invited all States to consider the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, including material guarantees, in order to ensure the full implementation of the right to universal education; invited all States to give all necessary attention to defining and determining in a more precise manner the means for implementing the provisions concerning the role of education in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; invited all specialized agencies to co-operate with UNESCO to ensure education a high priority in the implementation of various programmes and projects; appealed again to all States, in particular the developed countries, to support actively through fellowships and other means, including the general increasing of resources for education and training, the efforts of the developing countries in the education and training of national personnel; and expressed its thanks to the Director-General of UNESCO for his report on the right to education (A/36/524) and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report based on the broad lines of approach established in the draft medium-term plan of UNESCO for 1984-1989 (resolution 36/152).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 36/152.

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the appeals of the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund for urgent international assistance to help the Government of Somalia to provide the necessary care and attention to the refugees in that country; and decided to bring the contents of the resolution to the attention of the General Assembly for its consideration (resolution 1980/9).

At its second regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to submit an updated report on the refugee situation in Somalia to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1980/53).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the appeal of the Economic and Social Council for assistance to the refugees in Somalia; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to dispatch a mission to Somalia to make a comprehensive review of the refugee situation in that

country; and further requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session through the Council (resolution 35/180).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council strongly endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General for urgent assistance to the refugees in Somalia; and requested the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the refugees (resolution 1981/31).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the High Commissioner; appealed to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Somalia in its efforts to provide all necessary assistance to the refugees; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to dispatch a mission to Somalia early in 1982 to make a comprehensive review of the over-all needs of the refugees; and also requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a report on this mission to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1982 and a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/153).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1982/40); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for their continued efforts to mobilize international assistance on behalf of the refugees; noted with satisfaction the assistance rendered by various Member States, the High Commissioner, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies and non-governmental organizations; requested the Secretary-General in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report on the refugee situation in Somalia and on the progress made in implementing the recommendations contained in the report of the review mission; and further requested him, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1982/4).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/153 and 1982/4.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

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

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of

resolution 32/127 and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/167).

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the efforts under way within the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to elaborate an African charter of human rights and to establish an African commission on human rights, and requested the Secretary-General to maintain close co-operation with the Secretary-General of OAU on this matter and to keep the Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights informed as he deemed it appropriate; welcomed with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to be host to a seminar of Member States of the Asian region to consider appropriate arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, following finalization of the consultations with Member States of the Asian region, with a view to holding the seminar at Colombo in 1981 and to inform the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session of the deliberations of the seminar (resolution 35/197).

At the thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended OAU on the adoption of the African Charter of Human and People's Rights; it noted with satisfaction that consultations had been held with Member States of the Asian region with a view to the holding of a seminar at Colombo to consider appropriate arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to organize the above-mentioned seminar at Colombo in 1982 and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the deliberations of the seminar (resolution 36/154).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/154.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

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

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights examined the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in

El Salvador and requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission to investigate the reports about grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms which had taken place in El Salvador (resolution 32 (XXXVII)).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to request its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative and requested the Secretary-General to give him all necessary assistance (decision 1981/147).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly having studied the interim report of the Special Representative (A/36/608, annex), *inter alia*, requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-eighth session thoroughly to examine the situation in El Salvador on the basis of the final report of the Special Representative; and decided to maintain, under consideration, during its thirty-seventh session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine anew this situation in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 36/155).

At its thirty-eighth session, in March 1982, the Commission on Human Rights having considered the report of the Special Representative (E/CN.41/502), expressed its deepest concern at the deteriorating situation in El Salvador, at the continued violations of human rights and at the resulting suffering of the Salvadorian people; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to present his report on further developments in the situation of human rights in El Salvador to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session; called upon the Government of El Salvador as well as all other parties to extend their co-operation to the Special Representative; and decided to consider the question of human rights in El Salvador at its thirty-ninth session as a matter of high priority (resolution 1982/28).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and the Commission's request to the Special Representative to submit his report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Representative called for under resolution 1982/28 (E/CN.4/1502).

Assistance to refugees in Djibouti

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

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council reiterated its request for the maximum assistance to the refugees in Djibouti and requested the Secretary-General to send a United Nations interagency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees (resolution 1980/11).

At its second regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council took note of the oral report on the assessment of the needs of the refugees in Djibouti and decided to bring the resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1980/44).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the mission to Djibouti and the recommendations contained therein (A/35/409); requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for the refugees, to keep the refugee situation in Djibouti under constant review and to maintain close contact with Member States and the governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to mobilize the necessary assistance to the Government of Djibouti to cope effectively with the refugee situation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/182).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the High Commissioner annexed thereto (A/36/214); requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the High Commissioner, to review the current refugee situation in Djibouti and to submit an updated report, including an assessment of the needs of the people affected by the severe floods, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and decided to bring the progress achieved to the attention of the Council at its second regular session of 1981 and of the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 1981/4).

At its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council took note of the oral report made by the High Commissioner on behalf of the Secretary-General (decision 1981/169).

At its thirty-sixth session 15/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General and that of the High Commissioner annexed thereto (A/36/214); requested the High Commissioner to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for the refugees and to maintain close contact with Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to mobilize the necessary assistance to the Government of Djibouti to cope effectively with the refugee situation aggravated by the debilitating effects of the drought; called upon all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the needs of the refugee population and other victims of the drought; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to review the situation of refugees in Djibouti and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1982 and to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/156).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of the oral report of the representative of the Secretary-General (see E/1982/SR.13); appreciated the efforts made by the High Commissioner to keep the refugee situation in Djibouti under constant review; requested the High Commissioner to intensify his programme of humanitarian assistance to the refugees in that country and to continue to ensure that adequate

assistance programmes were organized for the refugees and to maintain close contacts with Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies concerned; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to evaluate the needs and the scope of the assistance necessary to finance the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1982/3).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/156 and 1982/3.

Protection of human rights in Chile

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its grave concern at the persistence and, in some respects, the deterioration of the human rights situation in Chile, as stated by the Special Rapporteur in his report (A/36/594, annex); urged once more the Chilean authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and to comply with their obligations under various international human rights instruments; invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year; and requested the Commission to report on the human rights situation in Chile, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/157).

At its thirty-eighth session, in February 1982, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and requested him to report on further developments in the situation of human rights in Chile to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/25).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur called for under resolution 36/157.

Assistance to refugees in the Sudan

The question of assistance to refugees in the Sudan has been considered by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council since 1972 (resolution 2958 (XXVII) and Council resolutions 1655 (LII), 1705 (LIII), 1741 (LIV), 1799 (LV), 1877 (LVII) and 1978/39).

At its first and second regular sessions of 1980, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send an interagency mission to the Sudan to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistance required for the financing of the programmes for the relief and settlement of refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the report of the mission was published without delay and submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolutions 1980/10 and 1980/45).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the United Nations interagency mission to the Sudan and the recommendations contained therein (A/35/410, annex); requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to send, as a matter of urgency, follow-up missions; commended the initiative and endeavours of the Sudan in convening at Khartoum, in June 1980, the International Conference on Refugees in the Sudan; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/181).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/216) and the report annexed thereto, prepared in co-operation with the High Commissioner; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant agencies, to arrange for the completion of all technical follow-up missions and to report on them to the Council at its second regular session of 1981 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 1981/5).

At its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council took note of the oral report made by the Joint Co-ordinator of Special Economic Assistance Programmes on behalf of the Secretary-General (see E/1981/SR.35) (decision 1981/168).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the findings of the sectoral follow-up missions which had so far been completed (A/36/216 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant agencies, to arrange for the completion of the remaining technical follow-up missions; appealed to all Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render the maximum possible financial, material and technical assistance to the Government of the Sudan; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to submit a comprehensive report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1982 and to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/158).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the report of the United Nations interagency technical follow-up mission to the Sudan (A/37/178) and the recommendations contained therein; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner and the relevant specialized agencies, to make available the necessary human, technical and financial resources to the Government of the Sudan so that the recommendations of various interagency missions could be implemented immediately; and further requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to

submit a comprehensive progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1982/1).

Social aspects of the development activities of the United Nations

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council recommended that an ad hoc working group of experts should be appointed to study the operational effectiveness of social development activities within the United Nations system, the effectiveness of existing United Nations co-ordination machinery with respect to such activities and the future role of the social development component within the United Nations with a view to strengthening the social development input in the preparation of a new development strategy; and called upon the President of the Council to appoint an ad hoc working group composed of 10 experts taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 2079 (LXII)).

At its sixty-third session, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone the implementation of resolution 2079 (LXII) until the Council had reviewed its implications in the light of the outcome of work on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (decision 273 (LXIII)).

At its organizational session for 1978, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer implementation of resolution 2079 (LXII) (decision 1978/1).

At its first regular session of 1978, the Economic and Social Council requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its eighteenth session, in evaluating the social development and humanitarian programme of the United Nations, to study the effectiveness of social development activities in the United Nations system; requested the Committee for Development Planning to pay particular attention to social development inputs in elaborating aspects of a new international development strategy; invited the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to recommend measures for achieving better co-ordination between social and other development activities within the United Nations system; and recommended that these reports should be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session in a consolidated manner (resolution 1978/35).

At its resumed second regular session of 1978 the Economic and Social Council had before it the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination called for in resolution 1978/35 (E/1978/102). The Council decided to consider the report in depth at its first regular session of 1979 and to consider the question of the ad hoc working group at its organizational session for 1979 (decision 1978/88).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council decided to establish the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations to examine the effectiveness of the implementation of resolutions and decisions within the United Nations with respect to the social aspects of development and to make recommendations for improvements in this work in the light of the importance given by the General Assembly to a unified approach to development (resolution 1979/45).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the preliminary report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/1980/31), authorized the Group to hold a third session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the final report of the Group to specialized agencies and to Governments, along with a statement of programme budget, administrative and other implications of the recommendations in the final report, for comment (resolution 1980/27).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council considered the final report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/1981/3), together with an analytical summary of the comments received from Governments and specialized agencies (E/1981/7); endorsed a number of the recommendation contained in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its second regular session of 1981 (resolution 1981/24).

At its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1981/87) (decision 1981/175) and to postpone consideration of measures to improve the work of the Council, suggested in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group, to its first regular session of 1982 and to consider at that session those measures, together with comments of the Secretary-General on the feasibility, programme and co-ordination implications, as well as the resource implications, of the main recommendations of the Group (decision 1981/176).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/24 and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the relevant decisions of the Council pertaining to the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (resolution 36/159).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council, having considered a note by the Secretary-General (E/1982/35); decided to continue at its first regular session of 1983 its consideration of the measures to improve the work of the Council suggested in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group and also decided to consider at that session the comments of the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; on the feasibility, programme and co-ordination implications, as well as resource implications, of the main recommendations submitted by the Group (decision 1982/125).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/159.

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

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

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States to extend to all migrant workers who entered their countries legally treatment equal to that provided to their own nationals, to promote the adoption of bilateral agreements which would help to reduce the illicit trafficking in migrant workers and to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the human rights of migrant workers who entered their territory surreptitiously were fully respected (resolution 3224 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 3449 (XXX), 31/127, 32/120 and 33/163).

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Working Group had begun its work with a view to the elaboration of the draft convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families; and decided that the Working Group should hold an intersessional meeting in May 1981, to enable it to continue its work in order to discharge its mandate to the best of its ability during the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly (resolution 35/198).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (see A/C.3/36/10); decided that, in order to enable the Working Group to complete its task as soon as possible, the Group should again hold an intersessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, in May 1982, immediately after the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council; invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the report of the Working Group so as to allow the members of the Group to continue their task during the intersessional meeting, as well as to transmit the results obtained in that meeting in order that the Assembly might consider them during its thirty-seventh session; also invited the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations system and to international organizations concerned for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group; and decided that the Working Group should meet during the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly to continue and, if possible, to complete the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families (resolution 36/160).

At its thirty-eighth session, in March 1982, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the progress made so far by the Working Group in the elaboration of the convention and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Commission at its thirty-ninth session on further progress achieved in this regard (resolution 1982/35).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Working Group called for under resolution 36/160.

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

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

At its first and second regular sessions of 1980, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to send a multiagency mission to Ethiopia to assess the extent of the problem and the magnitude of assistance required and to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community for displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolutions 1980/8 and 1980/54).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the appeal of the Economic and Social Council to Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons; requested the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of certified voluntary returnees; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its second regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/183).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council appealed once more to all Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies, other organizations of the United Nations system and voluntary agencies to provide prompt and generous assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session and to the Council at its first regular session of 1982 (resolution 1981/32).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly endorsed once again the appeals of the Secretary-General and the Economic and Social Council concerning assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia; requested the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the large number of voluntary returnees; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its first regular session of 1982 and to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/161).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council endorsed once again the appeals of the Secretary-General and the General Assembly; commended the effort made by various organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies in mobilizing assistance to displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia; requested the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees in view of their increasing number; and decided to keep the matter under review (resolution 1982/2).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/161.

Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror.

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly, noting that concern had been expressed regarding recent manifestations of racial intolerance, including the revival of certain groups and organizations professing totalitarian ideologies such as nazism, and recognizing that measures should be taken to halt Nazi activities wherever they occurred, resolutely condemned such ideologies and called upon all States to take immediate and effective measures against any such manifestations (resolution 2331 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third to twenty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 2438 (XXIII), 2545 (XXIV), 2713 (XXV) and 2839 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that consideration of the question should be deferred until such time as discussion of this item had been concluded in the Commission on Human Rights (A/9030, p. 90).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the increase of activities at the national and international levels which propagated totalitarian forms of ideology and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities, condemned all such ideologies and practices; urged all States to take the necessary measures against activities of groups and organizations practising nazism, fascism, neo-fascism or other ideologies based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror; requested all States to provide the Secretary-General with their comments on those problems and on measures that would be taken at the national and international levels to eradicate nazism, fascism, neo-fascism and related ideologies based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror; requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider this subject at its thirty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report in the light of the discussion that would take place in the Commission and on the basis of comments provided by States (resolution 35/200).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights condemned all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, in particular Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which had such consequences; urged all States to draw attention to the threats to democratic institutions by such ideologies and practices and to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems, to prohibit or otherwise deter activities by groups and organizations or whoever was practising these ideologies; called upon appropriate international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to initiate or intensify measures against these ideologies and practices; and decided to consider this question, including the possibility of elaborating a draft declaration, at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 3 (XXXVII)).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/209 and Add.1 and 2) and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly (decision 1981/157).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue the consideration of this subject at its thirty-eighth session under the title "Measures to be taken against all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, in particular Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences"; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session in the light of the discussion that would take place in the Commission and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations (resolution 36/162).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/162 (A/37/188).

Draft declaration on the rights of non-citizens

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

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session the text of the draft declaration (E/CN.4/1336), together with the comments on the text received from Member States (E/CN.4/1354 and Add.1-6); and recommended that the Assembly should consider the adoption of a declaration (resolution 1980/29).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted that the open-ended Working Group entrusted with the task of elaborating a final version of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live had done useful work but had not had sufficient time to conclude its task; and decided to establish, at its thirty-sixth session, an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration (resolution 35/199).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly again noted that the Working Group had not had sufficient time to conclude its task; decided to establish, at its thirty-seventh session, an open-ended working group for the purpose of concluding the elaboration of the draft declaration; and expressed the hope that a draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live would be adopted by the Assembly at that session (resolution 36/165).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Working Group established at the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly (A/C.3/36/11).

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the assistance programme for South African student refugees living in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to include student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe; reiterated its appeals for increased and sustained assistance for these student refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/174).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/149), decided to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they had completed their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements could be made for the completion of their education in their own country; appealed for more assistance for the student refugees; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 35/184).

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, in the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/423); requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; urged all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the assistance programmes for these students; appealed to the Office of the High Commissioner, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Food Programme, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as other international and non-governmental bodies, to provide humanitarian and development assistance to

expedite the resettlement and integration of refugee families from South Africa; called upon all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to keep the matter under review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the programme, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/170).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/170.

Question of human rights relating to the case of Mr. Ziad Abu Eain

At its thirty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly strongly deplored the action of the Government of the United States of America in extraditing Mr. Ziad Abu Eain to Israel, the occupying Power; demanded that Mr. Eain should be immediately released and that the Government of the United States, being responsible for his safety, should facilitate his safe transfer to the country of his choice; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly no later than 31 December 1981; and decided to retain item 12 on the agenda of its thirty-sixth session for the sole purpose of further considering the question of human rights relating to the case of Mr. Eain (resolution 36/171; see also decision 36/461).

The General Assembly has before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/171 (A/36/855).

Question of human rights in southern Africa

At its twenty-third session, in 1967, the Commission on Human Rights established the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (resolution 2 (XXIII)). The mandate of the Working Group has been regularly renewed by subsequent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, most recently by Commission resolution 5 (XXXVII) and Council decision 1981/137.

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

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (see also item 33), inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to investigate crimes against women and children in South Africa (resolution 35/206 N).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group:

- (a) Policies and practices which violate human rights in South Africa and Namibia, under Commission on Human Rights resolution 5 (XXXVII);
- (b) Effects of the policy of apartheid on black women and children in South Africa, called for under resolution 35/206 N: E/CN.4/1497;
- (c) Infringements of trade union rights in South Africa called for under Economic and Social Council decision 1981/155: E/CN.4/1486.

Combating of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council, considering the provisions of resolution 43 on the exploitation of the prostitution of others and traffic in persons, adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/CONF.94/35 and Corr.1, chap. I), requested the Secretary-General to undertake an inquiry among the Governments of Member States and the international organizations concerned on the status of the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, so that, with full knowledge of the facts, joint measures could be envisaged to put an end to this form of slavery (resolution 1981/40).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 1981/40.

Human rights and mass exoduses

This question has been considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-fifth session, in 1979.

At its thirty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General, in cases where any large-scale exoduses became a matter of international concern, to consider establishing direct contacts with appropriate Governments, to assess the relationships between the situation and full enjoyment of human rights and to make concrete recommendations for ameliorating such situations; and requested the Secretary-General, where warranted, to submit to the next session of the Commission, or the General Assembly as appropriate, a summary of his findings and recommendations to assist Governments in restoring full enjoyment of human rights (resolution 30 (XXXVI)).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly expressed deep concern at the continued incidence of large-scale exoduses and displacements of populations and the resulting hardships and problems for the persons and States concerned; expressed determination to facilitate solutions to the problems caused by these large-scale movements of population; endorsed the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 30 (XXXVI); requested the Commission to examine the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to it at its thirty-seventh session and, on the basis of that report, to make recommendations for further action; and decided, in the light of the consideration given to the matter by the Commission, to consider it at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/196).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights decided to appoint for a period of one year a special rapporteur to study the question of human rights and massive exoduses; invited the Chairman of the Commission to appoint an individual of recognized international standing as special rapporteur; and requested the special rapporteur to submit his study to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, together with conclusions and recommendations (resolution 29 (XXXVII)).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to appoint a special rapporteur and requested the Secretary-General to provide him with all necessary assistance to carry out his study (decision 1981/145).

At its thirty-eighth session in February 1982, the Commission on Human Rights having considered the report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1503), expressed its disturbance at the continuing scale and magnitude of the exoduses and displacements of populations in many regions of the world, and its grave concern with the human suffering of the millions of refugees and displaced persons in all regions of the world; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to bring the report as soon as possible to the attention of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (see item 66); and requested the Special Rapporteur to explore further with interested Governments, the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies and the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations the report and the recommendations contained therein, to convey their observations, together with his comments, to the Assembly in the course of introducing his report and to remain available for consultations with the Group of Governmental Experts as required (resolution 1982/32).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1403).

Strategies and policies for drug control

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

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

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to present, at its next regular session, the completed international programme for drug abuse control so that such a comprehensive, co-ordinated global strategy could be translated at the earliest possible date into actions seeking to interdict narcotics trafficking, eradicate the illicit production and demand, educate citizens throughout the world regarding the dangers of drugs and treat and rehabilitate those individuals who had become dependent upon or addicted to drugs (resolution 35/195).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (S-VII), recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution set out in that resolution (resolution 1982/13).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (see also item 93).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

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

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

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

Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria)*

Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland)*

Mr. Platon Dmitrievich Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**

Mr. Nagendra Singh (India)***

Mr. José Maria Ruda (Argentina)***

Mr. Hermann Mosler (Federal Republic of Germany)*

Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan)*

Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy)**

Mr. José Sette Camara (Brazil)**

Mr. Abdallah Fikri El-Khani (Syrian Arab Republic)*

Mr. Stephen Schwebel (United States of America)**

Mr. Robert Y. Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)***

Mr. Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France)***

Mr. Kéba Mbaye (Senegal)***

Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)**

* Term of office expires on 5 February 1985.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 1988.

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 16/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1980 to 31 July 1981 (decision 36/439).

At the thirty-seventh session, the report of the International Court of Justice, covering the period from 1 August 1981 to 31 July 1982, will appear as Supplement No. 4 (A/37/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 18/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Agency for 1980 (A/36/424); noted with satisfaction the

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

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/36/4);
- (b) Decision 36/439;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

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

18/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 14 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/36/424;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.10;
- (c) Amendment: A/36/L.12;
- (d) Resolution 36/25;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.50-52.

continuing efforts of the Agency to strengthen its activities in the field of technical assistance to the developing countries, the significant role such assistance was playing in the introduction of nuclear power for peaceful purposes as well as in the application of nuclear science and technology, and the consideration that the Agency was giving to appropriate measures for funding technical assistance through predictable and assured resources; commended the Agency for its continuing efforts to ensure the safe and secure use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world, noted with satisfaction the steady improvement of the Agency's safeguards system and welcomed the conclusion that in 1980 nuclear material under Agency safeguards remained in peaceful nuclear activities or was otherwise accounted for; noted with appreciation the steps taken by the Agency to expand and strengthen its programmes in nuclear safety and enhance its ability to deal with emergencies; urged all States to continue to support the endeavours of the Agency in furthering the peaceful uses of nuclear power, improving the effectiveness of safeguards and promoting nuclear safety; urged all States that had not already done so to ratify the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; called upon all States to respect fully their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, including in particular any armed attack on its nuclear installations; and noted with satisfaction that substantive work had commenced in the Committee on Assurances of Supply established in June 1980 and that the Agency would convene a conference on nuclear power experience at Vienna in September 1982 (resolution 36/25). At the same session the Assembly continued its consideration of the Holding of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and, *inter alia*, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session a separate item entitled "Preparation of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" (see item 27) (resolution 36/78).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Agency for 1981. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

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

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

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

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

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

China, France, Guyana,** Ireland,* Japan,* Jordan,** Panama,* Poland,** Spain,* Togo,** Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

At its thirty-sixth session, 20/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 36/306).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Ireland, Japan, Panama, Spain and Uganda. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

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

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 21/ the Economic and

20/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 15 (a)):

- (a) Decision 36/306;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.35.

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

Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

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

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

Argentina,** Australia,* Austria,*** Bahamas,* Bangladesh,** Belgium,* Benin,*** Brazil,*** Bulgaria,* Burundi,** Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,** Canada,** Chile,* China,** Colombia,*** Denmark,** Ethiopia,* Fiji,** France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Greece,*** India,** Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,*** Jordan,* Kenya,** Liberia,*** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Malawi,* Mali,*** Mexico,* Nepal,* Nicaragua,** Nigeria,* Norway,** Pakistan,*** Peru,** Poland,** Portugal,*** Qatar,*** Romania,*** Saint Lucia,*** Sudan,** Swaziland,*** Thailand,* Tunisia,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Cameroon,** United States of America,* Venezuela,*** Yugoslavia* and Zaire.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

At its thirty-sixth session, 22/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 36/307).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Thailand, United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

22/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decision 36/307;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.35.

As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

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

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

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 3, the Industrial Development Board (see also item 71 (d)) consists of 45 members elected by the Assembly, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The members of the Board are elected according to the pattern provided for in paragraph 4 and in the annex to the resolution. 23/

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

Argentina,* Australia,*** Austria,* Belgium,* Brazil,** Central African Republic,* China,*** Czechoslovakia,* Denmark,** Ecuador,** France,** Gabon,* German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Guinea,** India,** Indonesia,* Iraq,*** Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Lesotho,*** Liberia,*** Madagascar,* Malaysia,*** Mexico,*** Mongolia,** Morocco,* Netherlands,** Pakistan,** Panama,*** Romania,** Sierra Leone,*** Spain,*** Sri Lanka,** Sweden,* Switzerland,* Trinidad and Tobago,* Turkey,*** Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Venezuela*** and Zambia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

23/ The annex was brought up to date at the thirty-sixth session (resolution 36/181).

At its thirty-sixth session, 24/ the General Assembly elected 15 members of the Board (decision 36/322).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 25/ The members of the Board are elected by a simple majority.

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

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see also item 71 (i)) consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to the following pattern:

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

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

24/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (a)):

- (a) Decision 36/322;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

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

Afghanistan,*** Argentina,* Bangladesh,* Belgium,* Botswana,*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,* Burundi,*** Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,*** Canada,*** Chile,* China,* Colombia,*** Egypt,** Ethiopia,* France,* Gabon,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Ghana,** Greece,*** Guinea,*** Haiti,** Iceland,** India,*** Indonesia,* Jamaica,*** Japan,** Kenya,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,** Malaysia,** Mauritania,* Mexico,*** Morocco,*** Netherlands,** New Zealand,* Oman,*** Pakistan,** Peru,* Poland,*** Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,*** Sierra Leone,* Spain,*** Sri Lanka,** Sudan,* Sweden,* Switzerland,** Thailand,*** Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Arab Emirates,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America,** Uruguay,*** Venezuela,** Yugoslavia* and Zaire.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

At its thirty-sixth session, 26/ the General Assembly elected 20 members of the Governing Council (decision 36/314).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Indonesia, Mauritania, New Zealand, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 25/ The members of the Governing Council are elected by a simple majority.

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

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, the World Food Council (see also item 71 (f)) consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

26/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Decision 36/314;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.64.

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

Argentina,** Australia,* Bangladesh,* Barbados,* Botswana,** Canada,**
China,** Colombia,** Egypt,** France,** Gambia,** Germany, Federal Republic
of,* Ghana,* Greece,** Haiti,** Honduras,* Hungary,** India,** Indonesia,**
Italy,** Japan,** Mexico,** Nicaragua,* Norway,** Pakistan,** Philippines,*
Romania,* Rwanda,** Senegal,* Sudan,* Thailand,** Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,**
Yugoslavia*** and Zaire.**

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

At its thirty-sixth session, 27/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 36/308).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sudan and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also item 104), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, according to the following pattern:

- (a) Five from African States;
- (b) Four from Asian States;

27/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (c)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/617;
- (b) Decision 36/308;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.41.

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

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

Argentina,* Brazil,** Costa Rica,* France,* Germany, Federal Republic of,***
India,** Japan,** Morocco,** Netherlands,*** Pakistan,*** Philippines,**
Romania,*** Senegal,** Sudan,* Trinidad and Tobago,*** Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,***
United Republic of Cameroon,** United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of
America* and Yugoslavia.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

At its thirty-sixth session, 28/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 36/315).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Costa Rica, France, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/229).

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

In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (resolution 31/177, annex) the Board of Governors of the Special Fund (see also item 72 (g)) is composed of 36 States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the

28/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (d)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/294;
- (b) Decision 36/315;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.64.

International Atomic Energy Agency, elected for a term of three years by the General Assembly, keeping in view, inter alia, the need for balance among the representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries, both developed and developing, on the other.

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

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

At the resumed thirty-first session and at its thirty-second to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer the election of the members of the Board of Governors (decisions 31/431, 32/326, 33/316, 34/316 and 35/316).

At its thirty-sixth session, 29/ the General Assembly decided to defer to its thirty-sixth session the election of the members of the Board of Governors (decision 36/319).

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

(f) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 3108 (XXVIII), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 119) consists of 36 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years. In electing the members of the Commission, the Assembly shall observe the following distribution of seats:

- (a) Nine from African States;
- (b) Seven from Asian States;

29/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (e)):

- (a) Decision 36/319;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

- (c) Five from Eastern European States;
- (d) Six from Latin American States;
- (e) Nine from Western European and other States.

Under the terms of resolution 2205 (XXI), the Assembly shall also have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

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

Australia,* Austria,* Burundi,* Chile,* Colombia,* Cuba,** Cyprus,** Czechoslovakia,** Egypt,* Finland,* France,* German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Ghana,* Guatemala,** Hungary,** India,** Indonesia,* Iraq,** Italy,** Japan,* Kenya,** Nigeria,* Peru,** Philippines,** Senegal,** Sierra Leone,** Singapore,* Spain,** Trinidad and Tobago,** Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America** and Yugoslavia.**

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the regular annual session of the Commission in 1983.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the regular annual session of the Commission in 1986.

At its thirty-fourth session, 30/ the General Assembly elected 17 members of the Commission (decision 34/308).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Austria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Singapore, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United Republic of Tanzania. As stipulated in resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 5, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. 25/ The members of the Commission are elected by a simple majority.

30/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 16 (g)):

- (a) Decision 34/308;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.61.

(g) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex) (see also item 90). In accordance with paragraph 13 of the Statute, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

At its thirty-second session, 31/ the General Assembly elected Mr. Poul Hartling, High Commissioner for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 (decision 32/314).

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)*

Mr. Henrik Annéus (Sweden)**

Mr. Michael Brochard (France)**

Mr. Mohamed Maloum Fall (Mauritania)*

Mr. Lucio García del Solar (Argentina)***

Mr. Ernesto Garrido (Philippines)**

Mr. Anatoly Vasilievich Grodsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)***

31/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 87 (c)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/32/401 and Add.1;

(b) Decision 32/314;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.98.

Mrs. Virginia Housholder (United States of America)***
Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan)*
Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)**
Mr. Rachid Lahlou (Morocco)***
Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)*
Mr. Carl Pedersen (Canada)***
Mr. Tang Jianwen (China)**
Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)*
Mr. Norman Williams (Panama)**

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

At its thirty-sixth session, 32/ the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 36/305 A to C).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abraszewski, Mr. Fall, Mr. Kemal, Mr. Mselle and Mr. Thomas. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/181).

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

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 110). Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

32/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (a)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/161 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/541 and Add.1 and 2;
(c) Decisions 36/305 A to C;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.2, 5 and 56;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.8, 30 and 77.

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

Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan)***
Mr. Mohammed Sadiq Al-Mahdi (Iraq)*
Mr. Fathih K. Bouayad-Agha (Algeria)*
Mr. Anatoly Semenovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)***
Mr. Miguel Angel Dávila Mendoza (Mexico)***
Mr. Hélio de Burgos Cabal (Brazil)**
Mr. Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain)**
Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America)*
Mr. Lance Joseph (Australia)**
Mr. Japhet G. Kiti (Kenya)**
Mr. Wilfried Koschorreck (Federal Republic of Germany)***
Mr. Rachid Lahlou (Morocco)**
Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)**
Mr. Katsumi Sezaki (Japan)*
Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)*
Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)*
Mr. Yang Hushan (China)***
Mr. Philippe Zeller (France)***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

At its thirty-sixth session, 33/ the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 36/318).

33/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (b)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/162;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/542;
- (c) Decision 36/318;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.56;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.77.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Al-Mahdi, Mr. Bouayad-Agha, Mr. Hennes, Mr. Sezaki, Mr. Smid and Mr. Tardos. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/182).

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

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial statements and accounts (see also item 98). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

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

Comptroller and Auditor-General of Bangladesh**

Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium*

Auditor-General of Ghana***

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- * Term of office expires on 30 June 1983.
 - ** Term of office expires on 30 June 1984.
 - *** Term of office expires on 30 June 1985.

At its thirty-sixth session, 34/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 36/310).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/183).

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

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the

34/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (c)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/163;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/543;
- (c) Decision 36/310;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.20;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.49.

assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 113 and other United Nations funds.

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

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

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

At its thirty-sixth session, 35/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 36/311).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. De Andrade Faria, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Raczkowski. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/184).

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

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications

35/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (d)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/164;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/544;
- (c) Decision 36/311;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.20;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.49.

alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

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

Mrs. Paul Bastid (France)*

Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**

Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire)*

Mr. Luis María de Posadas Montero (Uruguay)***

Mr. Herbert Reis (United States of America)**

Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India)*

Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary)***

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

At its thirty-sixth session, 36/ the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 36/312).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the term of Mrs. Bastid, Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie and Mr. Sen. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/185).

(f) International Civil Service Commission:

- (i) Appointment of five members of the Commission
- (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission

36/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (e)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/165;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/545;
- (c) Decision 36/312;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.20;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.49.

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 112).

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

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)* (Chairman)
Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan)**
Mr. Michael O. Ani (Nigeria)**
Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
Mr. Gastón de Prat Gay (Argentina)* (Vice-Chairman)
Mr. Moulaye El Hassen (Mauritania)*
Mr. Ralph Enckell (Finland)***
Mr. Jean-Claude Fortuit (France)***
Mr. Pascal Frochoux (Switzerland)*
Mr. Helmut Kitschenberg (Federal Republic of Germany)***
Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan)***
Mr. Jiří Nosek (Czechoslovakia)*
Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil)***
Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India)**
Mrs. Halima Warzazi (Morocco)**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 37/ the General Assembly appointed five members of the Commission (decision 36/324). At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly had

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

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/166;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/546;
- (c) Decision 36/324;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.79;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.105.

designated Mr. Akwei as Chairman of the Commission and Mr. de Prat Gay as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for a term beginning on 17 December 1980 and ending on 31 December 1982 (decision 35/321).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akwei, Mr. de Prat Gay, Mr. El Hassen, Mr. Frochoux and Mr. Nosek. The Assembly will also have to designate the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/186).

(g) Appointment of three members and three alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters in so far as they relate to the United Nations (see item 113). It consists of three members elected by the Assembly, three members appointed by the Secretary-General and three members elected by the participants. The Assembly, the Secretary-General and the participants each elect or appoint, as the case may be, three alternate members. The present members and alternate members elected by the Assembly are the following:

Members:

Mr. Ernesto Garrido (Philippines)
Mr. Sol Kuttner (United States of America)
Mr. Mario Majoli (Italy)

Alternate members:

Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)
Mr. Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya)
Mr. Jobst Holborn (Federal Republic of Germany)

Their term of office will expire on 31 December 1982.

At its thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth sessions, 38/ the General Assembly appointed the above-mentioned members and alternate members (decisions 34/309 and 36/313).

38/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (f)) and the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (k)):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/34/266, A/C.5/36/14;
- (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/34/526, A/36/625;
- (c) Decisions 34/309 and 36/313;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/34/SR.39, A/C.5/36/SR.20;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/34/PV.76, A/36/PV.49.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of the members and alternate members. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/37/187).

(h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1850 (LVI) should be extended to cover the period of the United Nations Decade for Women 39/ (see also item 91).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-fourth session, 40/ the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly, with due regard for continuity, to select five Member States, each of which would appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee (resolution 34/156). At that session, the Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 (decision 34/323): German Democratic Republic, India, Jamaica, Nigeria and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to consider the question of the appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee.

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2152 (XXI) establishing the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as an organ of the Assembly (see also item 71 (d)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 18, of that resolution, the Executive Director of UNIDO is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the Assembly. He is appointed for four years and is eligible for reappointment.

39/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 100, items 75 and 76.

40/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (h)):

(a) Decision 34/323;

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

At its thirty-third session, 41/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Abd-El Rahman Kahne as Executive Director of UNIDO for a further four-year term beginning on 1 January 1979 (decision 33/312).

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

(j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its nineteenth session, in 1964, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1995 (XIX) establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the Assembly (see also item 71 (c)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly. He is appointed for three years and is eligible for reappointment.

At its thirty-fourth session, 42/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Gamani Corea as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a further three-year term beginning on 1 April 1980 (decision 34/321).

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

(k) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

At its fifth special session, in 1967, the General Assembly established the United Nations Council for South West Africa to administer the Territory until independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa (see also item 32), who would be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S-V)).

41/ References for the thirty-third session (agenda item 60 (d)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/33/504;
- (b) Decision 33/312;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/33/PV.85.

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

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/34/729;
- (b) Decision 34/321;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.109.

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 43/ in March 1982, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a nine-month term beginning on 1 January 1982 (decision 36/325).

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 44/ the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General informing the Assembly that he was not submitting an appointment to the office of Executive Director of the Fund (decision 36/321).

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

43/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (i)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/870;
- (b) Decision 36/325;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.109.

44/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (j)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/816;
- (b) Decision 36/321;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

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

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

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

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

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see item 96), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

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

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 25 Member States:

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly held a special commemorative meeting on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration and adopted the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration in which it,

inter alia, directed the Special Committee to continue to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which had not yet attained independence and to propose to the Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration (resolution 35/118).

At its thirty-sixth session, 45/ the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/36/23 (parts I-VII)), approved that report and, inter alia, requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which had not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/68). At the same session, the Assembly also called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 36/69).

45/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 19);

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1); A/AC.109/643, A/AC.109/644, A/AC.109/645, A/AC.109/646, A/AC.109/647 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/648, A/AC.109/649, A/AC.109/650, A/AC.109/651, A/AC.109/652 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/654, A/AC.109/655, A/AC.109/657, A/AC.109/658, A/AC.109/659, A/AC.109/661, A/AC.109/662 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/665, A/AC.109/667, A/AC.109/670, A/AC.109/671, A/AC.109/679 and Add.1, A/AC.109/680;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/602;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/36/677 and Add.1 and 2; see also A/36/678, A/36/679, A/36/680, A/36/681, A/36/682, A/36/683;
- (d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/36/709, A/36/716;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/36/L.20 and Add.1, A/36/L.21 and Add.1; see also A/36/L.23/Rev.1, A/36/L.24 and Add.1, A/36/L.25 and Add.1, A/36/L.26 and Add.1, A/36/L.27 and Add.1, A/36/L.28 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 36/46 to 36/48, 36/62, 36/63, 36/68 and 36/69 and decisions 36/406 to 36/410 and 36/414 to 36/418; see also resolutions 36/49 to 36/54 and 36/121 A to F and decisions 36/317 and 36/325;
- (g) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/36/SR.9-25;
- (h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.50 and 53;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.70, 72, 73 and 79.

Also at the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 36/46 and decision 36/406), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 36/47), the question of American Samoa (resolution 36/48), the question of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 36/62), the question of Guam (resolution 36/63), the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (decision 36/407), the question of St. Helena (decision 36/408), the question of Gibraltar (decision 36/409) and the question of Tokelau (decision 36/410), and deferred to its thirty-seventh session consideration of the question of Brunei (decision 36/414), the question of Pitcairn (decision 36/415), the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (decision 36/416), the question of St. Kitts-Nevis (decision 36/417) and the question of Anguilla (decision 36/418).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/37/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara, called for under resolution 36/46 and decision 36/406.

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 46/ the General Assembly admitted Vanuatu (resolution 36/1), Belize (resolution 36/3) and Antigua and Barbuda (resolution 36/26) to membership in the Organization, which now numbers 157 Member States.

46/ Reference for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 20):

- (a) Applications for admission:
 - (i) Vanuatu: A/36/308-S/14506;
 - (ii) Belize: A/36/533-S/14701;
 - (iii) Antigua and Barbuda: A/36/642-S/14742;

As at 1 June 1982, no documents had been circulated under this item.

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

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

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene early in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea which should involve the participation of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea and others concerned, with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean problem; decided further that the conference should negotiate with a view to reaching

(continued)

(b) Letters from the President of the Security Council:

- (i) Vanuatu: A/36/368;
- (ii) Belize: A/36/551;
- (iii) Antigua and Barbuda: A/36/666;

(c) Draft resolutions:

- (i) Vanuatu: A/36/L.1 and Add.1;
- (ii) Belize: A/36/L.4 and Add.1;
- (iii) Antigua and Barbuda: A/36/L.13 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 36/1, 36/3 and 36/26;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.1, 13 and 53.

agreement on, inter alia, total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time-frame to be verified by the United Nations and United Nations-supervised free elections in Kampuchea; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps for the convening of such a conference; called for, pending the settlement of the conflict, the stationing of a United Nations observer team on the Thai side of the border and the establishment of safe areas under United Nations supervision in western Kampuchea; and appealed for the continuation of relief assistance to the Kampuchean people (resolution 35/6).

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 47/ the General Assembly reaffirmed resolutions 34/22 and 35/6 and called for their full implementation; reiterated its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea were the principal components of any just and lasting resolution to the Kampuchean problem; approved the report of the International Conference on Kampuchea and adopted the Declaration on Kampuchea and Conference resolution 1 (I); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a preliminary study of the possible future role of the United Nations; further requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement; decided to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time in accordance with resolution 1 (I);

47/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea: A/CONF.109/5 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/583;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/36/L.3/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/607;
- (e) Resolution 36/5;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.14;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.36-40.

appealed for the continuation of relief assistance to Kampucheans still in need, especially those along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand; expressed deep appreciation of the Secretary-General's efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requested him to continue such efforts as were necessary to deal with the situation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/5).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/5.

21. Consideration and adoption of the revised draft World Charter for Nature: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Draft World Charter for Nature" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Zaire (A/35/141). At that session, the Assembly took note with interest of the draft World Charter for Nature, which proposed principles of conservation arising out of the conviction that any act of man affecting nature must be guided and judged; solemnly invited Member States, in the exercise of their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, to conduct their activities in recognition of the supreme importance of protecting natural systems, maintaining the balance and quality of nature and conserving natural resources, in the interests of present and future generations; invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and observations on the draft World Charter for Nature and the efforts they were making in the conservation and protection of nature; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the views and observations of Member States to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session and to formulate on the basis of the replies received, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, appropriate recommendations with a view to the adoption of a world charter for nature (resolution 35/7).

At its thirty-sixth session, 48/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General, which contained a revised version of the draft World Charter for Nature prepared on the basis of views and observations communicated by Member States in accordance with resolution 35/7; invited Member States which had

48/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 23);

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/539;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.6 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 36/6;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.41.

not yet done so to communicate their views and observations to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNEP and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, to complete if necessary, on the basis of observations received from Member States, the revision of the draft World Charter for Nature and to submit a supplementary report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States the text of the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Draft World Charter for Nature, containing the revised version of the draft Charter, as well as any further observations by States, with a view to appropriate consideration at the thirty-seventh session; and decided to include an item entitled "Consideration and adoption of the revised draft World Charter for Nature: report of the Secretary-General" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/6).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/6.

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 49/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to intensify co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order; took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of a special representative to participate in the work of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Baghdad from 1 to 5 June 1981, and to study the best way of establishing machinery for co-ordinating

49/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 25):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/384;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.8;
- (c) Resolution 36/23;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.49.

the activities of the various units of the secretariats of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system which co-operated or might co-operate with the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/23).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/23.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria. ^{50/} At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V) in which it had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League of Arab States to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; noted with deep appreciation the increasing participation of the League of Arab States in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; recognized the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote co-operation among Arab States and to seek solutions to Arab problems of vital importance to the international community and took note with satisfaction of the increased collaboration of various organizations of the United Nations system in support of those efforts; recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League of Arab States in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international co-operation in this vital field; reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the League of Arab States towards the establishment of the new international economic order expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to maintain contacts with the League of Arab States and requested him further to strengthen those contacts; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League of Arab States; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/24).

50/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 132):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/36/196;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.9;
- (c) Resolution 36/24;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.49.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/24.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of 43 Member States. ^{51/} At that session, the Assembly, recalling in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and noting with concern Israel's refusal to comply with the said resolution, strongly condemned Israel for its premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression; issued a solemn warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities; reiterated its call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types which enabled it to commit acts of aggression against other States; requested the Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States and parties in those activities; demanded that Israel, in view of its international responsibility for its act of aggression, should pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act; and requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Council informed and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/27).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/27.

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

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

^{51/} References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 130):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.14/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 36/27;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.50 and 52-55.

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 52/ the General Assembly reiterated that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan was essential for a peaceful solution of the problem; reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from

52/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 26):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/653-S/14745;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/695;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/36/L.15 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 36/34;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.46;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.58-62.

outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever; called for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan; called upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour; renewed its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance, with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a solution to the problem and requested him to continue these efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for non-use of force, or threat of use of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of the progress achieved and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity (resolution 36/34).

The Secretary-General has been deeply engaged in efforts aimed at facilitating negotiations among the parties concerned so as to achieve a fair political solution. He appointed as his representative Mr. Diego Cordovez, who visited Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan in April 1982 to follow up the Secretary-General's efforts.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/34.

26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Bangladesh, Botswana, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen. ^{53/} At that session, the Assembly extended its congratulations to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its twenty-fifth anniversary for its highly commendable work in

53/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 127):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.17 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 36/38;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.63.

promoting interregional as well as international co-operation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in this regard; requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Consultative Committee with a view to further strengthening the co-operation between the two organizations and widening the scope of this co-operation; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" (resolution 36/38).

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

27. Preparation of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency", invited all States to consider convening, at an appropriate stage, an international conference or conferences, under the auspices of the United Nations system, aimed at promoting international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy (resolution 32/50).

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1983 the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy; further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference, composed of 70 Member States and, on an equal footing, other Member States which might express their interest in participating in the work of the Committee, and requested the President of the Assembly to appoint the members of the Committee, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation, not later than 1 July 1981; requested the Preparatory Committee to hold, at Vienna, an organizational session not exceeding one week in length during the second half of 1981, primarily for the purpose of preparing its programme of work, and to submit its report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; invited the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to fulfil its appropriate role within the scope of its responsibilities at all stages of preparation of the Conference, and during the Conference itself, by contributing to the discussion of relevant issues, by providing technical data and documentation as needed, particularly in relation to the progress of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, and by participating in the secretariat of the Conference; invited all States which had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the opening date, duration, venue and agenda of the Conference and on other matters relevant to its preparation and organization; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Preparatory Committee and to the Director General of IAEA all the communications received from Member States and, in consultation with the Director General, to assist the Committee by providing it with all necessary facilities for its work; and decided to include in the

provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session, under the item "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency", a subitem entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" (resolution 35/112).

At its thirty-sixth session, 54/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee; endorsed its recommendations contained in the annex to its report; decided that the Conference should be held at Geneva from 29 August to 9 September 1983; considered that the outcome of the Conference should be embodied in appropriate documents, in a suitable format; might need to extend the duration of its second session, to be held at Vienna in 1982, and also to hold a further session of appropriate duration in 1982; reaffirmed the decision taken at its thirty-fifth session concerning the Committee on Assurances of Supply; requested the President of the Assembly to finalize the appointment of the members of the Preparatory Committee, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation, not later than 30 April 1982; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the establishment, at the appropriate time, of a small secretariat for the Conference, to be headed by a Secretary-General of the Conference; urged all States to contribute to the successful preparation of the Conference by, inter alia, making available, in conformity with international obligations, information on their scientific and technological achievements and practical experiences in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy; called upon all States which had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 30 April 1982, their views on the matters relevant to the preparation and organization of the Conference; repeated the provisions it had adopted at its thirty-fifth session concerning the role of IAEA; further invited specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to contribute effectively to the preparations for the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Preparatory Committee all the communications received from Member States and

54/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 14 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: Supplement No. 48 (A/36/48);
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.11 and Rev.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/798;
- (d) Resolution 36/78;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.67;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.51 and 90.

to assist the Committee by providing it with all necessary facilities for its work; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Preparation of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" (resolution 36/78).

By a communication dated 16 June 1982 (A/36/880), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed six additional members of the Preparatory Committee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 64 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malasia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which will be issued as Supplement No. 48 (A/37/48).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/33/270 and Corr.1), approved the convening of the eighth session at Geneva and empowered the Conference, if the progress of its work warranted, to decide at that stage to hold further meetings under arrangements to be determined in consultation with the Secretary-General (resolution 33/17).

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

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

The ninth session of the Conference was held in New York from 27 February to 4 April 1980 and at Geneva from 28 July to 29 August 1980.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/35/500), approved the convening of the tenth session in New York for the period from 9 March to 17 or 24 April 1981; requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-sixth session on the question of awarding a memorial fellowship or scholarship in the field of the law of the sea and related matters in recognition of the unique contribution made by Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, the late President of the Conference, to the latter's work; and further requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Conference, to prepare and submit to the Conference a study identifying the future functions of the Secretary-General under the draft Convention and the needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance under the new legal régime (resolution 35/116).

The tenth session of the Conference was held in New York from 9 March to 24 April 1981. At the conclusion of that period, the President of the Conference requested the President of the General Assembly (A/35/803) to inform the latter at its thirty-fifth session of the Conference's recommendation that provision should be made, inter alia, for the resumption of its tenth session at Geneva from 3 to 28 August 1981 with a possible one-week extension, if the Conference so decided.

At a meeting of its resumed thirty-fifth session, held on 11 May 1981, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Conference (decision 35/452).

The resumed tenth session of the Conference was held at Geneva from 3 to 28 August 1981.

At its thirty-sixth session, 55/ the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/36/659), inter alia, approved the convening of the eleventh, final decision-making, session in New York for the period from 8 March to 30 April 1982; and authorized the Conference to extend its work beyond 30 April 1982, in consultation with the Secretary-General, exclusively for the purpose of completing its work, should the formal stage of adoption of the Convention, of the text of the draft resolution on the establishment of the

55/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Letter from the President of the Conference: A/36/659;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/697;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/732;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/36/L.18 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolution 36/79;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.57;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.90.

Preparatory Commission, of the Final Act and of other pertinent decisions have started and more time be needed to finish the decision-making process (resolution 36/79).

The eleventh session of the Conference was held in New York from 8 March to 30 April 1982. On 30 April, the Conference adopted the text of the draft Convention and of related resolutions and decided to meet in New York from 22 to 24 September 1982 to consider recommendations of its Drafting Committee on those texts.

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 56/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/317 and Add.1 and 2); noted with appreciation the increasing participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems; reiterated the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa; approved the decisions, recommendations, proposals and arrangements contained in the conclusions of the Geneva meeting of representatives of the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of OAU, to arrange for the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations in the United Nations system to be held in Rome in April 1982, as called for in the conclusions of the Nairobi meeting; reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to work closely with OAU towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Assembly and to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa; called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations to participate actively in the implementation of the special economic assistance programmes for various African States; requested the Secretary-General to keep OAU informed periodically of the response of the international community to those programmes and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization; also requested the Secretary-General and the organizations in the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continued to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of OAU as required; requested him to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and OAU, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa; called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those in the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to increase substantially their aid to refugees in Africa; requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and all the specialized agencies and other organizations in the

56/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/317 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/793;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/36/L.19 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolution 36/80
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.85;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.90.

United Nations system to give wider publicity and intensify the dissemination of information on social and economic development matters concerning Africa; called upon United Nations bodies to continue to associate closely OAU with all their work concerning Africa; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned in the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with OAU and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by that organization; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/80).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/80.

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Governments of the Comoros and France to continue the talks, with a view to rapidly finding a just solution; welcomed the initiative taken at Freetown by OAU to convene at Moroni before the thirty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers its Committee of Seven charged with the question, with a view to discussing with the Comorian Government appropriate measures likely to speed up the settlement of the question of Mayotte; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/43).

At its thirty-sixth session, 57/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/671); reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; invited the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros; also invited the Government of France to resume and actively pursue the negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to follow developments concerning this question, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of OAU and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/105).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/105.

31. Question of Palestine:

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of peace in the Middle East; and further recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain its rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

57/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/671;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.54 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 36/105;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee, *inter alia*, to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3236 (XXIX); and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States:

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly once more endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and expressed its regret and concern that these recommendations had not been implemented; and once again urged the Security Council to consider and to take, as soon as possible, a decision on those recommendations (resolution 34/65 A); rejected those provisions of the Camp David accords which ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and which envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties which constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and various international resolutions on the Palestinian issue; and declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (resolution 34/65 B); authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations (resolution 34/65 C); requested the Secretary-General, in the light of consultations held in accordance with resolution 33/28 C, to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights and to ensure that the Division, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance, should continue to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of resolution 32/40 B and should undertake an expanded programme of work (resolution 34/65 D).

In a letter dated 1 July 1980 (A/ES-7/1), the Permanent Representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, requested the convening of an emergency special session to discuss the item entitled "Question of Palestine". Following the concurrence in the request by a majority of Member States, the seventh emergency special session was convened on 22 July.

At its seventh emergency special session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; reaffirmed the right of the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate on an equal footing in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East within the framework of the United Nations; reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; called upon Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urged that such withdrawal should start before 15 November 1980; demanded that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Council resolution 476 (1980); expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland; requested and authorized the Secretary-General, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to take the necessary measures towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; requested the Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the resolution, to convene in order to consider the

situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter; and decided to adjourn the seventh emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the President of the latest regular session of the Assembly to resume its meetings upon request from Member States (resolution ES-7/2). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Committee to study thoroughly the reasons for the refusal of Israel to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly resolution 31/20, and the numerous resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and to report on the progress of its study to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution ES-7/3).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly strongly reaffirmed its repeated endorsement of the recommendations of the Committee; demanded the complete and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; demanded further that Israel should fully comply with the provisions, in particular, of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and all resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, particularly Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980), and rejected the declaration of Israel that Jerusalem was its capital; expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland; condemned Israel for its non-compliance with the provisions of Assembly resolution ES-7/2 and Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations; and requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution 35/169 A); reaffirmed the provision of resolution 34/65 B; declared that no State had the right to undertake any actions, measures or negotiations that could affect the future of the Palestinian people, its inalienable rights and the occupied Palestinian territories without the participation of the PLO on an equal footing, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, and rejected all such actions, measures and negotiations (resolution 35/169 B); requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to keep the situation relating to the question of Palestine under review and to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations (resolution 35/169 C); requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights continued to discharge the tasks detailed in resolutions 32/40 B and 34/65 D and to keep under constant review the question of strengthening of the Special Unit as well as its redesignation as requested in resolution 34/65 D (resolution 35/169 D); censured in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and determined, inter alia, that that "Basic Law" and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith (resolution 35/169 E).

At its thirty-sixth session, 58/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to keep the situation relating to the question of Palestine under review and to report and make suggestions to the Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate; authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations; requested the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the documentation which they had at their disposal; and decided to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urged them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation (resolution 36/120 A); requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights with the necessary additional resources to accomplish its tasks and to expand its work programme, to take necessary action on the redesignation of the Unit as requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 34/65 D and to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Unit to perform its tasks; invited all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee and the Special Unit (resolution 36/120 B); decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine not later than 1984, on the basis of resolution ES-7/2; authorized the Committee to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference and to provide all the necessary assistance to the Committee in the organization of the Conference (resolution 36/120 C); reiterated its endorsement of the Committee's recommendations; reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinians not only to return to their homes and property and to self-determination, but also to the establishment of their own independent State; demanded that Israel should withdraw unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied

58/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/36/35);
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/36/L.31/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/36/L.32 and Add.1, A/36/L.33/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/36/L.50/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/36/L.51 and Add.1, A/36/L.52/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/794;
- (d) Resolutions 36/120 A to F;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.66;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.80-85 and 93.

since 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact; further demanded that Israel should comply fully with all the resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those of the Security Council, relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem; rejected the enactment of a "Basic Law" by the Israel Knesset proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel; reaffirmed the basic principle that the future of the Palestinian people could only be considered with its participation and, in consequence, called for such participation by the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East to be held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing and on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; and requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee as endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 31/20 (resolution 36/120 D); determined once again that legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of Jerusalem, in particular, the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of that city as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith; demanded that Israel should fully comply with all the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980); and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of those resolutions within six months (resolution 36/120 E); strongly reaffirmed its rejection of those provisions of the accords which ignored, infringed, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; expressed its strong opposition to all partial agreements and separate treaties which constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, and declared that all agreements and separate treaties had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem (resolution 36/120 F).

On 20 April 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution ES-7/2. At that session, 59/ the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; demanded that Israel should comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980); further demanded that Israel should comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the status and unique character of the Holy City of Jerusalem; condemned Israel, the occupying Power, for its failure to fulfil its obligations

59/ References for the resumed seventh emergency special session (agenda item 5):

- (a) Draft resolution: A/ES-7/L.3 and Add.1;
- (b) Resolution ES-7/4;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/ES-7/PV.12-21.

under the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the disbanding of the elected municipal council of El-Bireh, the dismissal of the elected mayors of Ramallah and Nablus, the violation of the sanctity of the Holy Places, particularly of Al-Haram Al-Shareef in Jerusalem, the shooting and killing and wounding of worshippers in the precincts of Al-Haram Al-Shareef by members of the Israeli army on 11 April 1982, the repressive measures, including shooting at the unarmed civilian population in the occupied Palestinian territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, resulting in death and injury, and the attacks against and interference with the functions of various civic and religious institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in particular educational institutions; condemned all policies which frustrated the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; urged all Governments which had not yet done so to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to renounce the policy of providing Israel with military, economic and political assistance, and to act accordingly in all the organs of the United Nations; condemned the policies which encouraged the flow of human resources to Israel, enabling it to implement and to proceed with its colonization and settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories; declared once again that Israel's record and actions had confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III); demanded that Israel should permit entry into the occupied territories of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and of the Commission established by Security Council resolution 446 (1979); urged the Council to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and to endorse the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; called upon the Secretary-General, in concurrence with the Council and in consultation as appropriate with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to initiate contacts with all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East, including the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, with a view to finding concrete ways and means to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution, conducive to peace; requested the Secretary-General to report at appropriate intervals to Member States as well as to the Security Council and to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and decided to adjourn the seventh emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the President of the latest regular session of the Assembly to resume its meetings upon request from Member States (resolution ES-7/4).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People called for under resolution 36/120 A: Supplement No. 35 (A/37/35);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/120 E and ES-7/4.

32. Question of Namibia:

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

Since the adoption by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, of resolution 65 (I), the question of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) has been on the agenda of every regular session, of the fifth and ninth special sessions and of the eighth emergency special session of the Assembly. During the period, several subsidiary bodies of the Assembly have examined the situation relating to the Territory, including the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa, the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, the Special Committee for South West Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The question has also been the subject of a number of resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 283 (1970), 284 (1970), 301 (1971), 309 (1972), 310 (1972), 319 (1972), 323 (1972), 342 (1973), 366 (1974), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 447 (1979), 475 (1980). In addition, the International Court of Justice has examined and delivered opinions on related aspects of the questions, including an advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 60/ in response to General Assembly resolution 338 (IV) and an advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 61/ in response to Security Council resolution 284 (1970).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should continue to secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands; represent Namibia in intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia should be adequately protected; take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and such other measures as might be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia; and formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system (resolution 35/227 C).

In a letter dated 12 August 1981 (A/ES-8/1, annex), the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe requested the convening of an emergency special session to discuss the item entitled "Question of Namibia". Following the concurrence in the request by a majority of Member States, the eighth emergency special session was convened on 3 September.

At its eighth emergency special session, 62/ held from 3 to 14 September 1981, the General Assembly reaffirmed that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council had endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of

62/ References for the eighth emergency special session (agenda item 5):

- (a) Request for the convening of the eighth emergency special session: A/ES-8/1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/ES-8/L.1/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution ES-8/2;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/ES-8/PV.3-12.

Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement; demanded the immediate commencement of the unconditional implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without any prevarication, qualification or modification and not later than December 1981; and strongly urged the Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution ES-8/2).

At its thirty-sixth session, 63/ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the question and decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should, inter alia, continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia; counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations; denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its presence in Namibia and ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), and subsequent relevant resolutions in their entirety (resolution 36/121 C). At the same session, the Assembly adopted five other resolutions under this agenda item; they related to the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa (resolution 36/121 A), action by Member States in support of Namibia

63/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 36):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/36/23 (Part IV); A/AC.109/653, A/AC.109/656, A/AC.109/660, A/AC.109/673;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A.36/24);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/696 and Add. 1-4;
- (d) Draft resolutions: A/36/L.23 and Rev. 1 and Rev. 1/Add.1, A/36/L.24 and Add.1, A/36/L.25 and Add.1, A/36/L.26 and Add.1, A/36/L.27 and Add.1, A/36/L.28 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/815;
- (f) Resolutions 36/121 A to F; see also decision 36/325;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.68;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.64-68, 70, 71, 93, 94 and 105.

(resolution 36/121 B), action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia (resolution 36/121 D), dissemination of information on Namibia (resolution 36/121 E) and the United Nations Fund for Namibia (resolution 36/121 F). Also at the same session, the Assembly appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a nine-month term beginning on 1 April 1982 (see item 17 (k) (decision 36/325).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/37/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/121 B, C and D.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General

The racial policies of South Africa have been under discussion in the United Nations since 1946, when India complained that South Africa had enacted legislation against South Africans of Indian origin. At the seventh session, in 1952, the wider question of apartheid was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly under the title "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The two related questions continued to be discussed as separate agenda items until the sixteenth session. At the seventeenth session, in 1962, they were combined under the present title.

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to shorten the title of the Special Committee to "Special Committee on Apartheid", to expand its membership by not more than seven additional members and to widen its mandate so that it could constantly review all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions (resolution 2671 A (XXV)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to change the name of the Committee to "Special Committee against Apartheid" and to enlarge further its membership

(resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 34/93 R). As at 1 June 1982, no additional members had been appointed. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 Member States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 64/ the General Assembly adopted resolutions, based mainly on the recommendations of the Special Committee, relating to the situation in South Africa (resolution 36/172 A), the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa (resolution 36/172 B), acts of aggression by the apartheid régime against Angola and other independent African States (resolution 36/172 C), comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa (resolution 36/172 D), military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa (resolution 36/172 E), the arms embargo against South Africa (resolution 36/172 F), the oil embargo against South Africa (resolution 36/172 G), the International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions against South Africa (resolution 36/172 H), academic, cultural and sports boycotts of South Africa (resolution 36/172 I), political prisoners in South Africa (resolution 36/172 J), women and children under apartheid (resolution 36/172 K), public information and public action against apartheid and the role of the mass media in the struggle against apartheid (resolution 36/172 L), relations between Israel and South Africa (resolution 36/172 M), the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 36/172 N), investments in South Africa (resolution 36/172 O) and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 36/172 P).

64/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 32):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/36/22);
- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 22 A (A/36/22/Add.1 and 2);
- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/36/36 and Corr.1);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: A/36/619;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/719;
- (f) Draft resolutions: A/36/L.34 and Add.1, A/36/L.35 and Add.1, A/36/L.36 and Add.1, A/36/L.37 and Add.1, A/36/L.38 and Add.1, A/36/L.39 and Add.1, A/36/L.40 and Add.1, A/36/L.41 and Add.1, A/36/L.42 and Add.1, A/36/L.43 and Add.1, A/36/L.44 and Add.1, A/36/L.45 and Add.1, A/36/L.46 and Add.1, A/36/L.47 and Add.1, A/36/L.48 and Add.1, A/36/L.49 and Add.1;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/832;
- (h) Resolutions 36/172 A to P and decision 36/419;
- (i) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/PV.41 and 42;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.76;
- (k) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.75-79, 81 and 101-103.

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960, when the Council, inter alia, recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security (resolution 134 (1960)). In 1963, the Council called on all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1974, the Council reviewed the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa, but failed to adopt a resolution. In 1976, following the shooting of demonstrators in Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)). In 1977, the Council strongly condemned the South African racist régime for violence and repression against the black people and expressed its support for, and solidarity with, all those struggling for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 417 (1977)). The Council also decided that all States should cease any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for them, and decided that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons (resolution 418 (1977)). Furthermore, the Council established a committee to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977), to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa could be made more effective and to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of that resolution (resolution 421 (1977)). In 1980, the Council, gravely concerned over the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the repression and the killings of schoolchildren protesting against apartheid, as well as the repression against churchmen and workers, strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Council resolutions (resolution 473 (1980)). In December 1981, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, concerning the proclamation of the so-called "independent" bantustan of Ciskei by South Africa (S/14794). In April 1982, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences of three members of the African National Congress of South Africa (resolution 503 (1982)).

Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question which are considered under different agenda items (see, for example, items 80 and 98).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/37/22);

/...

- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid: A/37/22/Add.1, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 22 A;
- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/37/36);
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/172 D and P.

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

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

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

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

The United Nations efforts pertaining to the situation in the Middle East from October 1973 are described in a comprehensive report which the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in October 1978 (A/33/311-S/12896). The Secretary-General has since issued annual reports on the situation, the last of which was dated 11 November 1981 (A/36/655-S/14746).

At present, there are three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: an observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO), and two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (see also item 114). In addition to assisting UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks, observers of UNTSO are also stationed in Egypt, in accordance with existing decisions of the Security Council. Details of the establishment and activities of UNDOF and UNIFIL are contained in regular reports of the Secretary-General to the Council. The last report on UNDOF was issued on 20 May 1982 (S/15079); the last regular report on UNIFIL was issued on 10 June 1982 (S/15194 and Add.1 and 2), while special reports on UNIFIL were issued on 16 February 1982 (S/14869) and 25 April 1982 (S/14996 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)) and at its thirtieth to thirty-fifth sessions, from 1975 to 1980 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70 and 35/207).

At its thirty-sixth session, 65/ the General Assembly condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all these occupied territories; reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights; reaffirmed further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the representative of the Palestinian people; declared once more that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations, which ensured the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enabled the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine, in particular Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 and 36/120 A to F; rejected all partial agreements and separate treaties in so far as they violated the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area; deplored Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) and Assembly resolution 35/207, determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital", as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic

65/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 33):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/36/655-S/14746, A/36/846-S/14805 and Corr.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/344-S/14567;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/36/L.59 and Add.1, A/36/L.60 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 36/226 A and B;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.95-97, 99 and 103.

composition, institutional structure and status, were null and void and demanded that they should be rescinded immediately, and called upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the resolution and all other relevant resolutions, including resolution 36/120 E; condemned Israel's aggression and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories, particularly in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, including the expropriation and annexation of territory, the establishment of settlements, assassination attempts and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which were in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the pertinent international conventions; strongly condemned Israeli annexationist policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources, the intensification of repressive measures against the Syrian citizens therein and the forcible imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declared all these measures as null and void as they constituted violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; strongly condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continuous bombardment and destruction of its cities and villages, and all acts that constituted a violation of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and the security of its people and prevented the full implementation of Council resolution 425 (1978), including the full deployment of UNIFIL up to the internationally recognized borders; called for strict respect of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon and supported the efforts of the Government of Lebanon, with regional and international endorsement, to restore the exclusive authority of the Lebanese State over all of its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries; deplored Israeli violations of the airspace of various Arab countries and demanded their immediate cessation; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981 would encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and would have adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and would threaten the security of the region; called upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic and financial resources which would encourage it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects (resolution 36/226 A). At the same session, the Assembly declared that Israel's decision to apply Israeli law to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights was null and void and had no legal validity whatsoever; determined that the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly deplored the persistence of the Israeli policy of annexation, which escalated tension in the region; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision and all administrative and other measures related to it, which constituted a flagrant violation of all relevant principles of international law; called upon all States, specialized agencies and other international institutions not to recognize that decision; requested the Council, in the event of Israel's failure to implement

the resolution, to invoke Chapter VII of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly and the Council not later than 21 December 1981 (resolution 226 B).

The report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 226 B was circulated on 21 December 1981 (A/36/846 and Corr.1-S/14805 and Corr.1).

On 17 December 1981, the Security Council decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and without international legal effect; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision; determined that all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since June 1967; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council within two weeks and decided that, in the event of non-compliance by Israel, the Council would meet urgently, and not later than 5 January 1982, to consider taking appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter (resolution 497 (1981)).

The report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 497 (1981) was circulated on 31 December 1981 (S/14821).

The Security Council further considered the situation in the occupied Arab territories during nine meetings from 8 to 28 January 1982. No resolution was adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member. The Council then decided to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question which it had been considering (resolution 500 (1982)).

At its ninth emergency special session, held from 29 January to 5 February 1982, 66/ the General Assembly strongly condemned Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and Assembly resolution 36/226 B; declared that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constituted an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX); declared once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and had no legal validity and/or effect whatsoever; determined that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights were illegal and invalid and should not be recognized; reaffirmed its determination that all the provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of

66/ References for the ninth emergency special session (agenda item 5):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/ES-9/1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/ES-9/L.1 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution ES-9/1;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/ES-9/PV.1-12.

Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon all parties thereto to respect and ensure respect of their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances; determined that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since 1967 and its effective annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constituted a continuing threat to international peace and security; strongly deplored the negative vote by a permanent member of the Council which had prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council; further deplored any political, economic, military and technological support to Israel that encouraged Israel to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories; firmly emphasized its demands that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which had resulted in the effective annexation of that territory; reaffirmed the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which was a primary requirement for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East; declared that Israel's record and actions confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III); called upon all Member States to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and suspend any military assistance which Israel received from them, to refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel, to suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel; also called upon all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields; urged non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; called upon all specialized agencies of the United Nations system and international institutions to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon at intervals of two months to Member States as well as to the Council and to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East" (resolution ES-9/1).

The first of the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution ES-9/1 was circulated on 5 April 1982 (A/37/169-S/14953) and an addendum was circulated on 5 June 1982 (A/37/169/Add.1-S/14953/Add.1).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) Progress reports called for under resolution ES-9/1: A/37/169-S/14953 and addenda;
- (b) Comprehensive report called for under resolution 36/226 A and ES-9/1.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Seychelles and Viet Nam (A/35/193 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly held a debate on the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/403).

At its thirty-sixth session, 67/ following a debate on the item, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/404).

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

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

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

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its thirty-sixth session and to transmit to that session all relevant documentation from the thirty-fifth session (decision 35/453).

At the thirty-sixth session, 68/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/460).

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

67/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 34):

- (a) Decision 36/404;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.43-45.

68/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 38):

- (a) Decision 36/460;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.105

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

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

In 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force, which was initially set up for a period of three months, has subsequently been extended by the Council, the last time for a period of six months until 15 December 1982 (resolution 510 (1982)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNFICYP is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Council, which have been regularly circulated before the end of each mandate period, and also when developments in the island warranted. The last regular report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 1 June 1982 (S/15/49).

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

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

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

As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June 1979 but were recessed on 22 June. Following extended consultations by the Secretary-General and his representatives with the parties, the intercommunal talks were resumed on 9 August 1980 (see A/35/385-S/14100). Since 16 September 1980, the interlocutors at the intercommunal talks have met on a weekly basis at Nicosia under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (see A/35/659). Following the submission of comprehensive proposals by both communities and intensive consultations with both sides, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, on 18 November 1981, submitted a text containing elements of an "evaluation" of the status of the negotiations which has since been used as a method for the discussions at the intercommunal talks (see A/36/702). The Secretary-General has also been in personal contact with both sides in order to facilitate the negotiating process. On 4 April 1982, the Secretary-General met with President Kyprianou in Rome and, on 9 April 1982, he met Mr. Denktas at Geneva. As a result of these meetings, agreement was reached to accelerate the pace of the intercommunal talks to two meetings a week.

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 69/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 36/461).

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

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s (resolution 32/174).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to launch at its special session a round of global and sustained negotiations on international economic co-operation for development which should include major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance; decided that

69/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 35):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/702;
- (b) Decision 36/461;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.105.

the Committee of the Whole established under General Assembly resolution 32/174 should act as the preparatory committee for these negotiations and should submit to the Assembly at its special session its final report containing its recommendations on the procedures, time-frame and detailed agenda for the global negotiations (resolution 34/138); and decided that the Committee of the Whole should include in its final report suggestions and recommendations which might result from its consideration of the proposals in relation to raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance (resolution 34/139).

At its eleventh special session, held from 25 August to 15 September 1980, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 18 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session (A/S-11/25), in which the Ad Hoc Committee had informed the Assembly that, with the exception of three delegations, all members of the Committee had expressed their readiness to accept the text submitted by the Chairman of Working Group II (A/S-11/C.1/L.1/Rev.1) as the procedural framework for the global negotiations on the basis of an agenda to be agreed upon at the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly; and decided to transmit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session all its documents relevant to the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development (decision S-11/24).

The item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Venezuela (A/35/243). At that session, the Assembly decided to request its President to continue consultations concerning the item with a view to reporting on the results of these consultations to the Assembly at its resumed thirty-fifth session (decision 35/443).

At a meeting of the resumed thirty-fifth session held on 14 September 1981, the President presented a detailed report on the results of these consultations and on the developments which had taken place. At the suggestion of the President, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its thirty-sixth session and to transmit to that session all relevant documentation from the eleventh special session and the thirty-fifth session (decision 35/454).

At its thirty-sixth session, 70/ the General Assembly, following informal consultations on this question under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly, decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 36/461) in order to allow the informal consultations that were going on to continue, on the understanding that the Assembly would convene at short notice to consider any agreement that might emerge (A/36/PV.104, p.17).

70/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 37):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/837;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.46, 47, 104 and 110.

39. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security: report of the Secretary-General

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

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures (A/8469/Rev.1); recommended that the widest possible distribution should be given to the report and that its conclusions should be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations; and decided to keep the item under constant review (resolution 2831 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pursue the study of the consequences of the arms race (resolution 3075 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, the above-mentioned report, covering the basic topics of that report and taking into account any new developments which he would consider necessary (resolution 3462 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the up-dated report of the Secretary-General (A/32/88 and Corr.1 and Add.1); decided to transmit the report to the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and reaffirmed its decision to keep the item under constant review (resolution 32/75).

At its tenth special session in 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit periodically reports on the economic and social consequence of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (resolution S-10/2, para. 93 (c)).

At its thirty-fifth session, 71/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified

71/ References for the thirty-fifth session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/88/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.IX.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/35/684;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/35/754;

consultant experts appointed by him, the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, covering the basic topics of that report, and to transmit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/141).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/141.

40. Reduction of military budgets:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

In connexion with resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), the Secretary-General on 2 August 1974 invited the Permanent Representatives of the States appointed by the President of the General Assembly to serve on the Special Committee to inform him of the names of the representatives of their Governments to the Committee; the same invitation was sent to China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In their replies, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States declined to serve on the Special Committee. No communication was received from the group of Western European and other States concerning their candidates for membership in the Special Committee. In those circumstances and following informal consultations, no meetings of the Special Committee were held (see A/9800).

(continued)

- (d) Resolution 35/141;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/35/PV.4-28 and 42;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/35/SR.55;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/35/PV.94.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/9770) called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the replies (resolution 3254 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/10165 and Add.1 and 2), appealed to all States to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; and requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/222 and Corr.1), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments with regard to matters covered in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States as well as any further conclusions and recommendations (resolution 31/87).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/194 and Add.1), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a background report for the tenth special session, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by him and under resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information on the progress made with regard to the pilot test of the reporting instrument (resolution 32/85).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/S-10/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1), expressed the view that gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis would contribute to curbing the arms race (resolution S-10/2, para. 89).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting, to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument, to assess the results of the practical test and to develop recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/67).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures (resolution 34/83 F).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views and suggestions on the principles which should govern their actions in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and to prepare, on this basis, a report to be

submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1981 (resolution 35/142 A); recommended that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually their military expenditures to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to report on these matters on an annual basis; requested him, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified experts, to refine further the reporting instrument and to examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that would arise in connexion with agreements on reduction of military expenditures; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 35/142 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, 72/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated the appeal to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint; and requested the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" at its session in 1982 (resolution 36/82 A); stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems; reiterated its recommendation that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures; and requested the Secretary-General to examine ways and means to make the collection and assembling of data, reported by States on the basis of the reporting instrument, an integral part of the regular United Nations statistical services and to arrange and publish these data (resolution 36/82 B).

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

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/37/42);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/82 B.

72/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 40):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General A/36/353 and Corr. 2 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/741;
- (c) Resolutions 36/82 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-44, 52 and 53;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.3-33 and 91.

41. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, ^{73/} which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States which were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

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

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly again urged France and the United States of America to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty as soon as possible (resolution 3473 (XXX)).

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

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

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again invited France and the United States of America to adhere to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty (resolution 33/58).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I had been signed by France and invited France and the United States of America to ratify that Protocol at the earliest possible date (resolution 34/71).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to France and the United States of America to ratify Additional Protocol I with special urgency (resolution 35/143).

^{73/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

At its thirty-sixth session, 74/ the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that the United States of America had become a party to Additional Protocol I on 23 November 1981, when its instrument of ratification had been deposited, regretted that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations addressed to France by the Assembly, which it reiterated with special urgency (resolution 36/83).

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

42. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests independently of agreement on other disarmament measures was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. 75/ That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly called upon all States to become parties to the Treaty and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations for a comprehensive test ban (resolution 1910 (XVIII)). Since that time, the Assembly has repeatedly called for suspension of all tests and for continued work on a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States within the framework of an effective nuclear disarmament process (resolution S-10/2, para. 51).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/60, 34/73 and 35/145 A) (see also item 43).

74/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/36/742;
- (b) Resolution 36/83;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-26, 42 and 44;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 76/ the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and, meanwhile, to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty; urged likewise all States members of the Committee on Disarmament to bear in mind that the consensus rule should not be used in such a manner as to prevent the establishment of subsidiary bodies for the effective discharge of the functions of the Committee, to support the creation by the Committee, at the start of its session in 1982, of an ad hoc working group which should begin the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests and to exert their best endeavours in order that the Committee might transmit to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament the multilaterally negotiated text of such a treaty; and called upon the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria (resolution 36/84).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27).

43. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/85: report of the Committee on Disarmament

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954 (see item 42).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981; further requested the Committee to determine, in the context of those negotiations, the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and

76/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 43):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/36/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/744;
- (c) Resolution 36/84;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-16, 39 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system; called upon the Committee to exert all efforts in order that a draft comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty might be submitted to the Assembly no later than at its second special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item relating to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 35/145 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, 77/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to resume their negotiations and to exert their best efforts to bring them to an early successful conclusion and invited them to prepare a report on the state of negotiations in good time for submission to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament; requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982; also requested the Committee to determine, in the context of its negotiations on such a treaty, the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and an effective verification system; further requested the Committee to exert all efforts in order than the draft of such a treaty might be submitted to the Assembly at the earliest possible date; urged all members of the Committee, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate with the Committee in fulfilling its mandate; called upon the Committee to report on progress to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament and at its thirty-seventh session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item relating to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 36/85).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27).

77/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 44):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/36/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/745;
- (c) Resolution 36/85;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-26 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

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

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its call upon all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; endorsed the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, issued at Cairo in July 1964 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU); called upon all States to respect and abide by that Declaration; called further upon all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, using or threatening to use or deploying nuclear weapons on the continent of Africa; and expressed the hope that African States would initiate studies, as they deemed appropriate, with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa, and take the necessary measures through OAU to achieve this end (resolution 2033 (XX)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see also item 55), reaffirmed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding islands as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3471 (XXX), 31/69 and 32/81).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that in Africa, where OAU had affirmed a decision for the denuclearization of the region, the Security Council should take appropriate steps whenever necessary to prevent the frustration of that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the African continent; demanded that South Africa should refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion; condemned any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime; and demanded that South Africa should submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 33/63).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against that régime so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa (A/34/674 and Add.1 and 2); appealed to all Member States

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in a position to do so to provide all relevant information at their disposal to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/76 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979 (A/35/402 and Corr. 1), expressed its deep alarm that the report had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons; requested the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the report; and further requested him to follow closely South Africa's activity in the nuclear field and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/146 A); condemned any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with that régime in the nuclear field; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to OAU towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 35/146 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, 78/ the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa (A/36/430), deplored the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, including its frenzied acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability; reaffirmed that that racist régime's plans and capability in the nuclear field constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardized the security of African States and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to intensify its efforts to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the field and, in particular, to institute effective enforcement action against that régime so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime; demanded that South Africa should

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: (A/36/430);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/746;
- (c) Resolutions 36/86 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-26 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/86 A); once again reiterated its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; condemned any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration frustrated, *inter alia*, the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by OAU to keep Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to OAU towards the realization of the Declaration (resolution 36/86 B).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/86 A.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

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

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

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/71 and 32/82).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security; that, pending the establishment of such a zone, States of the region should declare that they would refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on

their territory by any third party, and agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards; and that consideration should be given to a Security Council role in advancing the establishment of such a zone (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/64, 34/77 and 35/147).

At its thirty-sixth session, 79/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit resolution 35/147 to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 A); considered that the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations adversely affected the prospects of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region; declared that it was imperative, in that respect, that Israel should place forthwith all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 B).

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)); endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to initiate necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their co-operation for the realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free-zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned (resolution 3476 A (XXX));

79/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 46):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/36/747;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/36/L.53;
- (c) Resolutions 36/87 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.4-44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

and urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing the zone (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/73 and 32/83).

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

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78 and 35/148).

At its thirty-sixth session, 80/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; called upon those nuclear-weapon States which had not done so to respond positively to that proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and requested the Secretary-General to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament as well as at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/88).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/88.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted

80/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/408;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/748;
- (c) Resolution 36/88;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.10-44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

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

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations aimed at working out the text of an agreement; and urged all States to refrain from any action which would impede international talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (resolution 32/84 A); reaffirmed the definition of weapons of mass destruction contained in the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948 (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1); and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to consider the desirability of formulating agreements on the prohibition of any specific new weapons which might be identified (resolution 32/84 B).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that efforts aiming at the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction should be pursued and that the question should be kept under continuing review (resolution S-10/2, para. 77).

At its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/66 A and B, 34/79 and 35/149).

At its thirty-sixth session, 81/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee on Disarmament to intensify negotiations, with the assistance of

81/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 48):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/36/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/749;
- (c) Resolution 36/89;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-26 and 40;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and to draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons; once again urged all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; and requested the Committee to submit a report on the results achieved to the Assembly for consideration at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/89).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27).

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

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

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2992 (XXVII)). At the twenty-ninth session, the Committee was enlarged to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XXIX)). At the thirty-second session, the Committee was further enlarged to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee (resolution 34/80 B). By communications dated 10 June and 30 July 1980 (A/34/854 and Add.1), the President of the Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee, he had appointed 12 additional members. By a communication dated 5 March 1981 (A/35/800), the President of the Assembly informed the Secretary-General that he had appointed one additional member. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 46 Member States:

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

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work; requested the Secretary-General to prepare with the assistance of consultant experts, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)).

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

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88 and 32/86).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted the proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean (resolution S-10/2, para. 64 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979; and requested the meeting to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/68).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace (resolution 34/80 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in pursuance of the decision to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo and taking into consideration the exchange of views thereon, to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of the Conference to achieve the objectives of the Declaration, to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening, and to continue the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference (resolution 35/150).

At its thirty-sixth session, ^{82/} the General Assembly, inter alia, regretted that the Ad Hoc Committee had failed to reach consensus on the finalization

^{82/} References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 49):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/36/29);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/750;

of dates for the convening, during 1981, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean; emphasized its decision to convene the Conference at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration adopted in 1971; emphasized also, in consideration of the political and security climate in the area, its decision to request the Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the remaining issues related to the convening of the Conference; requested the Committee to make every effort to accomplish the necessary preparatory work for the Conference, including consideration of its convening not later than the first half of 1983; requested the Committee to hold further sessions in 1982 of a total duration of six weeks, including a meeting outside New York; and requested the Committee to submit to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament and at its thirty-seventh session reports on its work and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 36/90).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which will be issued as Supplement No. 29 (A/37/29).

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

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

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

(continued)

- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/803;
- (d) Resolution 36/90;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.8, 10, 12, 14-26, 34-37 and 44;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.67;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and invited the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the Committee, it being understood that they would enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee (resolution 3183 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments on the main objectives of a world disarmament conference; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to keep currently informed of any change in their respective positions (resolution 3260 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3469 (XXX) and 31/190).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at its tenth special session a special report of the state of its work and deliberations (resolution 32/89).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly had before it the special report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/S-10/3 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly expressed the view that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation (resolution S-10/2, para. 122).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/69, 34/81 and 35/151).

At its thirty-sixth session, 83/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that in its report the Ad Hoc Committee had stated that, having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the Assembly might wish to decide that, after its second special session devoted to disarmament, a world disarmament conference would take place as soon as the necessary consensus on its convening had been reached; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament and at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/191).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, which will be issued as Supplement No. 28 (A/37/28).

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

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Supplement No. 28 (A/36/28);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/751;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/804;
- (d) Resolution 36/91;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-26 and 44;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.67;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

50. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: 84/
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
 - (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (c) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General
 - (d) Nuclear weapons in all aspects: report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (e) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General
 - (f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war
 - (g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Committee on Disarmament
 - (h) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: report of the Committee on Disarmament

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115). At that session, the Assembly established, as successor to the Commission originally established by resolution 502 (VI), a Disarmament Commission, composed of all States Members of the United Nations (*ibid.*, para. 118).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted 14 resolutions under the item. They related to military and nuclear collaboration with Israel (resolution 33/71 A), non-use of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war (resolution 33/71 B), the urgent need for cessation of further testing of nuclear weapons (resolution 33/71 C), Disarmament Week (resolution 33/71 D), the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (resolution 33/71 E), the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session (resolution 33/71 F), the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament (resolution 33/71 G), disarmament negotiations and disarmament machinery (resolution 33/71 H), disarmament and development (resolution 33/71 I), the monitoring of disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security (resolution 33/71 J), the programme of research and studies on disarmament (resolution 33/71 K), paragraph 125 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution 33/71 L), the study on the relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 33/71 M) and the new philosophy on disarmament (resolution 33/71 N). At that session, the Assembly decided to convene a second special session devoted to disarmament in 1982 and to set up, at its thirty-fifth session, a preparatory committee for the special session (resolution 33/71 H, sect. III).

84/ The wording of this item is subject to change as a result of any decision that the General Assembly may take at its twelfth special session to be held from 7 June to 9 July 1982.

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At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted 13 resolutions and one decision under the item. They related to disarmament and international security (resolution 34/83 A), the report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 34/83 B), the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session (resolution 34/83 C), the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (resolution 34/83 D), the monitoring of disarmament agreements and the strengthening of international security (resolution 34/83 E), the freezing and reduction of military budgets (resolution 34/83 F), the non-use of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war (resolution 34/83 G), the report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 34/83 H), Disarmament Week (resolution 34/83 I), nuclear weapons in all aspects (resolution 34/83 J), the study on the relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 34/83 K), the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 34/83 L), the programme of research and studies on disarmament (resolution 34/83 M) and the study on the question of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban (decision 34/422).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions and two decisions under the item. They related to preparations for the second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 35/47 and decision 35/417 and 35/430), the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (resolution 35/152 A), nuclear weapons in all aspects (resolutions 35/152 B and C), the non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war (resolution 35/152 D), the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session (resolution 35/152 E), the report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 35/152 F), paragraph 125 of the Final Document (resolution 35/152 G), the programme of research and studies on disarmament (resolution 35/152 H), the World Disarmament Campaign (resolution 35/152 I) and the report of the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 35/152 J).

At its thirty-sixth session, 85/ The General Assembly adopted 13 resolutions under the item.

85/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/36/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/36/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Study on the relationship between disarmament and development: A/36/356 and Corr.1;
 - (ii) World Disarmament Campaign: A/36/458;
 - (iii) Disarmament Week: A/36/568 and Add.1;
 - (iv) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: A/36/606;
 - (v) Programme of research and studies on disarmament: A/36/654;

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In the first resolution entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided to continue the programme; requested the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements relating to the programme for 1982 in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament a report containing an assessment of the programme since its inception in 1979 (resolution 36/92 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Commission (A/36/42); noted that the Commission had not been able to conclude its consideration of the items on its agenda; and requested it to continue its work and to submit a substantive report on its work to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/92 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the contents of the study on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/36/458) and commended its conclusions; invited all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General suggestions and comments on the study; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament both the study and the opinions thereon received from Governments (resolution 36/92 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "International co-operation for disarmament", the General Assembly called upon all States to observe the principles and make active use of the ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament, adopted by the Assembly in resolution 34/88; called upon Member States to be guided in all disarmament negotiations by the generally recognized principles of international law and to submit and constructively to consider, with full responsibility and in the spirit of co-operation, proposals and initiatives aimed at promoting speedy progress in disarmament negotiations and facilitating the achievement of mutually acceptable concrete disarmament measures; called upon Member States to refrain from any action that could hamper, complicate or render impossible the disarmament negotiations which were under way, the opening of new negotiations or the achievement of specific disarmament agreements and, in particular, not to hinder possible progress in negotiations on disarmament by the discussion of unrelated issues; recommended that the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament should make active use of the above Declaration; and called upon Member States to disseminate widely, in connexion with Disarmament Week, the principles of international co-operation designed to achieve the goals of disarmament (resolution 36/92 D).

(continued)

- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/36/752;
- (e) Resolutions 36/92 A to M;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-26, 38, 40-42 and 44;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

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In the fifth resolution, entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", the General Assembly believed it necessary to initiate, as a matter of high priority, negotiations on the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and on the gradual reduction of their stockpiles up to and including their total destruction, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session; noted the decision of the Committee on Disarmament to resume intensive consideration, at its session to be held in 1982, of the item on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament (A/36/27, para. 85); called upon the Committee, as a matter of priority and for the purpose of an early commencement of the negotiations on the substance of the problem, to continue consultations in which to consider, inter alia, the establishment of an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament with a clearly defined mandate; deemed it appropriate, as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document, that the Committee on Disarmament should proceed, as the first step, to the consideration of stages of nuclear disarmament and their tentative content, inter alia, the content of the first stage; also deemed it appropriate to consider, within the framework of the discussion on the content of measures to be carried out during the first stage, the question of the cessation of the development and deployment of new types and systems of nuclear weapons; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of those negotiations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/92 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament", the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue or undertake, during its session to be held in 1982, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and the other relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions and, in order to reach that goal, to provide the existing ad hoc working groups with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, ad hoc working groups on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests; requested the Committee to complete, during the first part of its session in 1982, the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament and to submit the programme in time for consideration and adoption by the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament; also requested the Committee to intensify its negotiations on priority questions of disarmament, so that it might be in a position to contribute, through concrete accomplishments, to the success of the special session; invited the members of the Committee involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions of disarmament to intensify their efforts to achieve a positive conclusion of those negotiations without further delay for submission to the Committee and, at the same time, to submit to the Committee a full report on their separate negotiations and the results achieved in order to contribute most directly to the negotiations in the Committee referred to above; and further requested the Committee to submit to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament a special report on the state of negotiations on the various questions under consideration by the Committee and also to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/92 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Study on the relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/356 and Corr.1) and the study contained therein; commended the report, its conclusions and recommendations to the attention of all Member States; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution; invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views regarding the report and, in particular, its recommendations; decided to transmit the report to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament; noted with appreciation that arrangements had been made for the preparation of a short version of the report aimed at a mass audience; and recommended to all Governments the widest possible distribution of the report and invited specialized agencies and national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known (resolution 36/92 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Status of multilateral disarmament agreements", the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the provisions concerning the question of the universality of multilateral disarmament agreements contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, in particular paragraph 40; requested Member States depositaries of such agreements to furnish the Secretary-General with information regarding their status by the beginning of each regular session of the Assembly; and further requested the Secretary-General to prepare for each regular session a composite table of signatories of and parties to such agreements with a view to enabling the Assembly to take up the question of their status, if it deemed it appropriate (resolution 36/92 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war", the General Assembly declared once again that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity and that the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should therefore be prohibited, pending nuclear disarmament; and urged the consideration, at the second special session devoted to disarmament, of the question of an international convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war or some other agreement on the subject, taking into account the proposals and views of States in this regard (resolution 36/92 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "World-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament", the General Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the subject; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the most appropriate format and methods of carrying out such world-wide action under the auspices of the United Nations, taking into account the views and suggestions of Member States, and to submit it for consideration to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/92 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Committee on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations in an appropriate organizational framework with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the production, stockpiling,

deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons; and requested the Committee to submit a report on this question to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/92 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Programme of research and studies on disarmament", the General Assembly, taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in 1981 (A/36/654), requested the Secretary-General to submit that report to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament for its further consideration (resolution 36/92 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session", the General Assembly, inter alia, urgently called upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other major military Powers, immediately to take steps in order to promote international security and lead to the effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to disarmament; urged those States also to intensify their efforts to bring to a successful end the negotiations which were currently taking place in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums and to proceed to or resume negotiations on effective international agreements on items of the highest priority as laid down at the tenth special session; called upon all States to refrain from any actions which had or might have negative effects on the implementation of the relevant recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session; invited all States which were engaged in disarmament and/or arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the Assembly and the Committee informed of the results of such negotiations in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and to implement the results achieved; and recommended that the Assembly should keep under review at its forthcoming sessions the implementation of its recommendations and decisions on disarmament issues (resolution 36/92 M).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/37/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions S-10/2, paragraph 98, 33/71 D and 36/92 H.

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

This question has been considered by the General Assembly under various items. At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, it was examined under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see item 55). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use (A/8803/Rev.1), which had been called for under resolution 2852 (XXVI); deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; and commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use". At that session, the Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons; and invited all Governments and international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

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

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

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

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should seek agreement on the prohibition or restriction of

use of certain conventional weapons, including those which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, and that all States were called upon to contribute towards carrying out that task (resolution S-10/2, paras, 86 and 87).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that the United Nations Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 (resolution 33/70).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference (A/CONF.95/8) and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva for a period of up to four weeks, starting on 15 September 1980, with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the Final Report of the Conference (A/CONF.95/15); welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolution 35/153).

At its thirty-sixth session, 86/ the General Assembly urged those States which had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to sign and ratify the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible so as to obtain its entry into force, and ultimately its universal adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the Protocols annexed thereto, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by

86/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 52):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/406;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/753;
- (c) Resolution 36/93;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-26 and 39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

the existing annexed Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto, to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 36/93).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/93.

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

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States through appropriate international arrangements; requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider, to that end, the drafts of an international convention on the subject, as well as all proposals and suggestions concerning effective political and legal measures at the international level to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States" (resolution 33/72 A).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 35/154).

At its thirty-sixth session, 87/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that there was continuing recognition of the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use

87/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/36/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/754;
- (c) Resolution 36/94;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-26, 31 and 39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Committee there had been no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention; requested the Committee to continue the negotiations on the question of the strengthening of the security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States during its session in 1982; called once again upon all nuclear-weapon States to make solemn declarations, identical in substance, concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States having no such weapons on their territories, as a first step towards the conclusion of such an international convention; and recommended that the Security Council should examine such declarations and, if they all met the above-mentioned objective, should adopt an appropriate resolution approving them (resolution 36/94).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27).

53. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/241). At that session, the Assembly urged that efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving that objective; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 33/72 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 35/155).

At its thirty-sixth session, 88/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there had been no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to that end; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered during the session of the Committee held in 1981, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended that the Committee should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 36/95).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27).

54. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third session, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 55). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was for the first time on the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

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

88/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/36/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/755;
- (c) Resolution 36/95;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.3-26, 35 and 44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

The report (A/7575/Rev.1-S/9292/Rev.1) was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

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

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

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

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that all States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, ^{89/} that all States which had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that article XII of the Convention provided for a review conference of States parties to the Convention to be held five years after its entry into force, noted that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention was to be arranged (resolution 33/59 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions on the subject (resolution 34/72).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the final declaration of the Review Conference (resolution 35/144 A); urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority (resolution 35/144 B); decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons; requested

^{89/} League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

the Secretary-General to carry out such investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts who would seek relevant information and collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/144 C).

At its thirty-sixth session, 90/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and, in particular, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons with an appropriately revised mandate enabling the Committee to achieve agreement on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest date (resolutions 36/96 A and B); took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/613), to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons; and requested him, with the assistance of the Group of Experts, to continue his investigations pursuant to resolution 35/144 C and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/96 C).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/96 C.

90/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 42):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/36/27);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/613;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/36/743;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/802;
- (e) Resolutions 36/96 A to C;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-26;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.68;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

55. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (b) Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (c) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament
- (d) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (e) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Committee on Disarmament
- (f) Strategic arms limitation talks

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

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations (A/4879), which had been submitted to the Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreements on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

At the first session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, in 1962, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a "Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control" and the United States of America an "Outline of Basic Provisions of the Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, 91/ signed at Moscow

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

on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)), and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX) and 3484 A to E (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1978, and further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee, composed of 54 Member States, to examine all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda (resolution 31/189 B).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/87 A to G).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly established a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States and decided that the Commission should be a deliberative body, a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, the function of which should be to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament; that the Commission should function under the rules of procedure relating to the committees of the Assembly with such modifications as it might deem necessary; and that the Commission should report annually to the Assembly (resolution S-10/2, para. 118); and welcomed the agreement reached among Member States that the Committee on Disarmament would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and 32 to 35 other States to be chosen in consultation with the President of the Assembly (*ibid.*, para. 120). The President subsequently informed the Secretary-General (A/S-10/24) that the Committee would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and to the following 35 States:

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

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly recommended that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed during the second special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out a comprehensive study assessing current institutional requirements and future estimated needs in the United Nations management of disarmament affairs and to submit a final report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/87 E).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/156 A to K).

At its thirty-sixth session, 92/ the General Assembly adopted 12 resolutions under the item.

In the first resolution, entitled "Study on conventional disarmament", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish the Group of Experts on All Aspects of the Conventional Arms Race and on Disarmament relating to Conventional Weapons and Armed Forces, in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of resolution 35/156 A; requested the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1982 to complete its consideration of the general approach to the study, its structure and scope and to transmit the conclusions of its deliberations to the Group of Experts; agreed that the Group of Experts should pursue its work after the above-mentioned session of the Disarmament Commission,

92/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/36/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/36/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Study on all aspects of regional disarmament: A/36/343 and Add.1;
 - (ii) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament: A/36/392;
 - (iii) Comprehensive study on confidence-building measures: A/36/474 and Corr.1;
 - (iv) Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security: A/36/597;
 - (v) Disarmament and international security: A/36/612;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/36/756;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/802;
- (f) Resolution 36/97 A to L;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1;36/PV.3-26, 38, 39, 41-44 and 53;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.68;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

taking into consideration such conclusions as the Commission might submit to it and, if necessary, the deliberations at the substantive session of the Commission in 1981, in particular those reflected in paragraph 21 and annex III of the report on that session; and requested the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 35/156 A to submit a final report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/97 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an early conclusion of the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, in order that it might be submitted if possible to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament; and took note of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group, in the report adopted by the Committee on Disarmament (A/36/27), to set up at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982 a further ad hoc working group, under an appropriate mandate to be determined at that time, to continue negotiations on the elaboration of a treaty (resolution 36/97 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space", the General Assembly, inter alia, considered that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; urged all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space and to refrain from any action contrary to that aim; requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider, as from the beginning of its session in 1982, the question of negotiating effective and verifiable agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space, taking into account all existing and future proposals designed to meet that objective; requested the Committee to consider as a matter of priority the question of negotiating an effective and verifiable agreement to prohibit anti-satellite systems, as an important step towards the fulfilment of the objectives set out above; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/97 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General to which was annexed the study requested under resolution 34/87 E and prepared by the Group of Governmental Experts to Study the Institutional Arrangements relating to the Process of Disarmament (A/36/392); recommended that all Member States should study the report; invited all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General by 31 March 1982 their comments on the study and its conclusions and recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the Committee on Disarmament; and decided to transmit the report and the comments of Member States to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament for substantive consideration and the adoption of appropriate decisions (resolution 36/97 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested once again the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there were no such weapons at that time; called upon all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from further action involving the stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of other States; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/97 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Confidence-building measures", the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the comprehensive study on confidence-building measures prepared by the Secretary-General (A/36/474 and Corr.1); requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution; invited all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their respective regions and, where possible, to negotiate on them in keeping with the conditions and requirements prevailing in each particular region; and decided to submit the study to its second special session devoted to disarmament for further consideration (resolution 36/97 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 36/97 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Study on all the aspects of regional disarmament", the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General containing the views of Member States on the study (A/36/343 and Add.1); and requested the Secretary-General to submit the study (A/35/416) and his report containing the views of Member States to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament, so that it might consider their substance and any action on them that might be required (resolution 36/97 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Strategic arms limitation talks", the General Assembly noted that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) had not yet been ratified; urged that the process begun by the SALT I Treaty and signature of the SALT II Treaty should continue and be built upon; trusted that the signatory States would continue to refrain from any act which would defeat the object and purpose of that process; urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue negotiations, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, looking towards the achievement of an agreement which would provide for substantial reductions and significant qualitative limitations of strategic arms; welcomed the commencement of negotiations at Geneva on 30 November 1981 between representatives of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on nuclear arms in

accordance with the joint communiqué issued by Secretary of State Haig and Foreign Minister Gromyko on 23 September 1981, and trusted that such negotiations would facilitate the enhancement of stability and international security; stressed the need for both parties to bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world were at stake in this question; and invited the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the Assembly appropriately informed of the results of their negotiations, in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 27 and 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (resolution 36/97 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament", the General Assembly took note of the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on its session held in 1981 (A/36/27); recommended that the first review of the membership of the Committee should be completed, following appropriate consultation among Member States, during the second special session devoted to disarmament; and reaffirmed that States not members of the Committee should, upon their request, continue to be invited by it to participate in the work of the Committee (resolution 36/97 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Disarmament and international security", the General Assembly called upon all States to take prompt action for the implementation of resolution 35/156 J, which would render effective the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and thereby be conducive to meaningful disarmament negotiations; and deemed it necessary, as a first step in this direction, that the Council should take the required measures towards the implementation of Chapter VII of the Charter, which would reinforce the foundations of peace, security and order through the United Nations and avert the growing threat of nuclear conflagration (resolution 36/97 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction the study prepared by the Secretary-General (A/36/597); invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 15 April 1982, of their views regarding the study; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the study, together with the views of Member States, to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/97 L).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/37/42).

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/89).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament (A/35/458) (resolution 35/157).

At its thirty-sixth session, 93/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (A/36/431); requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation with Israel in the nuclear field; called upon all States and other parties and institutions to terminate forthwith all nuclear collaboration with Israel; requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against Israel; demanded that Israel should renounce, without delay, any possession of nuclear weapons and place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli military nuclear activity and to report thereon as appropriate (resolution 36/98).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/98.

57. Conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space: report of the Committee on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the

93/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/431;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/757;
- (c) Resolution 36/98;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-44, 52 and 53;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 94/ At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective steps, by concluding an appropriate international treaty, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to embark on negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on the text of such a treaty (resolution 36/99).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27).

58. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of item 46 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security), called upon all States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to promote good-neighbourliness in their relations with other States; affirmed that good-neighbourliness conformed with the purposes of the United Nations; believed it necessary to examine the question of good-neighbourliness in order to strengthen and further develop its content, as well as ways and modalities of enhancing its effectiveness; invited Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between States; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the matter; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (resolution 34/99).

94/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 128):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/36/192;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/758;
- (c) Resolution 36/99;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.3-18, 20-26, 29, 30, 33, 35 and 39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

At its thirty-sixth session, 95/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/376 and Add.1), inter alia, requested the Governments which had not communicated their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness to do so as soon as possible, and invited the Governments which had already communicated such views and suggestions to supplement them if they deemed it necessary; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to continue to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the item; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing an orderly presentation of the views and suggestions received concerning the content of good-neighbourliness, as well as ways and modalities to enhance it (resolution 36/101).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/101.

59. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

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

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered reports of the Secretary-General on the extent of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and on actions which should be undertaken by the Assembly in order to secure full compliance with those provisions; and reaffirmed the principles of the Declaration (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75 and 34/100). At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly also invited the Security Council to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the steps taken in order to

95/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 57):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/376 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/760;
- (c) Resolution 36/101;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.45-51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council and the possibility of holding periodic meetings of the Council at the ministerial or higher governmental level (resolution 35/158).

At its thirty-first to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly adopted under the item resolutions entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States" (resolutions 31/91, 32/153, 33/74, 34/101 and 35/159).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted also under the item, the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration not later than at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 33/73), and a resolution entitled "Situation in Nicaragua" (resolution 33/76).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, also under the same item, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (see item 58) (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-sixth session, 96/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its deep concern over the aggravation of focal points of international tension and crises in the world, more frequent recourse to force and increasing violations of the Charter of the United Nations; reaffirmed once more the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter as the firm basis of relations among all States, irrespective of size, geographic location, level of development or political, economic, social or ideological systems; urged all States to start serious, meaningful and effective negotiations on disarmament and on the halting of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, on the basis of the recommendation of the Assembly at its tenth special session, and to proceed without delay to a global consideration of ways and means for a revival of the world economy and for the restructuring of international economic relations within the framework of the global negotiations; took note of the fact that the Security Council had failed to report to the Assembly on steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 35/158; requested the Council to consider ways and means to ensure the implementation of the above-mentioned provisions as well as to examine all existing mechanisms and to propose new ones aimed at enhancing the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in

96/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/386 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/36/761 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolutions 36/102 to 36/104;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/36/PV.45-51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.91.

accordance with the Charter, and to explore also the possibility of holding periodic meetings of the Council, in conformity with Article 28 of the Charter, at the ministerial or higher level in specific cases, so as to enable it to play a more active role in preventing potential conflicts, and to present the Council's conclusions to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the region of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation; and called upon all Governments to submit, before the thirty-seventh session, their views on the question of the strengthening of security and co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean and requested the Secretary-General to submit the report on that question to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/102). At the same session, the Assembly approved the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the widest dissemination of the Declaration of States, the specialized agencies and other organizations in association with the United Nations, and other appropriate bodies (resolution 36/103); solemnly invited all States to intensify their efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace; reiterated its appeal for concerted action on the part of Governments, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other interested international and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to give tangible effect to the supreme importance and need of establishing, maintaining and strengthening a just and durable peace; and requested the Secretary-General to continue following the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly not later than at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 36/104).

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

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/37/2);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/102.

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

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 members, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radio-activity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

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

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

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

At its thirty-sixth session, 97/ the General Assembly, taking note with appreciation of the report of the Scientific Committee (A/36/439), commended the Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making to a wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation, and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement; noted with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); requested the Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intention to continue its activity of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the Assembly, the scientific community and the public; expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Committee by its Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations and invited them to increase their co-operation in this field; and endorsed the Committee's renewed request that Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned should provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help the Committee in the preparation of its next major report to the Assembly (resolution 36/14).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Scientific Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 45 (A/37/45).

97/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Report of the Scientific Committee: A/36/439;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/629;
- (c) Resolution 36/14;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/SR.4 and 5;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.42.

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

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly (A/8089) and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/113 A to C, 34/90 A to C and 35/122 A to F).

At its thirty-sixth session, 98/ the General Assembly, inter alia, determined that the excavations and transformations of the landscape and of the historical, cultural and religious sites of Jerusalem constituted a flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Geneva

98/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/36/579;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/36/85-S/14350, A/36/588, A/36/706-S/14762, A/36/853, A/36/854;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/632 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/810;
- (e) Resolutions 36/15 and 36/147 A to G;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/SR.13, 33-39 and 46;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.66;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.42 and 100.

Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; decided that such violations by Israel constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East as well as a threat to international peace and security; demanded that Israel should desist forthwith from all excavations and transformations of the historical, cultural and religious sites of Jerusalem; requested the Security Council to consider this situation in case Israel failed to comply immediately with the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly and the Council no later than 23 November 1981 (resolution 36/15); reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War was applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem (resolution 36/147 A); determined that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, constituted a serious obstruction of efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and demanded once more that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, should desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, (resolution 36/147 B); deplored the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories; condemned the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and other applicable international instruments, and condemned in particular those violations which that Convention designated as "grave breaches" thereof; strongly condemned a number of Israeli policies and practices affecting the Arab inhabitants and their property in the occupied territories; requested the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General; requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/147 C); demanded that the Government of Israel should rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling and imprisoning the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and in expelling the Sharia Judge of Hebron and that it should facilitate their immediate return so that they could resume the functions for which they had been elected and appointed; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly as soon as possible (resolution 36/147 D); determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel that purported to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights were null and void and constituted a flagrant violation of international law; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (36/147 E); condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories; demanded that Israel should rescind these actions and measures, including the orders for the closure of the universities of Bir Zeit, Bethlehem and Al-Najah; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report before the end of 1981 (resolution 36/147 F); expressed deep concern that Israel had failed to apprehend and prosecute the

perpetrators of the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh; demanded that Israel should inform the Secretary-General of the results of the investigations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report no later than 31 December 1981 (resolution 36/147 G).

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

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee called for under paragraph 12 of resolution 36/147 C;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Report called for under resolution 36/15: A/36/706-S/14762;

(ii) Report called for under paragraph 14 (d) of resolution 36/147 C;

(iii) Report called for under resolution 36/147 D: A/37/162;

(iv) Report called for under resolution 36/147 E;

(v) Report called for under resolution 36/147 F: A/36/853;

(vi) Report called for under resolution 36/147 G: A/36/854.

62. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

(b) Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:

(i) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference

(ii) Report of the Conference

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems which might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)),

to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B) and to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16). The Committee has established a Legal Sub-Committee and a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. It has also established four working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites, remote sensing satellites and the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 53 Member States:

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)) and the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68). On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space and, more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-sixth session, 99/ the General Assembly considered this item concurrently with the item entitled "Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting" (see item 63). At that session, the Assembly decided

99/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda items 61 and 62):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/36/20);
- (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 46 (A/36/46);

that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue on a priority basis its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space and continue its consideration of the possibility of supplementing the norms of international law relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group, and matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions relating to the geostationary orbit; and endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should take up on a priority basis the consideration of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of outer space activities within the United Nations system, questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites, preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, and consider questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space and the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit (resolution 36/35). At the same session, the Assembly, recalling its resolutions 33/16, 34/67 and 35/15 concerning the convening as well as the preparation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to be held at Vienna from 9 to 21 August 1982, approved the recommendations contained in the report submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Conference (A/36/46); and requested the Conference to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/36).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/37/20);
- (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 46 (A/37/46);
- (c) Report of the Conference.

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- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/657 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolutions 36/35 and 36/36;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/SR.15-20;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.63.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8771); a draft international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting was attached to the request for inclusion. At that session, the Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to undertake, as soon as possible, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements (resolution 2916 (XXVII)) and noted that the work done on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and deliberations thereon in the Assembly might be useful in the discussion and elaboration of international instruments or United Nations arrangements relative to direct television broadcasting (resolution 2917 (XXVII)).

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

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to consider this item concurrently with the item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" (see item 62). At that session, the Assembly recommended that at its fourteenth session the Legal Sub-Committee should consider, with the same high priority as the draft treaty relating to the moon and the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, the elaboration of principles governing the use of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an agreement or agreements and also recommended that the Committee should consider reconvening the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites if and when it deemed it appropriate, bearing in mind the useful contribution that the Working Group could make to its work (resolution 3234 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued to consider this item concurrently with the item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space".

At its thirty-sixth session, 99/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that further attempts to complete the elaboration of a draft set of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting should be made by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space during its twenty-fifth session; and decided to consider at its thirty-seventh session the adoption of such a draft set of principles (resolution 36/35).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which will be issued as Supplement No. 20 (A/37/20).

64. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 33 Member States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

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

Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Nigeria, Mexico, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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

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

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

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to intensify its work so as to make substantive progress on agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53 and 35/121).

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At its thirty-sixth session, 100/ the General Assembly, noting with regret the difficulties being experienced by the Special Committee in carrying out its mandate, and emphasizing again that only by a greater demonstration of political will and conciliation could progress be achieved, took note of the report of the Committee (A/36/469); repeated its invitations to Member States to report and to provide information on experience gained in peace-keeping operations; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further compilation of their replies; urged again the Committee to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines which would govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to devote further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 36/37).

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

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

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

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary

100/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/36/469;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/690;
- (c) Resolution 36/37;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/SR.29-32;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.63.

contributions, has been providing relief, education, training, health and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the hostilities (resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1984 (resolution 35/13 A).

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

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

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

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States:

France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Agency has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

At its thirty-sixth session, 101/ the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions under this item.

101/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/36/13);
- (b) Reports of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/36/615, A/36/866 and Corr.1;

In the first resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip", the General Assembly demanded that Israel should desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before the opening of its thirty-seventh session on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 36/146 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right of return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on or condition for the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void; deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting

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- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/36/529;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees: A/36/385 and Add.1 and 2;
 - (ii) Population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/36/558;
 - (iii) Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip: A/36/559;
 - (iv) Question of the establishment of a University at Jerusalem: A/36/593;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/818;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/825;
- (g) Resolutions 36/146 A to H and decisions 36/431, 36/461 and 36/462;
- (h) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/SR.21-28, 46, 48 and 51;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.73;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.100, 105 and 106.

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the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly by the opening of its thirty-seventh session on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 36/146 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of their rightful owners; called upon the Governments concerned to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/146 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities", the General Assembly reaffirmed resolution 35/13 C and all previous resolutions on the question; endorsed, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 36/146 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 36/146 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the Agency, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and also expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated within the area of its operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1982;

directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year; and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 36/146 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly commended the constructive efforts made by the Commissioner-General of UNWRA, the Council of the United Nations University and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in exploring ways and means of establishing at Jerusalem a university of arts and sciences to cater to the needs of Palestine refugees in the area, under the aegis of the United Nations; further commended the close co-operation of the competent educational authorities in the host countries as well as those of the Palestine Liberation Organization; recognized the urgent necessity of establishing the proposed university; called upon Israel as the occupying Power to desist from obstructing the implementation of the resolution and to remove the obstacles it had put in the way of establishing the university at Jerusalem; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures, including a functional feasibility study for establishing the university at Jerusalem; and further requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/146 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of the Palestine refugees for higher education and vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that had responded favourably to its resolution 33/112 C; invited the relevant United Nations agencies to continue to expand the inclusion, within their respective spheres of competence, of assistance for higher education for the Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/146 H).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to keep open its thirty-sixth session until the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East had submitted its proposals, by the end of January 1982, on the ways of meeting the deficit of the Agency's budget for 1982 (decision 36/431). At a meeting of the resumed thirty-sixth session, in March 1982, the Assembly, having considered the recommendations of the Working Group, took note of its report (A/36/866); urged the Commissioner-General to continue his efforts to make the most efficient use of the resources of the Agency and requested the Joint Inspection Unit to carry out a comprehensive review of the Agency's organization, budget and operations with a view to assisting the Commissioner-General to make the most effective and economical use of the limited funds available to the Agency; called upon Governments that had not yet contributed to the Agency to start contributing, Governments that had hitherto only made relatively small contributions to contribute more generously, Governments in a special position to do so to increase their contributions, and Governments that in the past had made generous contributions to continue to make generous contributions and strive whenever possible to increase their contributions; called upon Governments and organizations making contributions in kind either to give cash instead or to allow the Agency to sell their contributions for cash; and decided to suspend temporarily the consideration of the item (decision 36/462).

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

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No.13 (A/37/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA called for under resolution 36/146 E;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 36/146 F;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/146 A, B, C, G and H;
- (e) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit called for under decision 36/462.

66. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included to the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly in 1980, at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany (A/35/242). At that session, the Assembly, gravely concerned over the increasing flows of refugees in many parts of the world and convinced that the United Nations was called upon to consider, in addition to humanitarian and social relief, suitable means to avert new flows of refugees, condemned all policies and practices of oppressive and racist régimes as well as aggression, alien domination and foreign occupation, which were primarily responsible for the massive flows of refugees throughout the world; invited all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions on international co-operation

to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the return of those refugees who wished to return; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session the views, comments and suggestions expressed by Member States, together with those expressed at its thirty-fifth session, including all pertinent additional contributions from other United Nations organs (resolution 35/124).

At its thirty-sixth session 102/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/582 and Corr.1 and Add.1); welcomed the comments and suggestions communicated by Member States, organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies; emphasized the right of refugees to return to their homes in their homelands and reaffirmed the right of those who did not wish to return to receive adequate compensation; decided to establish a group of governmental experts of 17 members - whose expenses as a rule should be borne by each nominating State for its expert - to be appointed by the Secretary-General, upon nomination by the Member State concerned, after appropriate consultation with the regional groups and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution; requested the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, in the light of the existing relevant international instruments, norms and principles and with due regard to the rights mentioned above, to undertake a comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects, with a view to developing recommendations on appropriate means of international co-operation in this field, having due regard to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign States; called upon the Group to take into account the comments and suggestions to the Secretary-General as well as the views expressed during the debate on this item at the thirty-sixth session and also the study submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-eighth session by the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1503) and the deliberations on this study by the Commission; called upon Member States that had not yet conveyed to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions to do so as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further compilation of the replies received; and called upon the Group to submit a report to the Secretary-General in time for deliberation by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/148).

102/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/582 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/790;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/823;
- (d) Resolution 36/148;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/SR.40 and 43-45;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.73;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.100.

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 9 of resolution 36/148;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts called for under paragraph 10 of resolution 36/148.

67. Questions relating to information:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, requested the Secretary-General to make new efforts in the field of information activities of the Organization and convey to the general public comprehensive information regarding the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian achievements and undertakings of the United Nations system, including the principles and aims related to the new international economic order; called upon the Secretary-General to collaborate closely in that effort with the national information media, the United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations concerned throughout the world; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the activities of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and decided to consider the question at that session as a separate item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the above-mentioned item should be considered as subitem (s) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", which would be allocated to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the policies and activities of the public information services of the United Nations system, giving particular attention to activities in the economic and social sphere; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on developments in the activities of the public information services of the Secretariat (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, which would henceforth be known as "the Committee on Information" and whose membership would be increased from 41 to 66; requested the Committee on Information to continue to examine United Nations public information policies and activities, to evaluate and follow up the efforts made and the progress achieved by the United Nations system in the field of information and communications, and to promote the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order intended to strengthen peace and international understanding and based on the free circulation and wider and better-balanced dissemination of information and to make recommendations thereon to the Assembly; requested the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a progress report on the establishment of a new world information and communication order; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Committee's Ad Hoc Working Group (A/34/21, annex III) and to report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; called upon the Secretary-General to reconsider, in consultation with the Committee, the priorities and programmes of the Department of Public Information and to submit a report on the matter to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on developments in the public information activities of the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to undertake a study regarding the intensification and expansion of United Nations short-wave broadcasts, and to submit his proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; requested the Committee to examine the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations information centres (A/34/379) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/34/379/Add.1) and to prepare recommendations to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and requested the Committee and the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/182).

At its thirty-fifth session, 103/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its satisfaction at the establishment within UNESCO of the International Programme for the Development of Communication; invited Governments, non-governmental organizations and other entities in Member States to extend financial as well as technical support for the development of communication structures in developing countries and, in particular, to the International Programme for the Development of Communication; reaffirmed the vital need, at the operational level, for co-operation and co-ordination between UNESCO and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned with the question of information and communication; and requested the Director-General of UNESCO to submit a progress report on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication

103/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 67):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/36/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/504;
- (c) Report of the Director-General of UNESCO: A/36/530;

to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201, sect. I); decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 66 to 67; requested the Committee on Information to continue to examine the co-operation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with specialized bodies for co-operation between the non-aligned countries in the field of information and communication, as well as with other international and regional information organizations; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201, sect. II); requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee on Information and to report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to take urgent measures to redress the geographical imbalance in the staff of the Department of Public Information and to submit a progress report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to take a number of other measures in the field of information and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/201, sect. III).

The President of the General Assembly subsequently announced that he had appointed Greece a member of the Committee on Information. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 67 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

(continued)

- (d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/819;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/824;
- (f) Resolutions 36/149 A and B;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/SR.6-12, 14 and 48;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.73;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.100.

/...

At its thirty-sixth session, 103/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (A/36/530, annex); considered that resolution No. 1 adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication constituted an important step in the implementation of the Programme; called upon Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises, to lend their support to the expansion of the Programme's resources; and invited the Director-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a progress report on implementation of the Programme as well as on the efforts of UNESCO for the establishment of a new world information and communications order (resolution 36/149 A); approved the report of the Committee on Information (A/36/21) and its recommendations; requested the Committee to avoid any overlapping of its activities with those of UNESCO, while stressing at the same time the ever-growing significance of the close working co-operation between the United Nations and UNESCO; reiterated its appeal to Member States, to the information and communication media, both public and private, as well as to non-governmental organizations, to disseminate more widely information about the activities of the United Nations; requested that the Joint United Nations Information Committee should continue with its task and that it should be strengthened and made more effective; requested the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the existing imbalance in the staff of the Department of Public Information should be rectified and to submit a progress report to the Committee on Information at its next session; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information made a more strenuous effort to ensure balance in the use of official languages in the publications and programmes of the Department, to strengthen the competent unit in the Department of Public Information for the production of information material in Spanish for dissemination through United Nations information centres and United Nations Development Programme offices located in Spanish-speaking countries, and to report on the above to the Committee at its next session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee for decision at its next substantive session a plan for regionalization of the Radio and Visual Services Division of the Department of Public Information, to take necessary action for the establishment of a separate Caribbean Unit in the Radio Service and the expansion of its African Unit and to consider the enlargement of the Arabic Unit, to make specific proposals to the Committee for the Purpose of enabling the Asian Unit to undertake programming at a meaningful level in other major languages of the region and to submit to the Committee a comprehensive report on the implementation of the above provisions; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information continued and further strengthened its co-operation with the non-aligned countries in the field of information as well as with regional news agencies of developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to strengthen the capacity of the information centres where needed and to present, on the basis of consultations between the Department of Public Information and other United Nations bodies concerned, drawing on the findings of the Joint Inspection Unit in its report (A/34/379), the Secretary-General's comments thereon (A/34/379/Add.1) and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the co-ordination in the field of public information activities (A/36/218), a study on ways and means to enhance the role

of the information centres; reaffirmed the importance of the role played by Development Forum and its decision that the continued publication of that periodical as an interagency project was essential and requested the Secretary-General to conclude his review of its financial status, to continue to seek to ensure long-term financial support for that publication from the organizations of the United Nations system and to report on the subject to the Committee on Information; and requested the Committee and the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/149 B).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/37/21);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/149 B;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 36/149 A.

68. Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of 20 Member States. 104/ At that session, the Assembly demanded that Israel cease forthwith the implementation of its project of a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea; requested the Security Council to consider initiating measures to halt the execution of this project; requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly and the Council, by 30 June 1982, a study on the Israeli canal and its effects on Jordan and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; and called upon all States not to assist, either directly or indirectly, in the preparation for and the execution of this project and to urge the compliance of national and international corporations.

104/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 136):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/36/243;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/814;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/826;
- (d) Resolution 36/150;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/PV.49 and 50;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.73;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.100.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/150.

69. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

The item entitled "Question of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national unity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures which infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/480); took note also of resolution CM/Res.784 (XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth session, 105/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/432).

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

105/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 65):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/718;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/813;
- (c) Decision 36/432;
- (d) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/SR.47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.100.

70. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 34/420 and 35/404).

At its thirty-sixth session, 106/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/433).

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

106/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 68):

- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/36/765;
- (b) Decision 36/433;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/36/SR.47;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.100.

71. Development and international economic co-operation

(a) International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, open to the participation of all States; and requested the Committee to establish its programme of work and calendar of meetings in such a manner as to be able to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979, a preliminary draft of the new international development strategy, with a view to finalizing it in time for its adoption in 1980 (resolution 33/193).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision that the special session of the Assembly in 1980 should, on the basis of an assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order, take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including, inter alia, action for the adoption of the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and for the launching of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development (see also item 38) (resolution 34/207).

At its eleventh special session, in September 1980, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the consensus reached on the text of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to come into effect and be implemented as from 1 January 1981 (decision S-11/23).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1981, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade (resolution 35/56). In the Strategy, set forth in the annex to the resolution, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system were requested to assist appropriately in the implementation of the Strategy and in the search for new avenues of international co-operation for development (para. 15) and Governments pledged themselves, individually and collectively, to fulfil their commitment to establish a new international economic order based on justice and equity, to subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Strategy and firmly resolve to translate them into reality by adopting a coherent set of interrelated, concrete and effective policy measures in all sectors of development (para. 16). In the Strategy, the Assembly also provided for a process of review and appraisal to ensure the effective implementation of the Strategy and to strengthen it as an instrument of policy, this process being undertaken within the United Nations system at the global, sectoral and regional levels, and at the national level by the respective Governments (para. 169); provided for the review and appraisal, at the global level, to be carried out by the Assembly, with the assistance, as appropriate, of a body of universal membership which would report through the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the results achieved at the sectoral, regional and national levels; and decided that the first review and appraisal would be carried out by the Assembly in 1984, when a decision as to the timing of a subsequent review or reviews would be taken (para. 180).

At its thirty-sixth session, 107/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on a world development fund (A/36/572) which had been called for under paragraph 110 of the Strategy (decision 36/421).

At the thirty-seventh session, no advance documentation is expected under this subitem.

(b) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

At its third session, held at Santiago in May 1972, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) recognized that the formulation of a charter to protect the rights of all countries in international economic relations and, in particular, the rights of developing States was necessary to establish a just order and a stable world. By its resolution 45 (III), the Conference decided to establish a Working Group of governmental representatives to draw up the text of a draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the Working Group (resolution 3037 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Trade and Development Board at its fourteenth session, adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (decision 34/445).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order and appropriate action for the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation (A/S-11/5 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3), reaffirmed the role of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States as principal sources for international economic co-operation for development; urged Member States to take all appropriate measures for the launching and successful conclusion of the round of global negotiations and the implementation of the International Development

107/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/572;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.2;
- (c) Decision 36/421;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.5, 6 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.84.

Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; and decided, in the light of the results of the negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, to hold at its thirty-sixth session a comprehensive, in-depth review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as provided for in article 34 thereof (resolution 35/57).

At its thirty-sixth session, 108/ the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation", a subitem entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States" (decision 36/441).

At the thirty-seventh session, no advance documentation is expected under this subitem.

(c) Trade and Development:

- (i) Report of the Trade and Development Board
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General
- (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and also Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia. UNCTAD now consists of 166 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976 and its fifth session at Manila in 1979.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its twenty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX),

108/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Decision 36/441;
- (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.5, 6 and 45;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

in particular to increase to 68 the membership of the Board (resolutions 2904 A and B (XXVII)). At its thirty-first session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, by replacing the word "once" in the second sentence of paragraph 13 of section II by the word "twice" (resolution 34/3), in order to enable the Board to meet twice a year. At present, the Board is composed of the following 124 States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Secretary-General, Mr. Gamani Corea, will expire on 31 March 1983 (decision 34/321).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to establish a high-level governmental group of experts to prepare a broad and comprehensive study of the present inflationary phenomenon and to formulate recommendations on measures to combat inflation and on policies to reduce its economic and social effects (resolution 32/175).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Group of High-Level Governmental Experts on the Effects of the World Inflationary Phenomenon on the Development Process (TD/B/704) and of the comments of the Trade and Development Board thereon; and requested UNCTAD at its fifth session to recommend international policy measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon (resolution 33/155).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting with regret that UNCTAD at its fifth session had not taken a firm decision on international policy measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon or on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Experts, requested the Trade and Development Board to discuss measures to combat the world inflationary phenomenon; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare a report on this subject for consideration by the Board and subsequently by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/197).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the adoption, on 27 June 1980, of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (TD/IPC/CF/CONF.24) and the pledges already announced for voluntary contributions to its second account, and urged all Governments to complete expeditiously the procedures required for its signature, ratification, acceptance or approval, so that it might enter into force as early as possible (resolution 35/60). At the same session, the Assembly decided to undertake at its thirty-seventh session a comprehensive review of the implementation of the measures taken by the international community in favour of the specific needs of the developing island countries (resolution 35/61).

At its thirty-sixth session, 109/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed

109/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/36/15);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Establishment of an international labour compensatory facility: A/36/483;
 - (ii) Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets: A/36/538;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/536;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/733;
- (f) Resolutions 36/139 to 36/145 and 36/175 and decisions 36/429 and 36/430;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.25, 31, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47 and 48;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.57;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.100.

the offer of the Government of Gabon to act as host to the sixth session of UNCTAD at Libreville; and decided to convene the session in May/June 1983, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials (resolution 36/142). At the first part of its twenty-fourth session, in March 1982, the Trade and Development Board was informed by the head of the delegation of Gabon that, given the scope of the additional facilities required, the time and other constraints, his Government with great regret would be unable to host the session. At the second part of its twenty-fourth session, in May 1982, the Board, having received a formal offer by the Government of Yugoslavia, recommended that the Assembly should convene the sixth session of the Conference at Belgrade in May/June 1983, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in accordance with resolution 36/142, to inform the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of the state of preparedness for the Conference (resolution 253 (XXIV)).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction Trade and Development Board resolution 227 (XXII), by which the Secretary-General of UNCTAD was authorized to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows; and invited the Board to include in the report on its twenty-fifth session a progress report on the work of the intergovernmental group of experts (resolution 36/141); expressed concern at the slow pace of progress in the signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities; and decided to consider at its thirty-seventh session, if by that time the Agreement had not entered into force, the progress made towards that goal (resolution 36/143); took note with interest of the intention of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to provide an in-depth study of the world inflationary phenomenon in response to resolution 34/197 and of the agreement that the Board would consider the report at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 36/145 and decision 36/430); welcomed resolution 226 (XXII) by which the Board had decided to establish a sessional committee annually to carry out reviews on the question of protectionism and structural adjustment; noted with concern the delay in convening the second session of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental High-level Group of Experts on the Evolution of the International Monetary System; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene the second session of the Group as early as possible in 1982; urged all States members of UNCTAD to participate; requested that the report of the Group, together with the comments of the Board thereon, should be made available to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and noted the adoption by the Board of the report of the Committee on Shipping on its third special session (see TD/B/855), which contained a resolution calling for the convening of an intergovernmental preparatory group on conditions of registration of vessels (resolution 36/145). The Intergovernmental Preparatory Group, which met from 13 to 29 April 1982, recommended that the Board should recommend that the Assembly make provisions for the convening in 1983 of a plenipotentiary conference on the conditions of registration of vessels.

At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted resolutions relating to the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets (resolution 36/139), the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology (resolution 36/140), reverse transfer of technology (resolution 36/141), the Arrangement regarding

International Trade in Textiles (resolution 36/144) and specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (resolution 36/175) and decided to refer to its thirty-seventh session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment", together with the synoptic table containing the comments thereon, annexed thereto (decision 36/429).

The Trade and Development Board held the first part of its twenty-fourth session from 8 to 24 March and the second part of that session from 11 to 18 May 1982. The third part of the twenty-fourth session is scheduled to be held on 28 June and the twenty-fifth session is scheduled to be held from 6 to 17 September 1982.

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

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the work of its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions: Supplement No. 15 (A/37/15);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/61;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:
 - (i) Effects of the world inflationary phenomenon, called for under resolution 34/197;
 - (ii) Preparations for the sixth session of UNCTAD, called for under resolution 36/142;
 - (iii) Signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, called for under resolution 36/143.

(d) Industrialization:

- (i) Report of the Industrial Development Board
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established on 17 November 1966 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 2152 (XXI)). The functions of the organization are set out in section II, paragraph 2, of resolution 2152 (XXI).

In accordance with section II, paragraph 7 (h), of resolution 2152 (XXI), the Industrial Development Board (see item 16 (a)), the principal organ of UNIDO, reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 18, of resolution 2152 (XXI), the Executive Director of UNIDO is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of

office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, will expire on 31 December 1982 (decision 33/312) (see item 17 (i)).

At its seventh special session, in 1975, the General Assembly endorsed the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (A/10112, chap. IV), adopted at the Second General Conference of UNIDO, and expressed its approval of a series of measures deriving from the Conference, including the establishment of a committee to draw up a constitution for UNIDO as a specialized agency (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. IV).

At its second session, in April 1979, the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency adopted the Constitution of UNIDO (A/CONF.90/19) and opened it for signature by States as from 8 April 1979.

The Third General Conference of UNIDO was held at New Delhi from 21 January to 8 February 1980.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Third General Conference of UNIDO (ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1), including the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development adopted by the Conference; and decided to review at its thirty-seventh session the follow-up of the Conference (resolution 35/66 A); and proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (resolution 35/66 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, 110/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the secretariat of UNIDO to continue to improve and further develop its programme on industrial redeployment; urged all States that had not yet done so to ratify

110/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (d)):

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board: Supplement No. 16 (A/36/16);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/466;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.4;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/829;
- (e) Resolutions 36/181 and 36/182;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.42 and 46;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.76;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

the Constitution of UNIDO as soon as possible in order to allow the conversion of the organization into a new specialized agency in 1982; also urged all States, in particular the developed countries, to contribute to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund or to raise their contributions; requested the Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session to continue to consider carefully the proposal of the Executive Director of UNIDO for an international bank for industrial development; requested the Executive Director, at the request of the developing countries, to increase technical co-operation and programmes and projects in energy-related industrial technology; also requested the Executive Director to increase technical co-operation and the programmes and projects for the least developed countries on the basis of these requests; requested the Board at its sixteenth session, in May 1982, to begin functioning as the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, to be convened in 1984, and accordingly to formulate an agenda and other proposals and submit recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and welcomed the offer of the Government of Kenya to act as host to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO (resolution 36/182, sect. I); took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/36/466) on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; and requested the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to continue and intensify contacts with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in order to contribute to the success of the Decade and to submit, through the Board at its sixteenth session and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982, a comprehensive report on the Decade to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (*ibid.*, sect. II). At the same session, the Assembly decided to include Vanuatu in list A and Antigua and Barbuda and Belize in list C of the annex to resolution 2152 (XXI) (resolution 36/181).

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

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its sixteenth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/37/16);
- (b) Report of the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECA, called for under resolution 36/182, section II.
- (e) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979 (A/CONF.81/16 and Corr.1 and 2), and the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference (A/34/587 and Add.1 and 2), endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (A/CONF.81/16, chap. VII); decided to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; decided that the Committee should be open to the participation of all States as full members, should meet once a year and should submit its reports and recommendations to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Committee to establish working

procedures and mechanisms necessary for the effective discharge of its responsibilities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Council; decided that the Committee should establish procedures and mechanisms to ensure it adequate and effective provision of scientific and technical expert advice, should consider modifying the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development so that the latter would be able to provide all necessary assistance and advice, and should report thereon to the Assembly through the Council; requested the Secretary-General to establish a Centre for Science and Technology for Development within the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a basic study of the activities, mandates and working methods of the bodies of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development and to examine the possibilities of improving the efficiency of the system in that field, a preliminary report on which study should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee in 1980 and a final study in 1981, the Committee therefore making preliminary recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session and final proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and decided to establish a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, which should report to the Assembly through the Council (resolution 34/218).

At its thirty-sixth session, 111/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the reports of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its resumed second session, third session and resumed third session (A/36/37) and endorsed the recommendations contained therein; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the basic study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development (A/36/240); and requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development and the Task Force on Science and Technology

111/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (e)):

- (a) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development: Supplement No. 37 (A/36/37);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/240;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.5;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/827;
- (e) Resolutions 36/183 and 36/184 and decision 36/442;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.5, 6, 46 and 47;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.74;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to study the proposals contained in paragraphs 218 to 225 of that report and to submit action-oriented recommendations, with estimates of costs, to the Committee at its fourth session, taking into consideration the areas of concentration established by Committee resolution 2 (III) (decision 36/442).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish, in accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action and resolution 34/218, long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, which would become operative as from 1 January 1982; decided that the guiding principles of the Financing System should be, inter alia, that the System should finance a broad range of activities intended to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, that adequate resources should be allocated to the various activities identified in the Vienna Programme of Action and that the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, due to be completed by concrete and specific action proposals by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its fourth session should constitute the general framework for the activities of the system; took note with great interest of the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (see A/CN.11/21, part one) and, in particular, noted that, in accordance with the criteria set forth in section VI, paragraph 3, of resolution 34/218, the core resources of the System should amount to \$200 million per annum for the period 1983-1985; decided that the institutional arrangements should be determined, inter alia, in the light of the magnitude of the financial resources and the nature of operations of the System; further, decided that those institutional arrangements should be agreed during the transitional year, 1982; decided that 1982 should be considered the transitional period of the System; requested the Secretary-General to convene a Pledging Conference in the first quarter of 1982 and urged all States to make generous contributions; decided that, without prejudice to the final agreement on the long-term institutional and financial arrangements for the System, the general operational provisions of the Interim Fund, including its resources, organization and management, as well as the procedures set forth in the annex to resolution 34/218, should apply and be transferred to the System during the transitional period; decided that an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, open to the participation of all States, should hold two sessions in 1982, and further decided that the time before and between those sessions should be fully utilized for consultations in order to ensure the successful conclusion of the work of the Group; requested the Group to prepare its recommendations on the institutional, organizational and financial arrangements for the System and to submit them to the Committee at its fourth session; and requested the Committee to submit its recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/183); and authorized the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to approve further increases in the staff and other resources of the System up to the levels indicated in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the proposal of the Administrator of UNDP (resolution 36/184).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its fourth session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 37 (A/37/37).

(f) Food problems:

(i) Report of the World Food Council

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the World Food Conference (see E/CONF.65/20), established the World Food Council (see item 16 (c)) at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and having the purposes, functions and mode of operation set forth in Conference resolution XXII (resolution 3348 (XXIX)).

At its seventh session, held at Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, from 25 to 29 May 1981, the World Food Council reviewed world food prospects in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. The report of that session (A/36/19) identified specific priorities and comprehensive national and international measures to realize effectively the aims and objectives of the Strategy with particular emphasis on Africa.

At its thirty-sixth session, 112/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council as adopted at its seventh ministerial session (A/36/19, part one) and called upon all Governments and appropriate international organizations to give earnest attention to their implementation; expressed its concern at the critical deterioration of the food outlook for many developing countries in the 1980s; recognized that the long-term solution to the problems of food and agriculture in the developing countries depended on increased self-sufficiency in food as part of the over-all development of those countries within the framework of structural changes in international economic relations; reaffirmed the strong commitment of the international community

112/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (g)):

- (a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/36/19);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/149;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.6;
- (d) Resolutions 36/185 and 36/186 and decision 36/444;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.25 and 45-47;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

to overcoming hunger and malnutrition; called upon the Governments concerned to implement agrarian reform and rural development within the framework of their national plans and objectives; called for urgent action in the different negotiating forums to move towards the approval and implementation of proposals to bring about the reduction and elimination of barriers to trade in agricultural products; urged developed countries to make their best efforts to adjust those sectors of their agricultural and manufacturing economies which required protection against exports from developing countries recommended; that the generalized system of preferences should be expanded to cover a wider range of processed and semi-processed products; reaffirmed that food was a universal human right which Governments endeavoured to guarantee their people and, in that context, stressed its belief in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure; reaffirmed that developing countries should take all necessary measures to accelerate food and agricultural production in order to improve national and collective self-sufficiency as early as possible; called upon the international community to support the national efforts of developing countries to increase their food and agricultural production by increased technical and capital assistance; reiterated its belief that food aid for the least developed countries should be provided, in so far as possible, in the form of grants or on highly concessional terms and that donors should consider paying relevant transport costs; expressed its satisfaction at the growing number of countries that were adopting a more integrated approach to food policy, including food-sector strategies; took note of the renewal of the Food Aid Convention, and called upon existing and new donor countries to achieve without delay the minimum target of the 1974 World Food Conference of 10 million tons of cereal aid; took note of the attainment of the minimum target of 500,000 tons of grain for the International Emergency Food Reserve in 1981; welcomed the decision of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes to carry out a review of food aid requirements in the 1980s; urged developed countries, international institutions and others able to provide development assistance to increase external assistance to the food sector, to take urgent steps for the adequate and equitable replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to conclude the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association, and to grant increased development assistance to the developing countries in order to help them become self-sufficient at the national or regional level in food production; requested the World Food Council to give further consideration to a series of feasible measures which, taken together, comprised a world food security net to ensure international market stability and continuity of world food supplies, especially for developing countries, at reasonable prices and on the conditions they could afford, and to make recommendations thereon; urged the conclusion, as soon as possible, of a new international wheat agreement that included substantial economic provisions for safeguarding the interests of both exporters and importers and that recognized the need for special provisions for developing countries; welcomed the decision of the International Monetary Fund to integrate compensation for excesses in the costs of cereal imports with that for shortfalls in receipts from exports under the Fund's compensatory financing facility; called upon the international community to encourage and accord high priority to support for the efforts of developing countries to strengthen and supplement their programmes of mutual co-operation in the field of food and agriculture; urged the World Food Council, in accordance with its programme of work and within available resources, to continue to support

meetings requested by interested Governments at the national and regional levels in order to facilitate the exchange of experience in the food sector; urged the Council to mobilize and sustain greater efforts in the struggle to overcome hunger, to continue to review and report on major problems and policy issues and the steps being taken or proposed to resolve them, and to continue to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide over-all integrated and continuing attention for the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade, food aid and other related matters by all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system; and urged the international community, in adopting multilateral measures in the food sector, to take particularly into account the problems and interests of food-producing and food-exporting developing countries (resolution 36/185); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on food problems in Africa (A/36/149) and expressed its concern at the inadequacy of the results achieved in the implementation of resolution 35/69; urged all the countries of Africa to implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their food and agricultural production; called upon the international community to continue to support efforts undertaken by African countries at the national, subregional and regional levels to increase food production through, inter alia, the provision, on a priority and long-term basis, of additional financial and technical assistance; stressed that international assistance should not only take the form of food aid and the corresponding additional support but, more important, should also support national efforts for the restoration and development of agricultural production, specifically crops and livestock, in the regions affected; urged Governments and the international organizations concerned to provide the necessary technical, financial and food assistance to food security projects in the region, especially in the countries of the Sahel and the Sudano-Sahelian countries; called for the urgent consideration of the adoption of a positive and flexible approach to the financing of agricultural development by external institutions and Governments and for the granting of concessional terms as appropriate; recognized the role of the international community, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme in mobilizing food aid and agricultural assistance in Africa, and requested existing and new donor countries to increase the resources required to meet African needs for food aid and agricultural development; recommended that the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development should be implemented on an urgent basis under the over-all co-ordination of FAO and with the active financial and technical support of the international community; urged all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their activities in Africa; also urged the international community to assist countries in the African region to achieve, by 1985, a number of specific goals; further urged all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand their training programmes in the building up of national capabilities for the preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development projects; requested the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to take every necessary measure, including the holding of joint meetings, with a view to considering the possibilities for implementing resolutions 35/69 and 36/186; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with OAU and organs and bodies of the United Nations system, to report

on the problems being faced by the African countries in the attainment of their food goals, to estimate the amount of external resources needed to attain those goals, to report on the level of technical and financial resources which the United Nations system would deploy towards the attainment of those goals and to suggest ways of attracting extra funding, and to report on the action-oriented plans of the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system which would implement the resolution (resolution 36/186). At the same session, the Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-seventh session a draft resolution entitled "Food and agriculture" (decision 36/444).

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

- (a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/37/19);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/186.
- (g) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly, in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, outlined certain principles that dealt specifically with the development and strengthening of schemes aimed at fostering expansion of production and trade and general economic co-operation among developing countries (resolution 2626 (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to convene a working group to examine and make recommendations on the best way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another with a view to increasing and improving development assistance, and to examine the relative possibilities and advantages of regional and interregional technical co-operation among developing countries (resolution 2974 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the final report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (DP/69) and requested the Administrator of UNDP to take all appropriate measures for its implementation (resolution 3251 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires in 1978 (resolution 31/179).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions to continue to report regularly on the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, as well as on other activities undertaken by them for technical co-operation among developing countries, to the Assembly through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/182).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/CONF.79/13); endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries contained therein; decided to entrust the over-all intergovernmental review of technical co-operation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in UNDP, to be convened by the Administrator in accordance with the provisions of the Plan of Action; and requested the Administrator to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on the organizational and substantive arrangements for the first meeting, to be held in 1980 (resolution 33/134).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980, called for under resolution 33/189, a review of developments regarding technical co-operation among developing countries, including the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (resolution 34/117).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Meeting on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/35/39 and Corr.1); decided that the High-level Meeting should be called the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries; and requested the Administrator of UNDP to convene the next session of the Committee under the same organizational and procedural arrangements as had been made for the session of the High-level Meeting (resolution 35/202).

At its thirty-sixth session, 113/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its second session (A/36/39); urged all Governments to take immediate steps to implement the agreements reached by the Committee at its second session; and requested the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in close co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP, to contribute to the preparation of the third session of the Committee, scheduled in 1983, prior to the thirtieth session of the Governing Council of UNDP (resolution 36/44).

113/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (h)):

- (a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/36/39);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.7;
- (c) Resolution 36/44;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.25 and 35;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.64.

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/37/3 and addenda to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-ninth session: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 6 (E/1982/16).
- (h) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General

At its seventh special session, in 1975, the General Assembly, with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, in pursuance of Assembly resolutions 3172 (XXVIII) and 3343 (XXIX), and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. VII).

The Ad Hoc Committee submitted its final report and recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session in 1977 (A/32/34 and Corr.1 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, as amended with regard to the office of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; and requested all organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to implement the relevant restructuring measures within their respective spheres of competence (resolution 32/197); these measures, as set forth in the annex to the resolution, related to the Assembly; the Economic and Social Council; other United Nations forums for negotiations; structures for regional and interregional co-operation; operational activities of the United Nations system; planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation; interagency co-ordination; and Secretariat support services.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to intensify its efforts to complete the implementation of the specific measures outlined in section II and in section VII, paragraph 57, of the annex to resolution 32/197 in time to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations and, as relevant, with the co-operation of the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to prepare a consolidated report, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Council, synthesizing information on actions taken by the various organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system (resolution 33/202).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions and two decisions under this item, dealing with the implementation of seven of the eight sections of the annex to resolution 32/197. In those resolutions and

decisions, the Assembly agreed to certain new arrangements with regard to the organization of its own work in the economic and social field (resolution 34/212); deferred to its thirty-fifth session further consideration of a draft resolution on the restructuring of the Economic and Social Council (decision 34/453); requested the Secretary-General to intensify the development and application of decentralization measures for restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, to assist in the review of the role of the regional commissions, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/206); decided on further restructuring measures in respect of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system; and requested the Council to submit recommendations to this end to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/213); requested a further report on the implementation of restructuring recommendations concerning planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation (decision 34/451); requested the Council to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on procedures for improving communications between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the intergovernmental bodies concerned, and decided to review at its thirty-seventh session the further implementation of the provisions of resolution 32/197 concerning interagency co-ordination in the light of a report by the Secretary-General (resolution 34/214); and requested the Secretary-General to undertake immediate implementation of the provisions of resolution 33/202 dealing with the office of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and other Secretariat support services in the economic and social field, and to submit a report thereon, including an organizational chart, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/215).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for further measures for the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 33/202 concerning the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; requested the Secretary-General to effect the adjustments required in the existing reporting arrangements in order to reflect fully the authority and responsibilities envisaged for the Director-General with respect to all services and organs of the United Nations and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report including a revised chart incorporating these adjustments; and took note with interest of the efforts made by the Secretary-General to ensure that the Director-General exercised effective leadership and over-all co-ordination within the United Nations system, and decided to consider at its thirty-sixth session the issues involved in the effective exercise by the Director-General of these functions, on the basis of the principles pertaining to interagency co-ordination contained in resolutions 32/197 and 33/202 (resolution 35/203); decided to resume at its thirty-sixth session consideration of a draft resolution relating to the restructuring of the Economic and Social Council and to request the President of the Assembly to arrange intersessional consultations in order to facilitate such consideration by the Assembly at that session (decision 35/439); and decided to invite the regional commissions to consider further at their plenary sessions in 1981 the implications for their role and functions of the relevant Assembly resolutions on restructuring and to report thereon, for action by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Council (decision 35/440). At the same session, in the course of its consideration of item 91 (Programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981), the General Assembly endorsed the consultative arrangements, at the level of the Secretariat, envisaged by the Secretary-General

on policy issues pertaining to planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation; requested the Joint Inspection Unit, in establishing its work programme regarding a study on the impact on the Secretariat of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, to be guided by the priorities identified in resolution 35/203; and decided to revert to the question of adjustments in the functioning of the relevant entities of the Secretariat at its thirty-sixth session in the light of the report requested of the Secretary-General and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 35/223).

At its thirty-sixth session, 114/ the General Assembly decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, for consideration at its second regular session of 1982, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 35/203 (A/36/477) and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/36/419/Add.1) on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, and to return to the question of the relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat at its thirty-seventh session, in the light of the deliberations of the Council, in order to continue to implement fully section VIII of the annex to resolution 32/197; and also decided to return at its thirty-seventh session, to the question of the implications of the restructuring process for the regional commissions, within the over-all context of resolution 32/197, as well as in the light of further observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its next session, in 1982, and of the Council at its second regular session of 1982 (resolution 36/187). At the same session, the Assembly decided to transmit the text of the draft resolution annexed to its decision 35/439 on the implementation of section II

114/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (i)):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Implementation of resolution 35/203: A/36/477;
 - (ii) Implementation of section IV of the annex to resolution 32/197 on planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation: A/36/577;
- (b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat:
 - (i) Report of the Unit: A/36/419;
 - (ii) Comments of the Secretary-General: A/36/419/Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.8;
- (d) Resolution 36/187 and decisions 36/445 and 36/446;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.46 and 47;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

of the annex to resolution 32/197 to its thirty-seventh session through the Council; invited the Council to consider it in the context of its deliberations on the question of the revitalization of the Council; and requested the Council to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/445); and took note of the note by the Secretariat on arrangements for future United Nations pledging conferences for development activities (decision 36/446).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/214.

(i) Environment:

(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its session of a special character and on its tenth session

(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

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

The General Assembly decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see item 16 (b)), whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

Resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, provided for the establishment of a secretariat headed by an Executive Director; the Executive Director is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years. The term of office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba, will expire on 31 December 1984 (decision 35/319).

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

In section IV of resolution 2997 (XXVII), the General Assembly decided that an Environment Co-ordination Board, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNEP, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. At its thirty-second session, however, the Assembly decided that the Environment Co-ordination Board should be merged with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which would assume the Board's

functions, including that of reporting annually to the Governing Council of UNEP on matters relating to the environment and to the follow-up of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 32/197, annex, para. 54).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNEP to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning national resources shared by two or more States (resolution 34/186). At its ninth session, the Governing Council, having determined that the report submitted by the Executive Director did not suffice as a basis for a report by the Council to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, requested the Executive Director, in consultation with Governments, to prepare for consideration by the Governing Council at its tenth session a report for submission, through the Council to the Assembly, dealing exclusively with the progress made in the application of resolution 34/186 without recommendation regarding the identification or definition of shared natural resources (decision 9/19 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, 115/ the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this subitem. They related to the problem of remnants of war

115/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (j)):

- (a) Report of the Governing Council: Supplement No. 25 (A/36/25 and Corr.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: A/36/141;
 - (ii) Problems of remnants of war: A/36/531;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Conventions and protocols in the field of the environment: A/36/142;
 - (ii) Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: A/36/144;
 - (iii) Marine pollution: A/36/233, A/36/452;
 - (iv) Co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States: A/36/567;
 - (v) Interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development: A/36/571;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.9;

(resolution 36/188), the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 36/189), implementation in the Sudano-Saharan region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 36/190), the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 36/191) and international co-operation in the field of the environment (resolution 36/192). As regards reports to be submitted, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with Member States to find ways and means, including the possibility of convening a conference under the auspices of the United Nations, for solving the problem of remnants of war, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/188); decided that the session of a special character of the Governing Council of UNEP, to be held at Nairobi from 10 to 18 May 1982, should report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/189); requested the Governing Council to continue to report annually, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly on the implementation in the Sudano-Saharan region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolution 36/190); requested the Secretary-General to obtain the views of Member States on the feasibility studies and concrete recommendations for the implementation of the additional measures deemed practicable by the Secretary-General for financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, on the modalities for obtaining financial resources; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of UNEP, to obtain the views of Member States on the establishment of an independent corporation for the financing of desertification-control projects and also to ascertain the views of Governments as to their interest in participating financially therein and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/191).

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

- (a) Report of the Governing Council on its session of a special character and on its tenth session: Supplement No. 25 (A/37/25);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Problem of remnants of war, called for under resolution 36/188;
 - (ii) Study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, called for under resolution 36/191;

(continued)

- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/822;
- (f) Resolutions 36/188 to 36/192;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.25, 28, 31, 35, 44 and 46;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.73;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

/...

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:

- (i) Conventions and protocols in the field of the environment, called for under resolution 3436 (XXX);
- (ii) Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, called for under resolution 32/172;
- (iii) Co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States, called for under resolution 34/186;
- (iv) Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, called for under resolution 36/190.

(j) Human settlements:

- (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, in the course of its consideration of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Assembly adopted a number of institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162).

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements, which would have 58 members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

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

and that the Commission's reports would be submitted to the Assembly through the Council.

The main functions and responsibilities of the Commission are to develop and promote policy objectives, priorities and guidelines regarding existing and planned programmes of work in the field of human settlements, as formulated in the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (see A/CONF.70/15 and Corr.1) and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly, and to follow closely the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose,

when appropriate, ways and means by which the over-all policy objectives and goals in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system might best be achieved. At present the Commission is composed of the following 58 States:

Argentina,** Bangladesh,*** Barbados,** Belgium,* Bolivia,*** Bulgaria,** Burundi,** Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,*** Canada,* Chile,*** Colombia,* Cuba,* Cyprus,*** Denmark,** Egypt,* El Salvador,*** Finland,** France,* German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Greece,*** Guinea,** Hungary,* India,*** Indonesia,* Iraq,* Italy,*** Jamaica,** Japan,** Jordan,*** Kenya,*** Lesotho,* Liberia,*** Malaysia,* Mexico,** Morocco,*** Netherlands,* New Zealand,*** Nigeria,* Norway,* Pakistan,** Papua New Guinea,* Peru,* Philippines,** Romania,*** Sierra Leone,* Somalia,** Spain,** Sri Lanka,*** Sudan,*** Swaziland,** Syrian Arab Republic,** Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,** Zambia,** and Zimbabwe.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly also decided that a small and effective secretariat should be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system, to be named "United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)", and that it should be headed by an Executive Director, who would report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System could be taken into account.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Mr. Arcot Ramachandran, took up his duties on 12 October 1978. The secretariat of the Centre is at Nairobi.

At its thirty-sixth session, 116/ the General Assembly decided, in principle, to designate 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, on the understanding that the criteria for financing and organizing international years set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 were complied with; requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to prepare a proposal containing a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year and to report to the Council through the Commission on Human Settlements; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of that proposal, a report on the organizational matters regarding the holding of the Year, including the availability of voluntary funds, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Council during 1982; and appealed to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public at large to indicate appropriate support for the Year (resolution 36/71); took note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its fourth session (A/36/8); welcomed Commission resolution 4/1 entitled "Manila Communiqué on a Human Settlements Movement"; and urged the Commission to continue to take account of and to provide adequate support to technical co-operation among developing countries in the formulation and implementation of its programmes on human settlements (resolution 36/72 A); welcomed the contributions made by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to the preparations for and success of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy; and requested the Executive Director of the Centre to take the appropriate steps for the implementation of those recommendations of the Conference which were within the mandate of the Centre (resolution 36/72 B); expressed its appreciation to those Governments that had so far made financial contributions for the activities of the Centre; and reiterated its urgent appeal to Member States to contribute and, if possible, to increase their contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in support of the activities of the Centre and appealed to those that had not yet contributed, particularly developed countries and other

116/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (k)):

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/36/8);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/260 and Add.1-3;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.10;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/713;
- (e) Resolutions 36/71, 36/72 A to C and 36/73;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.11-20, 25, 28, 31, 35, 39 and 40;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.52;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.84.

countries in a position to do so, also to make voluntary contributions (resolution 36/72 C); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people (A/36/260 and Add.1-3); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical report on the deteriorating living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Council (resolution 36/73).

The fifth session of the Commission was held at Nairobi from 26 April to 7 May 1982.

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/37/8);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, called for under resolution 36/71;
 - (ii) Living conditions of the Palestinian people, called for under resolution 36/73.

(k) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a preliminary report on the extent to which women participated in agriculture, industry, trade and science and technology, with a view to making recommendations on ways and means of increasing and upgrading the participation of women therein (resolution 3505 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States to implement the recommendations in resolution 3505 (XXX); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/175).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested organizations of the United Nations system to prepare development-oriented studies relevant to their programmes of work, focusing on the impact of policies aimed at the effective mobilization and integration of women in the development process, on the over-all development of their countries, with special emphasis on the developing countries, and on ways of promoting such policies; and requested the Secretary-General on the basis of these studies to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/200).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with regret that it had not been possible for the Secretary-General to submit the comprehensive report requested in resolution 33/200; urged the United Nations agencies that had not already done so to submit to the Secretary-General without delay the information

called for in resolution 33/200; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/204).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/82) and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of paragraph 1 of resolution 34/204 on the role of the relevant United Nations agencies and organizations in assisting Governments in the implementation of the provisions on the integration of women in rural development; and further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and detailed outline for an interdisciplinary and multisectoral world survey on the role of women in over-all development, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women as well as the results of the relevant United Nations conferences on development issues, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/78).

At its thirty-sixth session, 117/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive outline of a world survey on the role of women in development (A/36/590), emphasized the need for a multisectoral and interdisciplinary survey on the role of women in development; recommended that the survey should analyse the role of women in relation to key developmental issues as envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, focusing in particular on trade, agriculture, industry, energy,

117/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (1)):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Role of United Nations agencies and organizations in assisting Governments to facilitate the integration of women in rural development: A/36/475;
 - (ii) Comprehensive outline of a world survey on the role of women in development: A/36/590;
 - (iii) Implementation of resolution 2, entitled "Women, science and technology", adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development: A/36/591;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/470;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.11;
- (d) Resolution 36/74 and decision 36/422;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.28, 41, 42 and 44;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.84.

money and finance, and science and technology; further recommended that, in its analysis, the survey should cover the present role of women as active agents of development in each sector, an assessment of the benefits accruing to women as a result of their participation in development ways and means of improving women's role as agents and beneficiaries of development at the national, regional and international levels, and the potential impact of such improvements on the achievements of over-all development goals; invited the Secretary-General, in preparing the survey, to give due attention to the problems and requirements of women in every region and to the contribution of women to the achievement of goals of self-reliance and to economic and technical co-operation among developing countries; called upon the Secretary-General to include in the survey an overview analysing interrelationships among key developmental issues with regard to women's current and future roles in development with a view to providing a basis for future action for women's effective mobilization and integration in development; requested the Secretary-General to prepare the survey in close collaboration and co-operation with appropriate agencies of the United Nations system and with contributions from all organs and organizations concerned of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, as well as national institutions having expertise on this subject; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the preparation of the survey to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/74). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the other reports submitted under the item (decision 36/422).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/74.

(1) Long-term trends in economic development: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly stated that an examination of long-term trends in the economic development of individual regions was of great importance for securing a rapid rate of economic development of all countries, in particular of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the long-term trends and forecasts in the economic development of the various regions and their mutual relationship (resolution 3508 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and studies of the regional commission annexed thereto E/5937 and Corr.1, E/5937/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, E/5937/Add.2-4 and Add.4/Corr.1); and endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 2090 (LXIII), which contained the recommendation to start, on the basis of the regional studies under way, preparations for the elaboration of an over-all socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the years up to 1990 and on the problems of developing countries (resolution 32/57).

At its thirty-third session, in the course of its consideration of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/71) on long-term trends in the economic development of world regions (decision 33/436).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning and taking into account the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session his views on the possible outline and method of preparation of an over-all socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the period up to 1990 and, in particular, on the problems of the developing countries (resolution 34/57).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of an over-all socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy (A/35/345) and invited the Secretary-General to continue the work on the examination of long-term trends in economic development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 34/57 (decision 35/420).

At its thirty-sixth session, 118/ the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the progress in the preparation of an over-all socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy (A/36/576) and also of Economic and Social Council decision 1981/200 concerning the examination of long-term trends in economic development; and decided to defer to its thirty-seventh session the review specified in paragraph 7 of its resolution 34/57 relating to the progress made in the implementation of that resolution (decision 36/423).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/57 and decision 36/423 and Economic and Social Council decision 1981/200 (A/37/211).

(m) United Nations Special Fund

The United Nations Special Fund was established by the General Assembly as part of the Special Programme set out in section X of its resolution 3202 (S-VI) containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Special Fund would operate as an organ of the Assembly and adopted the provisions governing the Fund (resolution 3356 (XXIX), para. 1).

118/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (m)):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/576;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.11;
- (c) Decision 36/423;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.28, 41, 42 and 44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.84.

Under article I of the provisions, the United Nations Special Fund shall provide emergency relief and development assistance to the countries most seriously affected in accordance with the relevant provisions of section X of General Assembly resolution 3202 (X-VI) and shall serve as a central monitoring body for such bilateral and multilateral assistance and, in general, as a focal point for and stimulus to such assistance.

Under article III, the General Assembly established the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund, which is to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, the comments of the Council on the report being likewise transmitted to the Assembly.

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

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly authorized the Board of Governors to convene a pledging conference on the United Nations Special Fund in 1976 and decided that, for the time being, the administrative expenses of the Fund should be borne by the regular budget (resolution 3460 (XXX)).

Pending the appointment of the Executive Director, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs is serving as acting Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund, a function entrusted to him by the Secretary-General.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to suspend the activities of the United Nations Special Fund, ad interim, since the Fund could not carry out its main function of providing assistance to the most seriously affected countries because the situation with regard to contributions to the Fund continued to be unfavourable and was unlikely to improve in the foreseeable future; and decided to perform the functions of the Board of Governors of the Fund pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (decision 33/431). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the information contained in a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/514) stating that he was not submitting an appointment as Executive Director of the Fund for confirmation by the Assembly (decision 33/320). The Assembly also decided that there was no need to elect the members of the Board of Governors (decision 33/321).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to continue performing the functions of the Board of Governors within the context of its consideration of the item on development and international economic co-operation, pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 34/430).

At its thirty-sixth session, 119/ the General Assembly decided to continue performing the functions of the Board of Governors, within the context of its consideration of the item on development and international economic co-operation, pending subsequent consideration of the question by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (decision 36/424).

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

(n) New and renewable sources of energy:

(i) Report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to initiate the process of preparations for the Conference through the preparation of studies by the relevant secretariats of the United Nations system and by meetings of technical panels of experts nominated by Governments and appointed by the Secretary-General, for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/148).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference be held at Nairobi in August 1981; decided to designate as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference the Committee on Natural Resources, meeting for that purpose in sessions open to the participation of all States, and decided that the Preparatory Committee should report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the preparations for the Conference (resolution 34/190).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Conference would be held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981 and decided to consider the results of the Conference at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/204).

119/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (n)):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.11;
- (b) Decision 36/424;
- (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.28, 41, 42 and 44;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.84.

At its thirty-sixth session, 120/ the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/CONF.100/11, chap. I, sect. A); decided to adopt the final arrangements with regard to the intergovernmental body at its thirty-seventh session; decided also without prejudice to the final institutional arrangements, to establish an Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, patterned on the Preparatory Committee, which would hold only one session in the first half of 1982, and which would report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council, and further decided to entrust it with the immediate launching of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; decided that the issues for discussion by the Interim Committee should include submission of specific recommendations for action by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session regarding, in particular, the areas for priority action and ways and means of mobilizing financial and other resources for new and renewable sources of energy; decided to review at its thirty-seventh session secretariat support arrangements in the light of long-term needs within the context of its final decision on further institutional measures and taking into account any comments the Interim Committee might wish to offer on those issues; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress made towards the implementation of consultative meetings as outlined in paragraph 91 of the Nairobi Programme of Action (resolution 36/193). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee (A/36/47) (decision 36/447).

The Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy is scheduled to meet in Rome from 7 to 18 June 1982.

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

- (a) Report of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy: Supplement No. 47 (A/37/47);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/193.

120/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (o)):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee: Supplement No. 47 (A/36/47);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/652;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.12;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/830;
- (e) Resolution 36/193 and decision 36/447;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.44-46;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.76;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

(o) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981; designated the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, open to the full participation of all States members of UNCTAD; and requested the Preparatory Committee to report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/203).

At its eleventh special session, in September 1980, the General Assembly called upon the international community and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to ensure the success of the Conference, which would, *inter alia*, finalize, adopt and launch the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, as called for in UNCTAD resolution 122 (V); and requested the Secretary-General to monitor implementation of the measures adopted in favour of the least developed countries, including those of the Immediate Action Programme for 1979-1981, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution S-11/4).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Preparatory Committee (A/35/45, part two, annex I); decided that the Conference should be held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the outcome of the Conference and on the progress made in the implementation of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) (resolution 35/205).

At its thirty-sixth session, 121/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed

121/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (p)):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee: Supplement No. 45 (A/36/45);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Monitoring and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: A/36/660;
 - (ii) United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: A/36/689;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/694/Add.12;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/828;
- (e) Resolution 36/194 and decision 36/448;

the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (A/CONF.104/22 and Corr.2 and 3, part one, sect. A) adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed countries; expressed its appreciation to the Government and the people of France for acting as host to the Conference; called upon all Member States as well as intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and all others concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action as part of international action for the establishment of a new international economic order; emphasized that, in view of their desperate socio-economic plight, the least developed countries needed the urgent and special attention and the large-scale and continued support of the international community to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development, consistent with the plans and programmes of each least developed country; strongly urged all donor countries to implement their commitments, as stated in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, so as to achieve a substantial increase of assistance for the development of the least developed countries; reaffirmed that the least developed countries had primary responsibility for their over-all development and that, although international support measures were vitally important, the domestic policies those countries pursued would be of critical importance for the success of their development efforts; urged all donor countries to make adequate special allocation to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, or through other suitable channels for the least developed countries, in order to provide extra resources needed by the Governments of those countries for more intensive planning efforts, feasibility studies and project preparation over the first half of the decade of the 1980s and, for that purpose, invited the Administrator of UNDP to take appropriate action to mobilize additional resources for the activities under his administration; decided that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in that Programme to maintain the momentum of commitments made by the international community and to promote the implementation of the plans and programmes of the least developed countries with a view to achieving accelerated growth rates and structural transformation of their economies; decided also that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of UNCTAD at its high-level meeting in 1985 should carry out the mid-term review, consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might, inter alia, take the form of a United Nations conference on the least developed countries, and readjust, as appropriate, the Substantial New Programme of Action for the second half of the decade in order to ensure its full implementation, and further decided that the results should be made available to it, so that they might

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- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.44-46;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.73;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

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be taken fully into account in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; called upon States, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant agencies to give favourable response to invitations to participate in aid consultative groups or other arrangements to be established at the initiative of the least developed countries in accordance with paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Substantial New Programme of Action as a mechanism for the regular and periodic review and implementation of that Programme and suggested that the first round of review meetings for that purpose at the country level should take place as soon as possible, preferably by 1983; invited the governing bodies of appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for the effective implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and mandate; decided further to ensure that resources that would be made available to UNCTAD and other appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system were adequate for the effective follow-up, review, monitoring and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups, with the responsibility of ensuring at the Secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action and, for this purpose, to retain and effectively utilize the system of focal points in each United Nations agency, which was used in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/194). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee (A/36/45) (decision 36/448).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/194.

72. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, under his authority, the preparation, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and taking into account the views of the organs, organizations and bodies concerned, of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development of the United Nations system for consideration by the Economic and Social Council, and subsequently by the Assembly, in 1980 (resolution 33/201).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General (A/35/224 and Corr.1, annex); invited the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to develop specific recommendations on measures to reduce administrative and other support costs, to achieve maximum uniformity and harmonization of administrative, financial, budgetary, personnel and planning procedures and to improve the project procedures in the execution of operational activities for development of the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General the submission to the Assembly of an annual report on operational activities for development, which should also be made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system; and further requested the Director-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the recommendations requested above, together with his own (resolution 35/81).

At its thirty-sixth session 122/, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General (A/36/478 and Corr.1, annex) of the areas identified by him in which further progress could be made;

122/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/36/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-eighth session: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 11 (E/1981/61/Rev.1);
- (c) Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 8 (E/1981/48);

expressed its deep concern that over-all voluntary contributions from Governments and other sources to the funds and programmes that were included in the United Nations pledging conferences for development activities had been stagnating and falling short in many cases of targets which had been set by the relevant intergovernmental bodies, with serious consequences for the organizations concerned with respect to their capacity to maintain the level of their operational programmes in support of the growing needs of developing countries for multilateral concessional assistance through the United Nations system; strongly reiterated the need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources for operational activities on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis and urged all countries, particularly those developed countries whose over-all performance was not commensurate with their capacity, to increase rapidly and substantially their contributions to the system's operational activities for development; invited all countries to inform the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of the steps they had taken or intended to take in response to the resolution and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, taking into account targets which had been set by the relevant intergovernmental bodies; decided to review and appraise on a regular basis the mobilization of resources for operational activities for development and, for this purpose, requested the Director-General to include in his annual report to the Assembly a compilation of information provided by Governments and other relevant information, together with his comments and recommendations; expressed its deep concern at the slow progress towards placing the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development on a more stable financial basis and urged all countries that were able to do so to indicate, while making their pledges, their probable contributions for a multiyear period; reiterated its invitation to the governing bodies of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to consider new and specific ways and means of mobilizing increased resources for operational activities for development on an increasingly predictable,

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- (d) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Assistance by the United Nations system to regional intercountry technical co-operation institutions" and comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination thereon: A/36/101 and Corr.1;
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General on a comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system: A/36/478 and Corr.1;
- (f) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/812;
- (g) Resolutions 36/195 to 36/202 and decision 36/449;
- (h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.3, 6 and 33-46;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

continuous and assured basis; welcomed paragraph 4 of decision 81/16 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (E/1981/61/Rev.1, annex I), in which the Council urged the Administrator to reduce the size of the administrative budget of the Programme, and urged all the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development, as a general guideline, to seek to minimize the administrative and overhead costs with a view to increasing the proportion of resources available to meet the assistance requirements of developing countries; invited all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities to adopt appropriate measures leading to a greater use of the capacities of developing countries in local or regional procurement of material and equipment, in training and in services, in facilitating the increased use of local contractors, and in the recruitment of training, technical and managerial personnel, bearing in mind Governing Council decision 81/28 (*ibid*); invited the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities to take the action requested in paragraphs 8, 9 and 11 of resolution 35/81, and invited the Secretary-General and the heads of those organs, organizations and bodies to provide information on the action taken by the governing bodies and requested the Director-General to include that information, together with his own recommendations, in his reports to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions and, in preparing the recommendations requested in paragraph 18 of that resolution, to take into account the responses made by the above-mentioned governing bodies and the comments made thereon by delegations during the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly; welcomed the establishment by the Secretary-General of the consultative process in pursuance of paragraph 6 of resolution 34/213; called upon the executive heads of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate fully in that process and requested the Director-General to include in his annual report information on the outcome of those consultations; and requested the Director-General to provide in his annual report comprehensive statistical information on operational activities for development of the United Nations system on the same basis as that contained in the annual report for 1981, and to include separately in his report information pertaining to the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes and the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as information relating to administrative, programme and other support costs incurred by organizations engaged in operational activities for development (resolution 36/199). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Assistance by the United Nations system to regional intercountry technical co-operation institutions" (A/36/101 and Corr.1) and of the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination thereon (A/36/101/Add.1) (decision 36/449).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation called for under resolutions 35/81 and 36/199.

(b) United Nations Development Programme: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

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

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

At present, the Governing Council is composed of the following 48 States:

Argentina,** Austria,*** Barbados,*** Belgium,* Bhutan,*** Brazil,* Bulgaria,** Canada,* China,*** Denmark,* Ecuador,*** Fiji,*** France,* Gabon,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guinea,** India,** Italy,*** Japan,*** Kuwait,* Liberia,* Malawi,* Malaysia,* Mali,*** Mexico,*** Netherlands,** New Zealand,* Niger,** Norway,* Pakistan,** Poland,** Romania,* Rwanda,* Somalia,** Spain,*** Sri Lanka,* Sweden,** Switzerland,** Trinidad and Tobago,** Tunisia,*** Turkey,** Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,*** Venezuela,** Yemen** and Zambia.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Administrator, Mr. Bradford Morse, will expire on 31 December 1983 (decision 34/311).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that, inter alia, incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle which provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision adopted by the Governing Council at its twentieth session on new dimensions in technical co-operation; requested the Governing Council to review periodically the progress

in the application of the guidelines contained in that decision; and requested the Economic and Social Council to give continuing attention to the assessment of the progress in the application of those guidelines and to report thereon on a regular basis to the Assembly (resolution 3405 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study containing concrete recommendations on the training of qualified national personnel in developing countries; and requested him to submit the study and recommendations, together with a progress report, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979 (resolution 33/135).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to all Governments to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources to enable it to achieve the target set for the 1977-1981 development cycle, which was predicated on an annual growth rate of 14 per cent (resolution 34/106).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries (DP/443); invited the competent organizations of the United Nations system to give due attention to the recommendations in chapters IV and V of the report with a view to contributing to their implementation; requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to make the necessary arrangements for a periodic dissemination of information on the national experience of countries with different socio-economic systems in training qualified national personnel and enhancing their role in national social and economic development; and requested the Director-General to prepare, in consultation with UNDP and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as with the Governments concerned, a progress report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 (resolution 35/80).

At its thirty-sixth session, 122/ the General Assembly, noting that the Governing Council had decided to retain for the purposes of forward planning for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, an assumed over-all average annual growth of resources of about at least 14 per cent, inter alia, expressed its deep concern that the likely shortfall in 1982 in over-all voluntary contributions might adversely affect the proposed programme delivery for the third programme cycle of UNDP; urged all Governments, especially those whose voluntary contributions might not reflect their capacity to contribute, to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the resources necessary to establish a sound financial basis for the implementation of the Programme's planned activities for the third programme cycle; strongly reiterated the need for a substantial and real increase in the flow of resources for UNDP on an increasingly predictable, continuous and assured basis, and welcomed Governing Council decision 81/37 to review that issue at its twenty-ninth session; and decided that, beginning in 1983, a broad policy review of the funds and programmes under the guidance of the Governing Council and managed by the Administrator of UNDP should be undertaken on a biennial basis, on the understanding that a brief report, including a financial statement, on those funds

and programmes should be made available to the Council in the intervening years, and invited the Council to act accordingly (resolution 36/200).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/37/3 (Parts I-III), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-ninth session;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/80.

(c) United Nations Capital Development Fund

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

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

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

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Governing Council that the Fund should be used to serve first and foremost the least developed among the developing countries (resolution 3122 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, as an interim measure, called upon the Administrator to bear the administrative costs of the Fund from the administrative budget of UNDP (resolution 3249 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question of the administrative expenses of the Fund until its thirty-fifth session and, for that purpose, invited the Economic and Social Council to make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly; and decided that, in the meantime, the original functioning of the Fund would continue in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of resolution 2321 (XXII) (decision 34/428).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that it would take a decision at its thirty-sixth session on the question of the administrative expenses of the Fund and that meanwhile the Fund would continue to operate in conformity with the measures laid down in paragraph 1 of resolution 2321 (XXII) (decision 35/422).

At its thirty-sixth session, 122/ the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the substantial increase in the operations of the Fund, inter alia, reaffirmed the role and mandate of the Fund as a supplementary source of concessional capital assistance, first and foremost to the least developed among the developing countries; endorsed the proposal in Governing Council decision 81/2 that the Fund should be enabled to play a direct role in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 (see item 71 (o)); endorsed the programme orientation and operational policies of the Fund as described in the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund in 1980 (A/36/3/Rev.1, chap. XXIX); and decided that the Fund's administrative and programme support costs should be met from the Fund's general resources, while UNDP would continue to provide field support services as well as all headquarters administrative support services to the Fund (resolution 36/196).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council; A/37/3 (Parts I-III), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-ninth session.

(d) United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, placed in the charge of the Secretary-General and administered by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and requested the Administrator of UNDP to start operational activities of the Fund in 1974 (resolution 3167 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, recalling that a working group of government experts was to review and analyse the activities of the Fund, invited the working group to examine ways and means of promoting the Fund's operation and to carry out a comprehensive review of the functions, institutional arrangements, funding and repayment system of the Fund (resolution 34/109).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund (DP/477 and Corr.1) and of decision 80/29 of the Governing Council of UNDP (decision 35/421).

At its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council urged all Member States to recognize the need for additional voluntary contributions to the Fund, to enable it to fulfil more adequately its mandate for the benefit of developing countries (resolution 1981/57).

At its thirty-sixth session, 122/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-eighth session (E/1981/61/Rev.1), which embodied decision 1981/24 on the report of the Working Group of Government Experts on its review of the Fund (resolution 36/200).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/37/3 (Parts I-III), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-ninth session.
- (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) calling for an expanded programme of action in the field of population.

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, in placing the Fund under its authority, decided that, without prejudice to the over-all responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should be the governing body of the Fund and should concern itself with the financial and administrative policies relating to the Fund's programme and budget (resolution 3019 (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed five general principles to be applied in making future allocations of the Fund's resources; requested the Executive Director of the Fund to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and other recommendations set forth in his report in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned; recommended that the Executive Director should normally be appointed for a period of four years; and urged continuing full collaboration and co-operation on operational matters between the Executive Director of the Fund and the Administrator of UNDP, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population (resolution 31/170).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly affirmed that the Fund was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; invited the Governing Council of UNDP to devote a specific period of time during its sessions to adequate and separate consideration of items related to the Fund; invited the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), for the Fund to participate in all aspects in that Committee and in its subsidiary machinery; reaffirmed that the Fund should continue to avail itself of the services of UNDP, including those of its resident representatives; invited Governments to continue to increase their contributions to the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/104).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/442) called for under resolution 34/104 (decision 35/421). Subsequently, at the second regular session of ACC of 1980, held in November, the Fund became a member of that organ.

At its twenty-eighth session, the Governing Council of UNDP requested the Executive Director of the Fund to undertake a review and reassessment of the total programme of the Fund for the period 1982-1985, and to report to the Council at its twenty-ninth session on the results; confirmed the priority areas on which the Fund should concentrate its support; and reaffirmed that the current list of priority countries would continue to be applied for the time being (decision 81/7).

At its thirty-sixth session, 122/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-eighth session (E/1981/161/Rev.1) and the decisions contained therein (resolution 36/200). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish an annual United Nations Population Award; and adopted regulations governing the Award, which stated that its aim was to promote the solution of population questions through encouraging the efforts of people in population-related activities and increasing the awareness of population questions, that it would be presented annually by the Secretary-General to an individual, individuals or an institution for the most outstanding contribution to increasing the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, and that the expenses of the Award would be financed from the investment income of the Trust Fund for the Award composed of voluntary contributions made by Member States specifically for the Award and administered by the Executive Director of the Fund on behalf of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/201).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/37/3 (Parts I-III), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-ninth session.
- (f) United Nations Volunteers programme

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Volunteers, with effect from 1 January 1971; requested the Secretary-General to designate the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers and to appoint a co-ordinator to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the volunteers within the United Nations system; and invited Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of the activities of the volunteers (resolution 2659 (XXV)). The aim of the programme is to provide volunteers upon the explicit request and approval of recipient Governments, to assist in development activities. They are recruited and serve on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed an increase in the number of volunteers in service to 1,000 by 1983, subject to the availability of funds and with the understanding that the quality of the programme would not be

adversely affected; requested the Administrator of UNDP to undertake appropriate actions to achieve this increase; reiterated its appeal to Governments and other potential contributors to consider contributing, or increasing contributions, to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers; and requested the Administrator of UNDP to keep the Assembly informed on a regular basis of the progress made (resolution 34/107).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted that the title of the post of Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers programme would be changed to Executive Co-ordinator to reflect better the functions and responsibilities of the post (decision 35/421).

At its thirty-sixth session, 122/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Volunteers programme had achieved the level of 1,000 volunteers, serving in 93 countries; renewed its appeal for greater financial support to the Special Voluntary Fund; and requested the Executive Co-ordinator to explore ways of ensuring increased resources and to make proposals thereon to the Governing Council of UNDP (resolution 36/198).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/37/3 (Parts I-III), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-ninth session.

(g) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a comprehensive study on the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and a complete study on the establishment of a fund in favour of those countries (resolution 3311 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish immediately a special fund for the land-locked developing countries to compensate for their additional transport and transit costs and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), to submit proposals on the organizational arrangements of the Fund, including draft statutes (resolution 3504 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Countries and requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to manage the Fund during its interim period (resolution 31/177).

In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the Fund, annexed to resolution 31/177, the policies and procedures of the Fund shall be formulated by the Board of Governors (see item 16 (e)). The Board of Governors is to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly authorized the Administrator of UNDP to propose, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, interim arrangements to implement the aims and purposes laid down in the statute of the Fund until the Fund became operational (resolution 32/113).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his analytical report to the Assembly at its special session in 1980 an assessment of the situation of the land-locked developing countries (resolution 34/209).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly appealed to all countries to review their position with respect to the Fund and to give serious consideration to having representatives of land-locked countries as members of the Board of Governors of the Fund; and further appealed to all Member States, in particular developing countries, and to international organizations and multilateral financial institutions to contribute generously to the Fund in the context of the 1980 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (resolution 35/82).

At its thirty-sixth session, 122/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all Member States to give due consideration to the special constraints affecting the economic and social development of land-locked developing countries; appealed to all Member States, in particular developed countries, and to multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to contribute significantly and generously to the Fund; and requested the Administrator of UNDP, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the executive heads of other related bodies, to continue to pursue action in favour of land-locked developing countries within the framework of the interim arrangements, bearing in mind that each country concerned should receive appropriate technical and financial assistance (resolution 36/195); and decided that, beginning in 1983, a broad policy review of those funds and programmes under the guidance of the Governing Council of UNDP and managed by the Administrator of the Programme should be undertaken on a biennial basis, on the understanding that a brief report, including a financial statement, on those funds and programmes should be made available to the Council in the intervening years, and invited the Council to act accordingly (resolution 36/200). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the information contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/36/816) regarding the appointment of the Executive Director of the Fund (decision 36/321) (see item 17 (1)).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/37/3 (Parts I-III), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-ninth session;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General.

(h) United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, to be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression; its assistance was to be provided on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, national status or political belief (resolution 57 (I)). Subsequently, the Assembly recognized the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in developing countries and countries that had been subject to devastations of war and to other calamities; it also considered that the Fund's activities were useful because they created favourable conditions for the development of long-range economic and social programmes. Accordingly, at its eighth session, in 1953, the Assembly decided to continue the organization indefinitely, but changed its name to the United Nations Children's Fund, while retaining the symbol UNICEF, and requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to review its work periodically and to make recommendations to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 802 (VIII)).

In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 57 (I) and with resolution 1038 (XI), UNICEF had, since 1956, been governed by an Executive Board consisting of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies. At a meeting of its resumed thirty-sixth session, in April 1982, the General Assembly, acting on a recommendation of the Council (decision 1982/111), decided, without prejudice to arrangements which might be made in other bodies, to enlarge the membership of the Board to 41 members, to be elected from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Nine seats for African States;
- (b) Nine seats for Asian States;
- (c) Four seats for Eastern European States;
- (d) Six seats for Latin American States;
- (e) Twelve seats for Western European and other States;
- (f) One seat to be rotated among the five regional groups, in the following order:
 - (i) African States;
 - (ii) Latin American States;
 - (iii) Asian States;
 - (iv) Western European and other States;
 - (v) Eastern European States;

- (g) Without prejudice to the terms of the States already elected, elections to these 41 seats shall be for a term of three years and retiring members shall be eligible for re-election;

and requested the Council to elect, at its first regular session of 1982, the additional 11 members of the Board (resolution 36/244).

As a result of the election held in the Economic and Social Council on 6 May 1982, the Executive Board will be composed of the following States:

Algeria,*** Austria,** Bahrain,*** Bangladesh,*** Barbados,* Belgium,* Botswana,* Brazil,* Canada,* Central African Republic,*** Chad,*** Chile,*** China,* France,*** German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Hungary,*** India,** Italy,*** Ivory Coast,** Japan,*** Madagascar,*** Mexico,*** Nepal,*** Netherlands,*** Norway,* Pakistan,** Panama,*** Somalia,*** Swaziland,*** Sweden,** Switzerland,** Thailand,* Togo,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Arab Emirates,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,*** Upper Volta,*** Venezuela** and Yugoslavia*.

* Term of office expires on 31 July 1983.

** Term of office expires on 31 July 1984.

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

The secretariat of UNICEF is headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The present Executive Director, Mr. James Grant, has served since 1 January 1980.

The resources of UNICEF come entirely from voluntary contributions from both Governments and the private sector. The Fund provides essentially three types of assistance: it helps in the planning and design of services for children, which, increasingly, is done with consultants from the developing countries; it provides supplies and equipment for these services, which are increasingly purchased in developing countries; and it provides funds for the training of personnel, very largely in their own countries.

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

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child and designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the Year and the Executive Director to be responsible for its co-ordination (resolution 31/169).

At its thirty-sixth session, 122/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the principles and guidelines for the programme activities of UNICEF laid down by the Executive Board, in particular the field-oriented and action-oriented approach of the Fund and the maintenance of a low ratio of administration to programme costs; reaffirmed the role of the Fund as the lead agency in the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child related to the goals and objectives concerning children set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; invited all Governments that made pledges of voluntary contributions to make payment thereof as early as possible so that the Fund might proceed with the implementation of its programmes without undue delay while maintaining an adequate level of operating capital; and appealed to all Governments to increase their contributions, if possible on a multiyear basis, so that the Fund might, in the present global economic situation, be able to augment its co-operation with developing countries and respond to the urgent needs of the children in those countries (resolution 36/197).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/37/3 (Parts I-III)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3).

(i) World Food Programme

The World Food Programme is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). After operating for three years as an experimental programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and resolution 1/61 of the FAO Conference, adopted in 1961, the Programme was, by Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and resolution 4/65 of the FAO Conference, extended on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable and on the understanding that it would be reviewed before each pledging conference. The Programme provides food aid in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) and resolution 22/75 of the FAO Conference, the 24-member United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which provided general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the Programme, was reconstituted as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, a governing body with the additional responsibilities of providing a forum for consultations on national and international food aid policies and programmes, periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities, recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council (see item 71 (f)), improvements in food aid policies and programmes, formulating proposals for more effective co-ordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food aid programmes, including emergency food aid, and periodically

reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Food Conference on food aid policies. The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and it presents periodic and special reports to the World Food Council. The Committee held its twelfth session in Rome, from 19 to 29 October 1981.

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes is composed of 30 States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO, 15 of which are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council. At present, the Committee is composed of the following States:

Argentina,* Australia,** Bangladesh,** Belgium,*** Brazil,*** Canada,** Congo,*** Cuba,* Denmark,** Egypt,* Finland,*** France,* Germany, Federal Republic of,* Greece,*** Hungary,** India,** Ireland,* Japan,*** Lesotho,* Mali,*** Mexico,* Morocco,** Netherlands,*** Pakistan,*** Saudi Arabia,** Sierra Leone,* Somalia,*** Thailand,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America**.

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1983.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

The Programme is operated by a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit, located at FAO headquarters in Rome and headed by an Executive Director, who is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO after consultations with the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The present Executive Director, Mr. James Charles Ingram, has served since 1 April 1982.

The resources of the Programme come mainly from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments. Pledging conferences are held biennially after review of the Programme by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

The Programme has also been authorized to accept "directed donations" offered by countries in response to a specific appeal made either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the Director-General of FAO, or by both, for additional food aid for the victims of a major catastrophe.

In addition to these resources of the Programme, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so have been urged by the General Assembly, in its resolution 3362 (S-VII), to earmark stocks and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of the Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries.

At its thirty-sixth session, 122/ the General Assembly established for the two years 1983 and 1984 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of \$1.2 billion, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services; urged States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO, to convene a pledging conference for that purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1982 (resolution 36/202).

The Pledging Conference of the World Food Programme called for under resolution 36/202 was held on 2 March 1982.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/37/3 (Parts I-III)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3).

(j) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

At its first session, in 1946, the General Assembly decided to refer to the Economic and Social Council for study the question of providing effective ways and means for furnishing, in co-operation with a expert advice in the economic, social and cultural fields to Member States which desired this assistance (resolution 52 (I)).

At its fourth session, in 1947, the Economic and Social Council decided upon the creation of machinery within the Secretariat to provide technical advice to Member States (resolution 51 (IV)).

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

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

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

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly consolidated the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund to create the United Nations Development Programme (see item 72 (b)) (resolution 2029 (XX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic

and Social Sectors of the United Nations System (resolution 32/197), which called for clustering together, in a separate organizational entity, the functions of the United Nations Secretariat concerned with substantive support for technical co-operation activities in economic and social sectors which were not covered by other United Nations organs, programmes or specialized agencies, including the provision of technical expertise in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of country and inter-country programmes and of specific projects, the provision of direct advisory assistance to Governments, the development of training materials and support of training institutions (ibid., annex, para. 61 (c)), and management of technical co-operation activities carried out by the United Nations in respect of projects under the regular programme of technical assistance, UNDP projects for which the United Nations was the executing agency, and projects financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and other external donors including funds-in-trust (ibid., para. 61 (d)). It was also agreed that certain research functions should be deployed to the organizational entity, where appropriate in terms of the substantive, practical and methodological relationships involved (ibid., para. 61 (f)).

In accordance with the provisions of resolution 32/197, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development was established by the Secretary-General as from 23 March 1978 (ST/SGB/162).

The current United Nations Programme of Technical Co-operation is funded by allocations within the regular budget as well as from financial provisions made available through funds-in-trust and by UNDP and associated funds.

At its thirty-sixth session, 122/ the General Assembly considered the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-eighth session and of the report of the Economic and Social Council, but did not adopt any specific resolution on this question.

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: (A/37/3 (Parts I-III)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-ninth session.

73. Training and research

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article 1 of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. The statute of UNITAR was promulgated by the Secretary-General in November 1965 (E/4200, annex I) and amended in March 1967 and June 1973. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute.

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate to other United Nations bodies. The present Executive Director, Mr. Davidson Nicol, has served since 1 September 1972.

At its thirty-sixth session, 123/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR (A/36/14); welcomed the emphasis on, and urged the continuation of, the concentration of the work of UNITAR in the sphere of economic and social training and research; called upon the Executive Director to

123/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 71 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/36/14);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/693/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 36/75;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.6, 8-12, 18, 24, 26 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.84.

continue to rationalize the activities of UNITAR; welcomed also, in accordance with resolution 35/53 B, the steps taken so far by UNITAR to enhance its effectiveness, to reduce its costs and to increase its resources; and urged all States that had not yet contributed to UNITAR to do so, and called on all donor countries, especially those that were not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase their voluntary contributions in order to meet the needs of UNITAR (resolution 36/75).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR for the period from 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982, which will be issued as Supplement No. 14 (A/37/14).

(b) United Nations University: report of the Council of the United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council. The Council reports annually to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. At present, the Council is composed of the following members:

Appointed members

Mr. Ungku Abdul Aziz (Malaysia)**
Mrs. Estefania Aldaba-Lim (Philippines)*
Mr. Daniel A. Bekoe (Ghana)**
Mrs. Elise M. Boulding (United States of America)**
Mr. Pawel Bozyk (Poland)*
Mr. Carlos Chagas (Brazil)*
Mr. Wilbert Kumaliya Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania)*
Mr. Satish Chandra (India)**
Mr. Jean Coulomb (France)*
Mr. Vally Charles Diarrassouba (Ivory Coast)**
Mr. Shams E. El Wakil (Egypt)*
Mr. Dennis H. Irvine (Guyana)**
Mr. André Louis Jaumotte (Belgium)**
Mr. Reimut Jochimsen (Federal Republic of Germany)**
Mr. F. S. C. P. Kalpage (Sri Lanka)**
Sir John Kendrew (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**
Mr. Karl Eric Knutsson (Sweden)**
Father Felipe E. MacGregor (Peru)*
Mr. Abdelsalam Majali (Jordan)*
Mr. Malu wa Kalenga (Zaire)*
Mr. Shizuo Saito (Japan)**
Mrs. Ines Wesley Tanascović (Yugoslavia)*
Mr. Víctor Urquidi (Mexico)**
Mr. Stephan Verosta (Austria)*

* Term of office expires on 2 May 1983.

** Term of office expires on 2 May 1986.

Rector

Mr. Soedjatmoko

Ex officio members

Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations
Mr. Anadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of UNESCO
Mr. Davidson Nicol, Executive Director of UNITAR

In accordance with articles III and V of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Rector of the University shall be responsible to the Council of the University for the direction, administration, programming and co-ordination of the University. He shall normally serve for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of five years. In accordance with the procedures provided in the Charter of the University, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and with his concurrence, appoints the Rector of the University. The term of office of the present Rector, Mr. Soedjatmoko, will expire on 31 August 1985.

At its thirty-sixth session, 124/ the General Assembly welcomed the development of the activities of the United Nations University under five themes with which the Council of the University had expressed its general agreements at its seventeenth session; noted with satisfaction the decision to move towards a six-year medium-term perspective; welcomed the opportunities under the medium-term perspective for greater collaboration at various levels between the University and the United Nations system, academic communities and institutions; noted that the enlarged scope of the programmes and activities of the University in promoting advanced research and training on global problems affecting mankind and in ensuring a more effective global dissemination of knowledge called for greater resources for their implementation, and decided to encourage efforts to promote understanding of this enlarged scope of the work of the University, thereby helping to generate increased financial support from various sources, including non-governmental organizations; and earnestly appealed to all Member States to give special attention to those encouraging developments and to contribute generously and urgently to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to the University in order to enable it to fulfil effectively its global mandate (resolution 36/45).

The seventeenth session of the Council of the University was held at Geneva from 22 to 26 June 1981; and the eighteenth session was held at Abu Dhabi from 21 to 25 November 1981. The nineteenth session will be held in Tokyo from 21 to 25 June 1982.

124/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 71 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/36/31);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/693;
- (c) Resolution 36/45;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.4, 8-12, 18, 19, 23, 24, 27 and 28;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.64.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Council of the University, which will be issued as Supplement No. 31 (A/37/31).

74. Special economic and disaster relief assistance

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was established in March 1972 to serve as an adequate permanent office in the United Nations and the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Co-ordinator was called upon to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly (resolution 2816 (XXVI)).

In order to strengthen the Office a trust fund was later created, and two subaccounts of the fund were set up to provide for additional emergency relief assistance and for technical co-operation activities in disaster prevention and preparedness (resolutions 3243 (XXIX), 3440 (XXX) and 3532 (XXX)). The existence of the trust fund has been extended to 31 December 1983 (resolution 35/107).

At its thirty-sixth session, 125/ the General Assembly expressed its sincere appreciation to Mr. Faruk N. Berkol for the dedicated manner in which he had discharged the responsibilities of his office (resolution 36/224); reaffirmed the mandate of the Office of the Co-ordinator and called for the strengthening and improvement of the capacity and effectiveness of the Office; urged the appropriate

125/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 72 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/259;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit and comments of the Secretary-General: A/36/73 and Add.1;
 - (ii) International efforts to meet humanitarian needs in emergency situations: A/36/636;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/737/Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 36/224 and 36/225;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.44, 47 and 48;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme and other appropriate bodies, to co-operate closely, in their respective areas of competence, with the Office of the Co-ordinator in disaster relief activities and other disaster situations, to respond effectively to the needs of the situation and to comply promptly with the requests of disaster-affected countries; decided that in disaster-prone countries the United Nations resident co-ordinator should convene meetings of the concerned organizations of the United Nations system to plan, monitor and take immediate action to provide assistance; decided that, in the case of complex disasters and emergencies of exceptional magnitude, the Secretary-General, or the Co-ordinator on his behalf, would conduct ad hoc consultations with the heads or representatives of the agencies concerned with disaster-relief questions in order to develop a concerted relief programme and would designate, at the international level, a lead entity from among the United Nations organizations, agencies and bodies, including the Office of the Co-ordinator, and, at the country level, the appropriate entity of the United Nations system to carry out relief operations (resolution 36/225).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in response to resolution 36/225, defined the role of the lead entity (see ACC/1982/DEC-1-12) (decision 1982/1).

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

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/225;

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary General

Assistance to Equatorial Guinea

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Equatorial Guinea during the previous 11 years, considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons, and invited the international community to respond generously to the humanitarian and reconstruction needs of the country (resolution 34/123).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 35/105).

At its thirty-fifth session, 126/ the General Assembly, noting from the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/283) that the economic and financial situation in Equatorial Guinea remained grave, urgently reiterated its appeal for international

126/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 72 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Assistance to the Central African Republic: A/36/183;
- (ii) Assistance to Chad: A/36/261: A/36/739;
- (iii) Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe: A/36/262;
- (iv) Assistance to Guinea-Bissau: A/36/263;
- (v) Assistance to Botswana: A/36/264-S/14491;
- (vi) Assistance to Cape Verde: A/36/265;
- (vii) Assistance to Lesotho: A/36/266-S/14497;
- (viii) Assistance to Mozambique: A/36/267-S/14627;
- (ix) Assistance to the Comoros: A/36/268 and Corr.1;
- (x) Assistance to Benin: A/36/269;
- (xi) Assistance to Zambia: A/36/270-S/14673 and Corr.1;
- (xii) Assistance to Zimbabwe: A/36/271 and Corr.1;
- (xiii) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/36/272 and Corr.1;
- (xiv) Assistance to Saint Lucia: A/36/273 and Corr.1;
- (xv) Assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Uganda: A/36/274;
- (xvi) Assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Somalia: A/36/275;
- (xvii) Assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Djibouti: A/36/276;
- (xviii) Assistance to the drought-stricken areas in the Sudan: A/36/277;
- (xix) Assistance to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: A/36/278;

assistance; requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee for Development Planning, in the light of the new data and information provided by the Government of Equatorial Guinea, to consider, on the basis of existing criteria, its eligibility for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to provide all possible assistance in meeting the critical humanitarian needs of the population and to provide food, medicines and essential equipment for hospitals and schools; called upon all organizations to contribute generously towards satisfying the needs of Equatorial Guinea at the forthcoming conference of donors; noted that the United Nations Development Programme would assist the Government of Equatorial Guinea in preparing new official national income statistics and new population figures so that the Government could bring these data to the attention of the Committee for Development Planning to enable the Committee to re-examine the request of Equatorial Guinea for inclusion in the list of the least developed

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- (xx) Assistance to Grenada: A/36/279;
 - (xxi) Assistance to Nicaragua: A/36/280;
 - (xxii) Assistance to Djibouti: A/36/281;
 - (xxiii) Assistance to Dominica: A/36/282;
 - (xxiv) Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Equatorial Guinea: A/36/283;
 - (xxv) Assistance to Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Tonga, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe: A/36/599;
 - (xxvi) Assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Kenya: A/36/712 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/737;
 - (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/795;
 - (d) Amendment: A/36/L.57;
 - (e) Resolutions 36/204 to 36/223;
 - (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.36, 37, 39-44, 47 and 48;
 - (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.66;
 - (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

countries on the basis of the existing criteria and those new statistics; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in that country under constant review, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/204).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/204.

Assistance to Lebanon

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a joint co-ordinating committee of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to co-ordinate assistance efforts relating to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; and decided that the Committee on Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development and Lebanon should be headed by a co-ordinator appointed by the Secretary-General (resolution 33/146).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the appointment by the Secretary-General of a co-ordinator to assist in the assessment, formulation and phasing of aid and to ensure its implementation within the framework of the needs of Lebanon; requested the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts called for under resolution 33/146; and further requested him to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1980 and to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress achieved (resolution 34/135).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council appealed to all Governments to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; requested the Secretary-General to continue to render support and assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1980/15).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/35/99, A/35/381 and Corr.1 and 2), noted with satisfaction the assistance already provided or pledged by a number of countries; requested the Secretary-General to continue to render assistance which could be mobilized within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans and in their implementation; called upon the specialized agencies, organs and other bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts in this field; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved (resolution 35/85).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/272 and Corr.1), expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he had taken to mobilize assistance for Lebanon; commended the continuous efforts of the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon; requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to provide all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans; the specialized agencies, organs and

other bodies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify programmes of assistance within the framework of the needs of Lebanon; requested the Secretary-General to provide all possible assistance to the Resident Co-ordinator so that he might engage in co-ordinating the continuing United Nations activities in Lebanon; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress achieved (resolution 36/205).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/205.

Assistance to the Central African Republic

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the serious damage suffered by the economic and social infrastructure of the Central African Republic, urgently appealed to Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to increase their current and future programmes of assistance to that country; and requested the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of assistance to the Central African Republic, to keep the situation in the country under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/87).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly inter alia, fully endorsed the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/183); urgently reiterated its appeal to the international community for assistance to the Central African Republic; urged Member States and relevant United Nations bodies to help the Government of the Central African Republic to cope with the critical humanitarian needs of the population and to provide, as appropriate, food, medicines and essential equipment for schools and hospitals, as well as to meet the emergency needs of the population in the drought-stricken areas of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to organize a special emergency assistance programme with regard to food and health, to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 36/206).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/206.

Assistance to Liberia

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, having considered the letter dated 20 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1981/115) and having noted the statements made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia to the Assembly (A/35/PV.13, A/36/PV.16), urgently appealed to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international development and financial institutions to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Liberia; requested the Secretary-General to organize an international programme of assistance to Liberia to enable

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it to meet its long-term needs; requested the United Nations and other organizations, programmes and institutions to give urgent consideration to the establishment of a programme of assistance to Liberia or, where one was already in existence, to the expansion of the programme; urged Member States and relevant United Nations bodies to provide all possible assistance to help the Government of Liberia meet the critical humanitarian needs of the population and to provide, as appropriate, food, medicines and essential equipment for hospitals and schools; invited the Government of Liberia to provide the Committee for Development Planning with up-to-date statistical data and information, on the basis of the existing criteria, pertinent to the examination of the country's economic situation, with a view to considering the possibility of its inclusion in the list of the least developed among the developing countries; requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee for Development Planning, in the light of the new data and information provided by the Government of Liberia, to consider its eligibility for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Liberia with a view to holding consultations with the Government on the additional assistance which it needed and to communicate the report of the mission to the international community, to keep the situation in that country under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Council (resolution 36/207).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/207.

Assistance to Benin

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, at the request of Benin (A/35/538-S/14219). At that session, the Assembly, recalling the provisions of Security Council resolution 404 (1977), 405 (1977) and 419 (1977), and in particular paragraph 5 of resolution 419 (1977), in which the Council had appealed to all States and all appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations and the specialized agencies, to assist Benin to repair the damage caused by the act of aggression, and recalling the report of the Secretary-General to the Council on assistance to Benin (S/12873), appealed to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide effective and continuous financial, material and technical assistance to Benin so as to help that country overcome its financial and economic difficulties; requested the competent organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Benin, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they had taken and the resources they had made available to assist that country; and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to re-evaluate the specific economic problems encountered by Benin and, in consultation with the Government, to establish an international programme of assistance to meet the specific economic and development needs of the country, to mobilize resources and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/88).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of

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the Secretary-General (A/36/269); urgently reiterated its appeal to all Member States to provide ample and appropriate assistance, through bilateral and multilateral channels, wherever possible in the form of grants or concessionary loans, in order to enable Benin to implement fully the recommended special economic assistance programme; urged Member States and organizations to support fully the efforts of the Government of Benin to mobilize funds for its special economic assistance programme and, to this end, to respond generously to the needs of Benin at the forthcoming round-table conference; urged Member States and United Nations agencies to help the Government of Benin to meet the critical humanitarian needs of the population and to provide to that Government, as appropriate, food, medicines and equipment for hospitals and schools; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 36/208).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/208.

Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly expressed deep concern at the serious economic and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe; appealed urgently to the international community to provide assistance to enable the country to establish the necessary infrastructure for development; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance for the country and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/187).

At its thirty-second to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/96, 33/125, 34/131 and 35/93).

At its thirty-sixth session, ^{126/} the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed fully the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (A/36/262); renewed its appeal to Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to provide assistance to that country; requested the Secretary-General to assist the Government of Sao Tome and Principe to prepare new official national income statistics on the country so that the Government could bring these data to the attention of the Committee for Development Planning to enable it to re-examine, on the basis of existing criteria and of these new statistics, the request of Sao Tome and Principe for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries; requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee, in the light of new data and information provided by the Government, to consider its eligibility for inclusion in that list; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in that country under constant review, to apprise the Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Sao Tome and Principe and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/209).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/209.

Assistance to Chad

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the massive destruction of property and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Chad caused by the progressive deterioration of the political situation and by the armed conflict during the previous 13 years, urgently appealed to all Member States and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide generous emergency aid to Chad to meet its reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs (resolution 34/120).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 35/92 A and B).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/261), reiterated its appeals for emergency assistance in conformity with that report; requested the Secretary-General to organize a pledging conference at Nairobi in 1982, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Government of Chad, to help Chad carry out its reconstruction programme; urged Member States and organizations to consider taking part in the International Conference on Assistance to Chad and to contribute generously in support of its objective; and requested the Secretary-General to contact the Government of Chad with a view to the urgent appointment of a resident co-ordinator, who would also be his special representative for reconstruction, rehabilitation, development and emergency relief operations in Chad; to keep the situation in that country under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/210).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/210.

Assistance to Cape Verde

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the serious economic situation in Cape Verde, appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of that country so as to enable it to deal with the catastrophic drought situation and its consequences; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance to meet the development needs of the country to keep the matter under review (resolution 31/17).

At its thirty-second to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/99, 33/127, 34/119 and 35/104).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/265), called the attention of the international community to table 10 of that report, which contained projects that had not yet been financed; urged the international community, in particular donor countries, to extend and intensify their assistance to the country and to take appropriate and urgent measures to support the realization of the Five-Year Plan of Cape Verde, in accordance, with the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries; called upon the international community

to continue to contribute generously to all appeals for food and fodder assistance made by the Government or on its behalf by the specialized agencies and the other competent organizations of the United Nations system to help it cope with the critical situation in the country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for implementing the programme of development assistance to Cape Verde, to keep the situation in that country under constant review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session 1982, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Cape Verde and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/211).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/211.

Assistance to the Comoros

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly urgently appealed to Member States and to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to assist the Government of the Comoros so as to enable it to face successfully the critical situation resulting from its economic difficulties; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance to meet the development needs of the country and to keep the matter under review (resolution 31/42).

At its thirty-second to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/92, 33/123, 34/127 and 35/97).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/268 and Corr.1) reiterated its appeal to Member States, organizations and intergovernmental bodies to continue to provide and to expand their assistance to the country to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties, in particular its budgetary and balance-of-payments deficits; urged the international community to take fully into account, in providing assistance, the priority which the Comoros gave to projects in the fields of infrastructure, transport and telecommunications; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in that country under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for the Comoros and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/212).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/212.

Assistance to Nicaragua

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the grave economic situation in Nicaragua and the serious deterioration in the living conditions of the Nicaraguan people, endorsed the resolution on assistance to Nicaragua adopted in September 1979 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America; urged Governments of Member States and international

organizations to provide with the utmost urgency the assistance envisaged in that resolution for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly informed during the next two years of the results achieved (resolution 34/8).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 35/84).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Nicaragua (A/36/280), urged all Governments to continue contributing to the reconstruction and development of Nicaragua; requested the bodies of the United Nations system to continue and increase their assistance in this sphere; recommended that Nicaragua should continue to receive treatment that would be appropriate to the special needs of the country until the economic situation returned to normal; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/213).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/213.

Assistance to Zambia

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly, recalling the resolutions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council on assistance to Zambia and having examined the reports of the Secretary-General (E/1978/114/Rev.1, A/33/343), endorsed the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Zambia; called upon the international community to provide assistance to Zambia; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/131).

At its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 34/128 and 35/94).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General A/36/270-S/14673 and Corr.1; drew the attention of the international community to the additional financial, economic and material assistance required by Zambia, particularly in the transport sector; appealed for increased assistance to that country; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Zambia, and urged Member States and the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out those programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize assistance, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/214).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/214.

Assistance to Mozambique

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly urged all Member States and organizations to provide assistance to Mozambique; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist Mozambique; and requested the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to mobilize financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique and to keep the situation under constant review (resolution 31/43).

At its thirty-second to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/95, 33/126, 34/129 and 35/99).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly endorsed the appeals made by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for international assistance to Mozambique; endorsed fully the assessment and major recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/267-S/14627); appealed to the international community to provide the urgently needed external assistance in food-stuffs and medicines and technical co-operation for disaster preparedness and prevention; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in Mozambique under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Mozambique and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/215).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/215.

Assistance to Djibouti

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly appealed to the international community to provide assistance to Djibouti to enable it to deal with the critical situation arising from the drought and from its economic difficulties; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize assistance from the international community, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/93).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/132, 34/124 and 35/89).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/281), to which was annexed the report of the mission which he had sent to Djibouti, endorsed fully the assessment and recommendations of the mission; drew the attention of the international community to the critical economic situation confronting Djibouti, to the assistance immediately needed for the victims of the drought and to the list of urgent short-term and long-term projects submitted by the Government for financial assistance; requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee for Development Planning, in the light of the new data and information provided by the Government to consider, on the basis of existing criteria, its eligibility for inclusion in the list of the least developed among the developing countries;

renewed its appeal to Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to provide Djibouti with ample and appropriate assistance to enable it to cope with its special economic hardships; called upon the international community to contribute generously to the special account which had been established for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Djibouti; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in that country under review and to apprise the Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the special economic assistance programmes for Djibouti and to arrange for a review of the economic situation of that country and the progress made in organizing and implementing the assistance programme for Djibouti in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/216).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/216.

Assistance to Guinea-Bissau

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the serious economic situation in Guinea-Bissau, urgently appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau so as to enable it to deal effectively with the situation it faced as a result of the country's long liberation struggle and the return of large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries, and to meet its economic development needs; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community with a view to meeting the development needs of Guinea-Bissau and to keep the matter under review (resolution 32/100).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/124, 34/121 and 35/95).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/263); renewed its urgent appeal to the international community to provide assistance to Guinea-Bissau to help it overcome its financial and economic difficulties and to permit the implementation of projects and programmes identified in that report; called upon Member States and the international organizations concerned to be generous in granting Guinea-Bissau the food aid it needed; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources, to keep the situation in the country under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Guinea-Bissau and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/217).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/217.

Assistance to Uganda

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the tragic loss of life, widespread destruction of property and severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Uganda during the previous eight years and considering the urgent problem of absorbing and resettling the large numbers of returning refugees and displaced persons and the need for urgent emergency aid, endorsed the appeals made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for humanitarian assistance to Uganda and called upon Member States and international organizations to respond generously to those appeals; urgently appealed to the international community to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources and co-ordinate the efforts for a special programme of assistance to Uganda; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 34/122).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 35/103).

At its thirty-sixth session, ^{126/} the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/599), again requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Uganda to consult with the Government on its most urgent reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs and to communicate the report of that mission to the international community; urgently renewed its appeals to the international community for emergency assistance to Uganda; again urged Member States and international economic and financial institutions to respond generously to the appeal made at the donors' meeting held in Paris in November 1979; requested the High Commissioner to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes in Uganda; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources, to keep the situation in Uganda under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/218).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/218.

Assistance to Lesotho

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 402 (1976), in which the Council had expressed concern at the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain posts along its borders with Lesotho, called upon all Member States and regional and interregional organizations to respond to the appeals of the Council and the Assembly for urgent and generous assistance to Lesotho; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist Lesotho in carrying out its planned development projects and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources and to keep the situation under constant review (resolution 32/98).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/128, 34/130 and 35/96).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly inter alia, endorsed fully the assessment of the situation in Lesotho contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/266-S/14497); reiterated its appeal to the international community to provide assistance to Lesotho for the implementation of the several projects and programmes which were still unfunded, as identified in the Secretary-General's report; called upon the international community to assist Lesotho in achieving a greater degree of self-sufficiency in food production, in ensuring an adequate and regular supply of oil to meet its national requirements, and in developing its road and air communication systems with the rest of the world; took note of the meeting of donors held in Lesotho in November 1979, as well as the agricultural sector conference held in Lesotho in October 1980, and urged Member States and the appropriate agencies and organizations to provide assistance to Lesotho in accordance with the outcome of those meetings; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to consult with the Government on the question of migrant workers returning from South Africa and to report on the type of assistance required to ensure their absorption into the economy, to keep the situation in Lesotho under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Lesotho and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/219).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/219.

Assistance to the Gambia

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the extensive destruction of life and property as well as the severe damage to infrastructure which had been inflicted on the Gambia as the result of recent events, and noting that the Gambia was a least developed country with acute economic and social problems arising from its weak economic infrastructure and the drought, urgently appealed to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international development and financial institutions, to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Gambia; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to increase their current and future programmes of assistance to the Gambia, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they had taken and the resources they had made available to assist that country; invited United Nations agencies to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of the Gambia and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1982; and requested the Secretary-General to organize a special emergency assistance programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Gambia to enable it to meet its urgent needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction to dispatch a mission to the Gambia with a view to holding consultations with the Government on the additional assistance which it needed for rehabilitation and reconstruction and

to communicate the report of the mission to the international community; to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the assistance being provided and the progress made in mobilizing assistance to the Gambia, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/220).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/220.

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly urged the Governments of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda to continue their consultations and to finalize the necessary arrangements for the establishment of an intergovernmental body with the responsibility for co-ordinating and supporting each country's efforts to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters and to deal with the problem of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation; invited the Secretary-General, within existing resources to extend all necessary assistance to the Governments of Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda in establishing detailed policies for dealing with drought as a recurring phenomenon within the context of their national development programmes and to international mobilize assistance for the populations affected as a result of drought and other natural disasters in the countries concerned; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, and to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress achieved (resolution 35/90).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly commended the Secretary-General for his positive response to the urgent situation of the drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda, and for his action in dispatching a multiagency mission to those countries to assess their medium-term and long-term needs, and also commended the multiagency mission for the excellent efforts it had deployed and requested the Secretary-General to send a similar mission to those countries for which such reports did not exist; endorsed the recommendations made by the multiagency mission in its reports, which were annexed to the reports of the Secretary-General (A/36/274 to A/36/277 and A/36/712 and Corr.1); and appealed to Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously, in the form of financial, material and technical assistance, towards the projects and programmes to help the affected populations in the six countries (resolution 36/221).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/221.

Assistance to Botswana

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly recognized the special economic hardship confronting Botswana caused by the diverting of funds from current and planned development projects to effective arrangements for security against attacks and threats by Southern Rhodesia; called upon all States,

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regional and interregional organizations and other governmental and non-governmental bodies to provide generous assistance to Botswana; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to increase their programmes of assistance to Botswana; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources and to keep the situation under constant review (resolution 32/97).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 33/130, 34/125 and 35/98).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, examined and endorsed the revised programme of assistance contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/264-S/14491); noted that there was an urgent need to maintain the flow of contributions to carry out the remainder of the emergency programme; drew the attention of the international community to the projects in the field of transport and communications, as well as to the priority requirements to rehabilitate the border areas most adversely affected by the war, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General; appealed to all States and organizations to provide generous assistance to enable Botswana to carry out the remainder of its planned development projects, as well as those made necessary by the current political and economic situation; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in Botswana under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Botswana and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/222).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/222.

Assistance to Zimbabwe

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 460 (1979), in which the Council had called upon the international community to provide urgent assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Zimbabwe, and having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Zimbabwe (S/14121), endorsed fully the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and appealed to the international community to provide the country with the required assistance to carry out the projects and programmes identified in that report; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/100).

At its thirty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/271 and Corr.1); emphasized that the social and economic reconstruction of Zimbabwe was an ongoing exercise that would continue to require a massive injection of external assistance; invited United Nations agencies to bring to the attention of their governing bodies the urgent and special needs of Zimbabwe and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General

by 15 July 1982; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources, to keep the situation in Zimbabwe under constant review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the special economic assistance programme for Zimbabwe and to arrange for a review of the progress made in organizing and implementing the assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/223).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/223.

(c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report periodically on the efforts of the international community to aid in the reconstruction and economic and social development of the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian region and to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3054 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the medium-term and long-term projects identified by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS); and also requested him to report on the implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region to the Assembly through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 31/180).

At its thirty-second to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 32/159, 33/133 and 34/16 and 35/86).

At its thirty-sixth session, 127/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly urged all Governments to make special efforts to increase the resources of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), including voluntary contributions through the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities as well as other, bilateral channels, so as to enable it to respond more fully to the

127/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 72 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/208 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/36/737;
- (c) Resolution 36/203;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/36/SR.36, 37, 39-44, 47 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.103.

priority requirements of the Governments of the States members of CILSS; invited the Secretary-General to pursue further the consultations envisaged in paragraph 5 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/51, with a view to working out specific arrangements for joint undertakings between UNSO and the appropriate organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system; commended the Administrator of UNDP for the results achieved through UNSO in assisting the States members of CILSS in the implementation of their medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme; reaffirmed the role of UNSO as the central point and principal body responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of United Nations agencies to help the countries of the Sahel to implement their recovery and rehabilitation programme; noted with appreciation the effective manner in which UNSO was discharging its responsibilities in responding to the priority requests of the States members of CILSS within the framework of their programme; invited UNSO to continue to strengthen its close co-operation with the State members of CILSS and with the Committee, with a view to hastening the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Assembly, through the Governing Council of UNDP and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (resolution 36/203).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/203.

75. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council condemned the activities of States which continued to give political, military, economic and other assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa or which refrained from taking any steps to prevent natural or juridical persons within their jurisdiction from assisting those régimes and thus encouraging them to continue violating fundamental human rights; approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a Special Rapporteur; and recommended that the General Assembly should include this item in its agenda with a view to considering it at its thirtieth session (resolution 1864 (LVI)).

At its thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered the above-mentioned item (resolutions 3383 (XXX), 31/33 and 33/23).

At its thirty-fifth session, 128/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission for his revised report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/425 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1-7) containing a revised provisional general list of banks, firms and other organizations which gave assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa; called upon the Governments of the countries where the banks, transnational corporations and other organizations named and listed in the revised report were based to take effective action to put a stop to their trading, manufacturing and investing activities in the territory of South Africa as well as in the Territory of Namibia illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria régime; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the revised report to the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other bodies concerned and decided to consider this item at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/32).

At its thirtieth and thirty-second to thirty-fifth sessions, the Commission on Human Rights considered this item (resolutions 3 (XXX), 6 (XXXII), 7 (XXXIII), 6 (XXXIV) and 9 (XXXV)). At its thirty-sixth session, the Commission, inter alia, requested the Sub-Commission to mandate its Special Rapporteur to continue to update the above-mentioned list every year (resolution 11 (XXXVI)). At its thirty-seventh session, the Commission also considered the item (resolution 8 (XXXVII)). The Sub-Commission again considered the item at various sessions (resolutions 1 (XXX), 2 (XXXIII) and 6 (XXXIV)).

At its thirty-eighth session, in February 1982, the Commission on Human Rights having considered the updated report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/469 and Corr.1 and Add.1), welcomed the decision of the Sub-Commission to mandate the Special Rapporteur to continue to update the list, subject to annual review, and submit, through the Sub-Commission, the revised report to the Commission; requested the Group of Three of the Commission set up under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid to examine whether the actions of transnational corporations which operated in South Africa came under the definition of the crime of apartheid; and decided to consider the revised report at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/12).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 1982/12 (decision 1982/128).

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

128/ References for the thirty-fifth session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/35/588;
- (b) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/35/SR.6-23, 26 and 32-34;
- (c) Resolution 35/32;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/35/PV.63.

76. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to inaugurate the activities thereof on 10 December 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 2919 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly designated the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and approved the Programme for the Decade (resolution 3057 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 3223 (XXIX), 3377 (XXX), 31/77 and 32/10).

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, provided for in paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, was held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly urged United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade (resolution 33/98); approved the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference (A/33/262, sect. III) (resolution 33/99); invited all States and organizations of the United Nations system to give priority to full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action; and requested the Economic and Social Council to carry out an evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade (resolution 33/100).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports to him in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade; and adopted a four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade (resolution 34/24).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to hold in 1983, as an important event of the Decade, a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; and invited the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work for the Conference at its first regular session of 1981 and to submit its suggestions to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/33).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council authorized its President, in consultation with the regional groups, to appoint, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, a Committee of 23 Member States, acting as the Preparatory Sub-Committee of the Council, to complete the preparations for the Conference (decision 1981/130).

At its thirty-sixth session, 129/ the General Assembly, inter alia, proclaimed that the elimination of all forms of racism and of discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade and the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade were matters of high priority for the international community and, therefore, for the United Nations; once again invited all Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, national liberation movements, anti-apartheid and anti-racist organizations and other solidarity groups to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade; and called upon all States to adopt, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and outlawing organizations based on racial hatred and prejudice, including neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations and private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid (resolution 36/8).

The Preparatory Sub-Committee of the Economic and Social Council met at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 26 March 1982.

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the recommendation of the Preparatory Sub-Committee (E/1982/26, para. 76) that the seminar planned for the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific under the Programme for the Decade should be held well in advance of the Conference in order for its results to be made available to the participants, requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to organize the seminar at the headquarters of the Commission from 2 to 13 August 1982 (decision 1982/120).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General.

129/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 74):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Education activities and activities of the mass media in the fight against racism and racial discrimination: A/36/75;
 - (ii) Implementation of the Programme for the Decade: A/36/515;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/621;
- (c) Resolution 36/8;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.4-14, 18, 20 and 22;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.42.

77. International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing the views of Member States on the proclamation of an international youth year (resolution 32/134).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim an International Youth Year and to designate the most suitable period for its celebration, as well as the ways and means for its observance, at its thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the views and proposals of Member States, a comprehensive report on the Year (resolution 33/7).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace; decided to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, to be composed of 23 Member States appointed by the Chairman of the Third Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to convene the Advisory Committee in 1980 and to submit a report on its first session to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/151).

In May 1980, the Chairman of the Third Committee informed the Secretary-General (A/34/855, para. 2) that disagreement among the regional groups on the distribution of seats had prevented him from appointing the 23 members of the Advisory Committee.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Advisory Committee should be composed of representatives of the 24 Member States listed in the note by the Secretary-General of 17 June 1980 (A/34/855), on the clear understanding that that should not be regarded as setting a precedent in the establishment of similar bodies in the future (decision 35/318). As a result, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States:

Algeria, Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with the proposals made by Member States and in consultation with all the specialized agencies and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as youth organizations, a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the Year; also requested him to convene three sessions of the Advisory Committee in the period 1981-1985 so that it might formulate, for consideration by the Assembly, a specific programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year on the basis of the Secretary-General's draft programme; and further requested him to convene the first session of the Advisory Committee in early 1981 and to submit its first report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/126).

At its thirty-sixth session, 130/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken prior to and during the Year, as adopted by the Advisory Committee and contained in its report (A/36/215, annex), bearing in mind that continued review and revision of the Programme should be carried out in the coming years; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments of Member States, specialized agencies and all the international bodies and organizations concerned, to prepare for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Advisory Committee, a progress report on the implementation of the specific Programme of Measures and Activities; and requested the Secretary-General to convene the second session of the Advisory Committee (resolution 36/28); and requested the Advisory Committee to ensure that, in the context of the preparations for the Year, systematic and continuous attention would be given to the efforts aimed at the promotion of human rights and their enjoyment by youth, particularly the right to education and vocational training and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of youth unemployment (resolution 36/29).

The second session of the Advisory Committee will be held at Vienna from 14 to 23 June 1982.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the progress report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/28.

78. World social situation: reports of the Secretary-General

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

130/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/215 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/637;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/675;
- (d) Resolutions 36/28 and 36/29;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.15-17, 19 and 21-29;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.39;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.57.

At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the 1974 report on the world social situation to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council for consideration in conjunction with the mid-term over-all review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 2771 (XXVI)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform it, in the form of a summary annexed to his reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Member States and by the international organizations and agencies concerned with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons (resolution 31/82) (see also item 89); requested the Secretary-General to take into consideration a number of guidelines while preparing future reports, including the presentation of a more integrated and concise text and the use of a wide range of sources of information (resolution 31/83); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to issue the report on the world social situation every four years (resolution 31/84).

At its thirty-fourth session, 131/ the General Assembly took note of the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/557 and Add.1-3) and decided that future reports on the world social situation must contribute to the identification of emerging social trends of international concern, and to the discussion of relationships among major development issues, which had both international and national dimensions; requested the Secretary-General to issue a report on the world social situation every three years; also requested the Secretary-General to organize, within the programme of advisory services and bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the new international development strategy when adopted, an international seminar to compare policies, institutions and experiences of Member States in the participation of all sectors of society in their economic and social development, as well as collective bargaining, worker participation in management and workers' self-management, and to submit a report on the results of that seminar to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and decided to consider the item at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 34/152). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform it, in summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments for the realization of the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 34/59).

131/ References for the thirty-fourth session (agenda item 76):

- (a) 1978 Report on the World Social Situation: E/CN.5/557 and Add.1-3 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.IV.1);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/34/781;
- (c) Resolution 34/152;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/34/SR.47-50, 61 and 67;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/34/PV.105.

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

- (a) 1981 Report on the World Social Situation;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/152.

79. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, adopted resolution VIII, entitled, "The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights" (A/CONF.32/41, chap. III).

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly decided to review at its following session the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution and of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the subject (resolution 2588 B (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2649 (XXV), 2787 (XXVI), 2955 (XXVII), 3070 (XXVIII), 3246 (XXIX), 3382 (XXX), 31/34, 32/14, 33/44, 34/44 and 35/35 A and B).

At its thirty-sixth session, 132/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle; called upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories, and the transit of mercenaries through their territories, to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General; strongly condemned the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien

132/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 81):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/403 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/622;
- (c) Resolutions 36/9 and 36/10;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.4-14, 18-20 and 22;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.42.

subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights; strongly condemned the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East and the continuous bombing of Palestinian civilians, which constituted a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people; demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; requested the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to ensure the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence; and decided to consider the item again at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples (resolution 36/9); declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/10).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/9 and 36/10.

80. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States parties from among their nationals, who serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilizations as well as of the principal legal systems. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election.

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

Mr. Jean-Marie Apiou (Upper Volta)**
Mr. Eugenio Carlos José Aramburu (Argentina)*
Mr. Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria)*
Mr. Pedro Brin Martínez (Panama)*
Mr. André Dechezelles (France)*
Mr. Silvo Devetak (Yugoslavia)*
Mr. Dimitrios J. Evrigenis (Greece)**
Mr. Abdel Moneim Ghoneim (Egypt)**
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)*
Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)**
Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)*
Mr. Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany)**
Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India)*
Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)**
Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)**
Mr. Gleb Borisovich Starushenko (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*
Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador)**
Mr. Shuaib Uthman Yolah (Nigeria)**

* Term of office expires on 19 January 1984.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 1986.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its thirty-sixth session, 133/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note

133/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 82):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/36/18);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: A/36/453;

/...

with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions (A/36/18); commended the Committee for paying greater attention to the question of the elimination of the policy of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, as well as to the elimination of acts and practices of racial discrimination in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and in all other Territories to which Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applied; once again invited States parties to the Convention to furnish the Committee, in accordance with its general guidelines, with the information on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, including information on the demographic composition of their population and on their relations with the racist régime of South Africa; called upon all Member States to adopt effective legislative, socio-economic and other necessary measures for elimination or prevention of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin; commended the Committee for paying due attention to the steps taken by the States parties to the Convention to assure within their jurisdiction the availability of appropriate recourse procedures for the victims of racial discrimination; further commended the Committee for taking up the problems of discrimination of migrant workers and requested States parties to the Convention to protect fully the rights of those workers; called upon States parties to the Convention to protect fully, through the introduction of relevant legislative and other measures, the rights of national or ethnic minorities, as well as the rights of indigenous populations; reiterated its grave concern that some States parties to the Convention, owing to reasons beyond their control, were being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories; took note with appreciation of the Committee's plans to participate in the preparations and the work of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; and requested the Committee to explore the possibility of preparing also for the Conference, in addition to studies on the implementation of articles 4 and 7 of the Convention, a study on the implementation of subparagraph (e) of article 5 in conjunction with paragraph 2 of article 2 (resolution 36/12).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions which will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/37/18).

(continued)

- (ii) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: A/36/454 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/623;
- (d) Resolutions 36/11 to 36/13;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.4-14, 18, 20 and 22;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.42.

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

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; invited States referred to in article 17 to sign and ratify it without delay; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). In response to that request, reports have been submitted to the Assembly annually since its twenty-first session.

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

As at 1 June 1982, 114 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-sixth session, 133/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/36/453); expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which had ratified the Convention or acceded thereto; reaffirmed once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions were necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; requested States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto; appealed to States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention (resolution 36/11).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/11.

(c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 June 1982, 67 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

/...

At its thirty-sixth session, 133/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/36/454 and Add.1); commended those States parties to the Convention that had submitted their reports under article VII of the Convention, in particular those which had presented their second reports, and appealed to those States parties that had not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible; appealed once again to those States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay; requested States parties to the Convention to take fully into account the guidelines (E/CN.4/1286, annex) prepared by the Group of Three on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid established in accordance with article IX of the Convention; again called upon all States parties to the Convention and the competent United Nations organs to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Three contained in its reports (E/CN.4/1358, sect. IV, and E/CN.4/1417, sect. IV) and to submit their views and comments to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts through appropriate channels to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to further promoting ratification of or accession to the Convention; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention and invited the Commission to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against whom or which legal proceedings had been undertaken; called upon all States parties to the Convention and competent United Nations organs to continue to provide the Commission, through the Secretary-General, with information relevant to the periodic compilation of the above-mentioned list as well as with information concerning the obstacles which prevented the effective suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid; welcomed the active campaign waged by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Commission, to publicize the importance of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to distribute the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 36/13).

The Group of Three met for a period of five days before the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1982, examined reports submitted by 10 States parties, adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations based on its examination of the reports and submitted a report on its activities to the Commission (E/CN.4/1507).

At its thirty-eighth session, in February 1982, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Three and decided that it should meet for a period of not more than five days before the thirty-ninth session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention (resolution 1982/10).

In accordance with article IX of the Convention and General Assembly resolution 31/80, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-eighth session appointed the representatives of Bulgaria, Mexico and Zaire as members of the Group of Three (decision 1982/107).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/13.

81. Policies and programmes relating to youth: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and to promote that implementation at the international, regional and national levels; and further requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Governments either in their replies or in their statements before the Assembly, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for adoption, proposals for additional guidelines, consistent with those already adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 32/135, and on the basis of the draft additional guidelines contained in the annex to resolution 34/163, as well as the suggestions of the Secretary-General in his reports to the Assembly at its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions (A/33/261, A/34/199, A/35/503) (resolution 35/139).

At its thirty-sixth session, 134/ the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations set forth in the annex

134/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General;
- (i) Co-ordination and information in the field of youth: A/36/135;
- (ii) Physical education and sports exchanges among young people: A/36/409;
- (iii) Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth: A/36/427;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/635;
- (c) Resolutions 36/16 and 36/17;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.15-17, 19 and 21-29;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/FV.49.

to the resolution; requested the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year (see item 77) to promote the implementation of the additional guidelines, together with the guidelines adopted in resolution 32/135, during the preparation for and celebration of the Year; and requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the reports of Member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental youth organizations, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/17). At the same session, the Assembly invited Member States to develop sports activities and physical education within the context of continuing education; and recommended that, in preparing programmes, special attention should be paid to the promotion of local forms of physical and sports training as well as to the adaptation of other forms of sports, especially through the use of local materials, and to the reduction of their cost and infrastructure requirements, so as to enable the largest possible number of persons to participate in those sports (resolution 36/16).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/17.

82. Question of the elderly and the aged: reports of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644) and was considered at its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2842 (XXVI), 3137 (XXVIII), 32/131 and 32/132).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to organize, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982 (see item 83) (resolution 33/52).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen activities in this field in co-operation with the agencies concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council in 1981, through the Commission for Social Development, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 34/153).

At its thirty-sixth session, 135/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited

135/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 80):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/70;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/638;
- (c) Resolution 36/20;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.15-17, 19 and 21-29;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.49.

Member States to consider designating in their respective countries a "Day for the Aging"; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the views and comments received from Member States pursuant to this invitation; requested the Secretary-General to use the United Nations Trust Fund for the World Assembly on Aging to encourage further interest in the field of aging among developing countries, particularly the least developed among them within the context of the World Assembly; requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the status of the Trust Fund and to include in his report an account of project activities financed by the Fund; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen, within the limits of existing resources and voluntary contributions, activities in the field of aging in co-operation with the organizations concerned; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of this request (resolution 36/20).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) Designation of a Day for the Aging, called for under paragraph 3 of resolution 36/20;
- (b) United Nations Trust Fund for the World Assembly on Aging and activities in the field of aging, called for under paragraphs 6 and 8 of resolution 36/20.

83. World Assembly on Aging

The item entitled "Question of the elderly and the aged" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Malta (see item 82).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly invited all States to make known to the Secretary-General their views concerning the usefulness of proclaiming an international year on aging and the desirability of convening a world assembly on aging; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the reactions of Member States to those two suggestions, including appropriate proposals on ways in which either or both of those undertakings might be carried out (resolution 32/132).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to organize, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982 (resolution 33/52).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/130 and Add.1), recommended that the General Assembly should approve the proposals of the Secretary-General regarding the World Assembly and should, among other things, decide to establish an Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on the Elderly composed of not more than 23 Member States designated by the Chairman of the Third Committee of the Assembly, after consultation with the different regional groups, on the basis of equitable

geographical distribution; requested the Secretary-General to convene the Advisory Committee as early as possible in 1981; also requested him to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a draft international plan of action in time to be considered by the Advisory Committee; called upon Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and non-governmental organizations to participate fully in the preparatory work for the World Assembly and in the Assembly itself; requested the regional commissions to convene regional meetings in order to promote national and regional activities in this field; and requested the World Assembly to submit, if possible, such proposals and recommendations as it deemed appropriate to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 1980/26).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1980/26; decided to change the name of the World Assembly on the Elderly to the World Assembly on Aging in view of the interrelatedness of the issues of aging individuals and the aging of populations as defined by the Secretary-General's programme; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the World Assembly; appealed to Member States to make generous voluntary contributions to the Fund; invited Member States to consider establishing national committees for the World Assembly and to conduct activities at the national level along the lines of the Secretary-General's programme and in ways that were in conformity with the culture, customs and traditions of each country; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "World Assembly on Aging" and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report on the preparations for the World Assembly, including the report of the Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging, whose establishment had been recommended by the Council in its resolution 1980/26, to be considered under this item (resolution 35/129).

At present, the Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging is composed of the following 22 Member States:

Benin, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Malta, ~~Monaco~~, Nigeria, Philippines, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.

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At its thirty-sixth session, 136/ the General Assembly welcomed the offer of the Government of Austria to act as host to the World Assembly on Aging; decided that the Assembly would be held at Vienna from 26 July to 6 August 1982; and decided further that two days of pre-conference meetings should be held at Vienna immediately before the Assembly in order to reach agreement on all procedural and organizational matters to be dealt with on the opening day of the Assembly (resolution 36/30).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the World Assembly on Aging.

84. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session, and a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly if possible at its nineteenth session and, in any case, not later than at its twentieth session (resolution 1781 (XVII)).

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly resumed its consideration of the item (resolution 2020 (XX)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to accord priority to the completion of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance before resuming consideration of the draft International Convention on this subject (resolution 3027 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 3267 (XXIX)).

136/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 84):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/472;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/357;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/639;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/676;
- (e) Resolution 36/30;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.15-17, 19 and 21-29;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.39;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.57.

Since 1974, the Commission on Human Rights has considered the item at each of its sessions. An informal working group set up by the Commission during those sessions to consider the elaboration of a draft Declaration had, up to 1978, adopted texts for the title and the preamble.

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/106, 34/43 and 35/125).

At its thirty-seventh session, in March 1981, the Commission on Human Rights adopted the text of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 20 (XXXVII), annex).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly should consider the above-mentioned draft Declaration with a view to adopting and solemnly proclaiming it at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 1981/36).

At its thirty-sixth session, 137/ the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 36/55); and decided to consider the item further at its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/412).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/37/3 (Parts I-III)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3).

85. Human rights and scientific and technological developments:
report of the Secretary-General

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, recommended that the organizations of the United Nations system should undertake a study of the problems with respect to human rights arising from developments in science and technology (A/CONF.32/41, chap. III, resolution XI).

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake the study referred to in resolution XI of the Conference (resolution 2450 (XXIII)).

137/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/684;
- (b) Resolution 36/55 and decision 36/412;
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.27-37 and 43;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.73.

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2721 (XXV), 3026 (XXVII), 3150 (XXVIII), 3268 (XXIX) and 3384 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights, in its consideration of the question of scientific and technological progress and human rights, to give special attention to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) (resolution 31/128).

At its thirty-third session, in March 1977, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health (resolution 10 A (XXXIII)) and further instructed the Sub-Commission to examine in the light of the provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind studies relating to this subject (resolution 10 B (XXXIII)).

At its thirty-third session, in 1980, the Sub-Commission appointed two special rapporteurs: one to prepare guidelines relating to procedures for determining whether adequate grounds exist for detaining persons on grounds of mental ill-health and principles for the protection of persons suffering from mental disorder (resolution 11 (XXXIII)) and another to undertake a study of guidelines relating to the use of computerized personal files (resolution 12 (XXXIII)).

At its thirty-sixth session, 138/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/429 and Add.1 and 2); stressed the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the above-mentioned Declaration in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms under conditions of scientific and technological progress; and invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their information in accordance with resolution 35/130 A (resolution 36/56 A); requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of the question of formulating guidelines relating to the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health with a view to submitting a report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 36/56 B); and requested

138/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 85):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/429 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/661;
- (c) Resolutions 36/56 A and B and decision 36/413;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.27-38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.73.

the Secretary-General to instruct the Department of Public Information to prepare, using available resources, a booklet in the working languages of the United Nations outlining the main points of the studies on the subject which had been prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 2450 (XXIII) and other relevant resolutions and had been submitted to the Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (decision 36/413).

At its thirty-eighth session, in February 1982, the Commission on Human Rights requested once again the Sub-Commission to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study on the use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress to ensure the right to work and development; and decided to consider that study at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/4); noted with appreciation the preliminary report on the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health (E/CN.4/Sub.2/474 and annex) prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission; requested the Sub-Commission, at its thirty-fifth session, to consider the Rapporteur's final report; and decided to consider the report on that subject by the Sub-Commission as a matter of priority at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/6); requested the Sub-Commission to carry out a study on the negative consequences of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race in all its aspects, for the implementation of economic, social and cultural as well as civil and political rights, the establishment of the new international economic order and, above all, of the inherent right to life, and to submit that study for consideration by the Commission at its fortieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies concerned with disarmament matters (resolution 1982/7).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 35/130 A and 36/56 A.

86. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1978, the Commission on Human Rights, taking into consideration the draft convention on the rights of the child submitted by Poland, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the views, observations and suggestions on the draft received from Member States, the competent specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations; and decided to continue its consideration of a draft convention on the rights of the child at its thirty-fifth session, with a view to concluding at that session, if possible, a convention for transmission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 20 (XXXIV)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 20 (XXXIV) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/18 and 1978/40, requested the Commission to organize its work so that the draft convention might be ready for adoption if possible during the International Year of the Child (resolution 33/166).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-seventh sessions, the Commission on Human Rights continued to examine this question, and at each of those sessions established an open-ended working group with a view to completing the work on the draft convention (resolutions 19 A and B (XXXV), 36 (XXXVI) and 20 (XXXVII)).

At its thirty-sixth session, 139/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to the question of completing the draft convention (resolution 36/57).

At its thirty-eighth session, in March 1982, the Commission on Human Rights, noting with satisfaction the considerable progress made by the open-ended working group, decided to continue at its thirty-ninth session, as a matter of high priority, its work on a draft convention, with a view to completing its elaboration at that session for transmission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Council to authorize for that purpose a one-week session of an open-ended working group prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Commission (resolution 1982/39). At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a meeting of an open-ended working group for a period of one week prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights to facilitate the completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child (resolution 1982/37).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/37/3 (Part I-III)), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3).

87. International Covenants on Human Rights

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 nationals of the States parties to the Covenant, who shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights. Under article 32 of the Covenant, the members of the Committee are elected

139/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/662;
- (b) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.27-38;
- (c) Resolution 36/57;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.73.

for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

- Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)**
- Mr. Mohammed Al Douri (Iraq)**
- Mr. Néjib Bouziri (Tunisia)*
- Mr. Abdoulaye Dieye (Senegal)*
- Mr. Felix Ermacora (Austria)**
- Sir Vincent Evans (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**
- Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic)*
- Mr. Vladimir Hanga (Romania)**
- Mr. Leonte Herdocia Ortega (Nicaragua)**
- Mr. Dejan Janča (Yugoslavia)*
- Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius)*
- Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus)**
- Mr. Anatoly Petrovich Movchan (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
- Mr. Torkel Opsahl (Norway)*
- Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador)*
- Mr. Waleed Sadi (Jordan)*
- Mr. Walter Surma Tarnopolsky (Canada)**
- Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany)*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1984.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its thirty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with appreciation the report of the Human Rights Committee on its eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sessions (A/36/40) and expressed satisfaction at the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was continuing to undertake its functions; expressed its appreciation to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that had extended their co-operation to the Committee when submitting their reports under article 40 of the Covenant and urged States parties that had not yet done so to submit their reports to the Committee as speedily as possible; urged the States parties that had been requested by the Committee to provide additional information to comply with this request; took note of the decisions of the Committee on the question of periodicity (ibid., annex V) and on guidelines regarding the form and content of reports from States parties under article 40, paragraph 1 (b), of the Covenant (ibid., annex VI) as well as the adoption by the Committee of general comments under article 40, paragraph 4, of the Covenant (ibid., annex VII); invited the States parties to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant; appreciated that the Committee continued to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the Covenant and of the Optional Protocol thereto; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Committee informed of the activities of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and also to transmit the annual reports of the Committee to these bodies (resolution 36/58).

140/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/36/40);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: A/36/441 and Add.1 and 2;
 - (ii) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: A/36/455;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/663;
- (d) Resolutions 36/58 and 36/59;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.27-38;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.73.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Human Rights Committee on its fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 40 (A/37/40).

(b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9.

As at 1 June 1982, 74 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 70 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 27 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988 (LX) and decision 1978/10, held its first session during the first regular session of the Council in 1979, adopted its methods of work for the consideration of reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and submitted a report (E/1979/64) to the Council. At its first regular session of 1979, the Council considered and adopted the methods of work as recommended by the Sessional Working Group (resolution 1979/43).

At its first regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council noted with satisfaction the report on the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1980/60) and, noting that the Sessional Working Group had encountered certain difficulties in discharging

its responsibilities under the existing arrangements, decided to review at its organizational session for 1981 the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Working Group; requested the Secretary-General, in order to assist the Council in reviewing its decision 1978/10, to solicit the views of members of the Council and all States parties to the Covenant on the future composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Working Group, and to submit a report thereon, together with any comments he might wish to make, to the Council at its organizational session for 1981; and decided that the Sessional Working Group for 1981 would be constituted under the existing arrangements at the organizational session of the Council for 1981 and would start its work at the beginning of the first regular session, if the review could not be concluded at the organizational session (resolution 1980/24).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the report of the Sessional Working Group (E/1981/64), approved the recommendations of the Working Group concerning the review of its composition, organization and administrative arrangements and decided to incorporate them into the methods of work of the Working Group as set out in Council resolution 1979/43 (decision 1981/158); and decided to review the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Working Group at its first regular session of 1982 (decision 1981/162).

At its thirty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly commended the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that had submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urged States that had not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible; took due note of Economic and Social Council decision 1981/162 concerning the review of the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Sessional Working Group and looked forward to further results in this regard at the first regular session of the Council in 1982; again invited all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Covenants as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 36/58).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 12 of resolution 36/58.

(c) Publicity for the work of the Human Rights Committee: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirteenth session, in July 1981, the Human Rights Committee, having examined the question of the publicity to be given to its documentation, formally requested that the Committee's documentation should be published in annual bound volumes (see CCPR/C/SR.312).

At its thirty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider the most appropriate steps for the publication of the Committee's documentation and to report on this question to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/58).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 13 of resolution 36/58.

(d) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly took note of the draft resolution entitled "Measures aiming at the ultimate abolition of capital punishment (draft Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)" (A/C.3/35/L.75); decided to consider at its thirty-sixth session the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the Covenant for that purpose; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft resolution to Governments for their comments and observations and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/437).

At its thirty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/441 and Add.1 and 2), invited Member States to submit further comments and observations on the above-mentioned draft resolution and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing the views of Governments (resolution 36/59).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/59.

88. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment:

(a) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General

(b) Draft Code of Medical Ethics: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 3452 (XXX)); and invited the World Health Organization (WHO) to give further attention to the study and elaboration of principles of medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 3453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited WHO to prepare a draft code on medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to bring it to the attention of the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/85).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in the light of the principles embodied in

the Declaration (resolution 32/62). The Commission has been carrying out the preparation of the draft convention since its thirty-fourth session, in 1978. Upon the recommendations of the Commission, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, work on the draft convention has been entrusted since 1979 to an open-ended Working Group of the Commission which meets one week before each session of that body. At each session, the Commission has also found it necessary to authorize the Group to continue its meetings during the Commission's session.

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon all Member States to reinforce their support of the Declaration by making unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly, in annual reports, of such unilateral declarations as might be deposited by Member States (resolution 32/64).

At its sixty-third session, in January 1979, the Executive Board of WHO considered a report of the Director-General entitled "Development of codes of medical ethics" containing, in an annex, a draft body of principles prepared by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences and entitled "Principles of medical ethics relevant to the role of health personnel in the protection of persons against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment"; and decided to endorse the principles set forth in that report and requested the Director-General to transmit it to the Secretary-General.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate the draft Code of Medical Ethics to Member States, to the specialized agencies concerned and to interested intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for comments and suggestions, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/168).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Secretary-General on the draft Code of Medical Ethics (A/35/372 and Add.1-3), requested him to renew his request for comments and suggestions on the draft Code from those Member States, agencies and organizations which had not yet responded, and to submit a revised report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and requested the Council to consider the draft Code at its next session, taking into account the comments and recommendations submitted, with a view to presenting it to the Assembly for adoption at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/179).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the revised report of the Secretary-General (A/36/140 and Add.1 and 2) and convinced that the adoption of a code of medical ethics constituted an important step in the progressive setting of international standards within the field of human rights, recommended that the General Assembly should take measures to finalize the draft Code at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 1981/27).

At its thirty-sixth session, 141/ the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to complete as a matter of highest priority, at its thirty-eighth session, the drafting of a convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, with a view to submitting a draft, including provisions for effective implementation, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/60). At its thirty-eighth session, in March 1982, the Commission decided to accord the highest priority to the consideration of this question at its thirty-ninth session, and recommended that the Economic and Social Council should authorize the open-ended Working Group to meet for a period of one week prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention against torture (resolution 1982/44). At its first regular session of 1982, the Council authorized a meeting of an open-ended working group for a period of one week prior to the thirty-ninth session of the Commission to complete the work on a draft convention (resolution 1982/38).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the comments on the proposed principles of medical ethics endorsed by the Executive Board of WHO which were received from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations (A/36/140 and Add.1-4); requested the Secretary-General to circulate among Member States for their further comments the revised draft principles of medical ethics set forth in the annex to the resolution; and decided to consider this question at its thirty-seventh session with a view to adopting the draft Principles of Medical Ethics (resolution 36/61).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture, called for under resolution 32/64;
- (b) Draft Code of Medical Ethics, called for under resolution 36/61.

141/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 91):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Draft Code of Medical Ethics: A/36/140 and Add.1-4;
 - (ii) Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: A/36/426 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/685;
- (c) Resolutions 36/60 and 36/61;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.27-38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.73.

89. World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly proclaimed 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons with the theme "Full participation" (resolution 31/123).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons (resolution 32/133).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee from 15 to 23 Member States (resolution 33/170).

The Chairman of the Third Committee subsequently informed the Secretary-General (see A/33/550) that she had appointed the following 23 States as members of the Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee (A/34/158 and Corr.1) and adopted them as a Plan of Action for the Year; and decided to expand the theme of the Year to "Full participation and equality" (resolution 34/154). At the same session, the Assembly agreed to a change in the designation of the Year, which was henceforth to be known in English as the International Year of Disabled Persons.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly recommended that particular attention should be given to the participation of disabled persons themselves and of their organizations in the activities undertaken in connexion with the Year and its follow-up; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "International Year of Disabled Persons" and, in view of its importance, recommended that this item should be considered by the Assembly in plenary meeting, in observance of the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/133).

At its thirty-sixth session, 142/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its satisfaction to all Member States which had elaborated national policies and programmes for the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons; took note of the activities undertaken by organizations in the United Nations system and the relevant non-governmental organizations in the observance of the Year urged Member States to make every effort to consolidate and build further on the results of the Year in order to secure prevention of disability, rehabilitation and full integration of the disabled in the society, and in this respect, to consider maintaining, where appropriate, the national committees or similar bodies established for the Year; again invited Member States to submit national reports to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons and, in particular, to consider elaborating, on the basis of their experiences, national long-term programmes of action in the field of disability; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1982 a meeting of the Advisory Committee to finalize the draft World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, in the light of comments by Member States, international organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, with a view to its adoption by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; requested the Advisory Committee to consider at its fourth session the advisability of proclaiming the period 1983-1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and to submit its views to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; requested the Advisory Committee to study the possibility of creating an optional international identity card for disabled persons with the purpose of facilitating the international travel of disabled persons; urged the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to assure the successful follow-up of the Year, in particular the finalization of the World Programme of Action; also requested the Secretary-General and the heads of specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure necessary co-operation and co-ordination of their activities relating to the disabled; further requested the regional commissions to give high priority to the formulation and implementation of regional programmes related to equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, as well as prevention and rehabilitation, and urged the specialized agencies and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue the implementation of such programmes; invited relevant non-governmental organizations to continue and

142/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/471 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/764;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/771;
- (d) Resolution 36/77;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.56, 63, 66 and 68;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.63;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.89.

expand their programmes related to the disabled in order to maintain the momentum given by the Year; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons" and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at that session (resolution 36/77).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/77;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons.

90. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner
- (b) Question of the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner
- (c) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its fourth session, in 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (VII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII) and 32/68). In its resolution 32/68, the Assembly decided to review, not later than at its thirty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office with a view to determining whether it should be continued beyond 31 December 1983.

Under paragraph 13 of the statute, the High Commissioner is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. The term of office of the present High Commissioner, Mr. Poul Hartling, will expire on 31 December 1982 (decision 32/314) (see item 16 (g)).

At its thirty-sixth session, 143/ the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the High Commissioner and his staff for the manner in which they had continued to discharge their responsibilities for protecting and assisting refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office; reaffirmed the fundamental nature of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the importance of promoting durable and speedy solutions in consultation and agreement with the countries concerned; urged Governments to intensify their support for the High Commissioner's activities by observing the principle of asylum and non-refoulement and by supporting his efforts to promote durable and speedy solutions to the problems of refugees; reaffirmed the High Commissioner's leading responsibility in emergency situations regarding refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office as well as his responsibility in the co-ordination of assistance in those situations; and urged all Governments in a position to do so to contribute generously in order to provide the High Commissioner with the necessary means to attain the objectives of his humanitarian programme (resolution 36/125). At the same session, the Assembly, recalling its resolution 35/42, in which it had requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene an International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, commended the initiative taken by the three sponsors of the Conference to maintain their close co-operation properly to define the follow-up actions that would be called for, and invited them to continue and develop their tripartite consultations and co-operation at all appropriate levels, so that the Conference funds were channelled to priority projects and put to the best use; expressed its appreciation to all donor countries and to the international community for their very positive response; urged the international community to continue to support the annual programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner and of other United Nations agencies co-operating with that Office on behalf of refugees in Africa; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 on the condition of refugees in the countries concerned in order to facilitate consideration by the Assembly of the necessity of convening a follow-up conference in 1983; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/124).

143/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 83):

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner: Supplement No. 12 (A/36/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/36/12/Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/316;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/725;
- (d) Resolutions 36/124 and 36/125;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.50-55, 59 and 60;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.97.

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

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1981 to 31 March 1982: Supplement No. 12 (A/37/12);
- (b) Addendum to the report of the High Commissioner, containing the report on the thirty-third session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme: Supplement No. 12A (A/37/12/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/124.

91. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace:

- (a) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly proclaimed 1975 International Women's Year (resolution 3010 (XXVII)).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to convene an international conference during the Year and recommended that the proposals and recommendations of the conference should be examined by the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 1851 (LVI)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975 (E/CONF.66/34); endorsed the proposals of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, the World Plan of Action, the regional plans of action, and related resolutions; proclaimed the period from 1976 to 1985 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; and decided to convene a world conference in 1980, at the mid-term of the Decade (resolution 3520 (XXX)); called upon all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly women's organizations and women's groups, to intensify their efforts to strengthen peace, to expand and deepen the process of international détente, to eliminate all forms of colonialism and to put an end to apartheid, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, aggression, occupation and foreign domination; and invited the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 3519 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly set forth the criteria for the use of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; requested the Secretary-General to report annually thereon; and requested the President of the Assembly to select five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve, for a three-year period, on a Consultative Committee on the Fund to advise the Secretary-General on the use of the Fund (resolution 31/133). The Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women is composed of the following Member States, whose term of office will expire on 31 December 1982: German Democratic Republic, India, Jamaica, Nigeria and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (decision 34/323) (see also item 17 (h)). Also at its thirty-first session, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to create an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women as well as the guidelines set out in Council resolution 1998 (LX) (resolution 31/135).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider, as a contribution to the preparation of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, the elaboration of a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 32/142).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided on a number of arrangements for the Conference (resolutions 33/185 and 33/189 to 33/191).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to act as host for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the work of the Institute (resolution 34/157); and decided on further arrangements for the Conference (resolutions 34/160 to 34/162).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Conference held at Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980 (A/CONF.94/35); endorsed the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as adopted at the Conference; urged Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures to implement the Programme of Action and other relevant resolutions and decisions at the national, regional and international levels; requested, in particular, Member States when preparing and evaluating the execution of projects, programmes and plans of action at national, regional and international meetings to pay special attention to measures for the involvement and benefit of women; requested the Secretary-General to consider appropriate measures to enable the Commission on the Status of Women to discharge the functions assigned to it for the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women and requested him to take immediate action to strengthen the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; and decided to convene in 1985,

at the conclusion of the Decade, a World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 35/136). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Governments of Member States on a draft declaration entitled "Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and Security and against Colonialism, Apartheid, All Forms of Racism and Racial Discrimination, Foreign Aggression, Occupation and All Forms of Foreign Domination" and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; decided to consider at that session the draft Declaration, as well as the amendments which had been submitted, with a view to adopting it; and decided to postpone consideration of the draft resolution on the subject (A/C.3/35/L.17) to its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/249).

At its thirty-sixth session, 144/ the General Assembly affirmed the principles contained in resolution 35/136; called upon Governments to continue taking the measures necessary for achieving substantial progress in the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the Programme of Action with a view to ensuring equal participation by women as agents and beneficiaries in all sectors and at all levels of the development process; called upon the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commission, to reserve adequate resources for, and pay increased attention to, the implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly as regards the dissemination of information on the participation

144/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 88):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and Security and against Colonialism, Apartheid, All Forms of Racism and Racial Discrimination, Foreign Aggression, Occupation and All Forms of Foreign Domination: A/36/476;
- (ii) World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: A/36/564 and Corr.1;
- (iii) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: A/36/646;
- (iv) Future of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: A/36/647;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/789;

(c) Resolutions 36/126 to 36/130 and decision 36/428;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.41, 44-48, 50, 51, 53, 58-60, 63, 64, 68 and 71;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.97.

of women; urged the regional commissions to report in full to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1982, on the evolution of the situation of women in all the sectors of their development programmes, in order to strengthen and reorient the programmes and reporting methods of those commissions, so as to reflect more adequately the regional concerns of women; requested the Council, at its first regular session of 1982, to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action, giving high priority in this regard to the report of the Commission on the Status of Women; requested the Commission, at its session to be held in 1982, to give priority to the question of the preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be held in 1985 with a view to submitting to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Council, specific proposals on that question; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the steps taken to implement the resolution (resolution 36/126).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, insisted on the urgency of assuring the prompt establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the host country; reiterated the guidelines set out in Council resolution 1998 (LX); underlined the importance of the contributions of the Institute to the work of all United Nations bodies, agencies and institutions involved with the advancement of women, in particular the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; and requested the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other organs and bodies in the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Institute in their respective fields of competence (resolution 36/128); noted with satisfaction the decisions of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women during its ninth and tenth sessions; expressed its appreciation for the voluntary contributions pledged by Member States and urged them to contribute or increase their contributions to the Fund; decided that the Fund should continue its activities beyond the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to invite the views of Member States on how best the Fund could continue its activities beyond the Decade and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session; and requested him to report on the substantive and financial implications and his proposals for the timing and modalities of a relocation of the Fund within the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in order to enable Member States to take decision in the matter (resolution 35/129). Also at the same session, the Assembly adopted resolutions on the consideration within the United Nations of questions concerning the role of women in development (resolution 36/127) and equal rights to work (resolution 36/130) and, appreciating the interest shown in the draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems by a large number of Member States and the extensive discussions held on the subject in the Third Committee during the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions and realizing that, in view of lack of time, the Committee had been unable to conclude these discussions and examine fully all the proposals before it, decided to request the Secretary-General to seek further comments from Member States and to submit a report based on their comments as well as on the proposals submitted so far, with a view to ensuring the early adoption of the draft Declaration during the thirty-seventh session (decision 36/428).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, decided that the Commission on the Status of Women should be the preparatory body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and should operate on the basis of consensus, and invited the widest possible participation by Member States in the deliberations of the preparatory body; decided also to recommend to the General Assembly that the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should serve as the secretariat of the preparatory body, as well as of the Conference; and decided to consider the report of the Commission on its first session as the preparatory body for the Conference at its first regular session of 1983 (resolution 1982/26); requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the transition of the functioning of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to its headquarters in the Dominican Republic; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of the activities and programme of the Institute (resolution 1982/27).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, called for under resolution 35/137;
- (b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, called for under resolution 36/126;
- (c) Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and for the Solution of Other Vital National and International Problems, called for under decision 36/428;
- (d) Activities and programme of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, called for under resolution 1982/27.

92. Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; expressed the hope that it would be signed and ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 34/180).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed great satisfaction that, since its adoption by the Assembly in December 1979, 79 Member States had signed the Convention; noted with appreciation that nine Member States had acceded to or ratified the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 35/140).

At its thirty-sixth session, 145/ the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/36/295 and Add.1), welcomed with great satisfaction the fact that the Convention had entered into force on 3 September 1981; invited all States which had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention by ratifying or acceding to it; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 36/131).

As at 1 June 1982, 39 States had ratified and 2 States had acceded to the Convention.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/131.

93. International Campaign against Traffic in Drugs: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Bolivia. 146/ At that session, the Assembly recognized the need for an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs in the context of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to Member States, relevant organs of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for comments and proposals on an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs and report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/132).

145/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/295 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/724;
- (c) Resolution 36/131;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.41, 44-48, 50, 51, 53 and 58;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.97.

146/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 129):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/36/193;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/785;
- (c) Resolution 36/132;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.56-58 and 60-68;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.97.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/132.

94. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The item entitled "Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of Costa Rica (A/5963). At that session, the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to transmit the proposal to the Commission on Human Rights for study of all aspects of the matter (resolution 2062 (XX)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 3136 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to solicit the views of Member States, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a concise analytical report based on the views and material received and any other relevant material (resolution 3221 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session an updated version of his report and a report on the status of the international conventions in the field of human rights for which he acted as depositary (resolution 3451 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly formulated several concepts to be taken into account in the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions and requested the Commission on Human Rights to undertake, as a matter of priority, an over-all analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of those concepts, and to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report with its conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 32/130).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council authorized an increase in the membership of the Commission on Human Rights to 43 members, and regular meetings of the Commission for six weeks each year, with an additional week for meetings of working groups; noted that in certain circumstances the Commission might need to hold special sessions in order to complete unfinished business; and requested the Commission to prepare suggestions on the possibility of convening meetings of the Bureau of the Commission in intersessional periods in exceptional circumstances (resolution 1979/36).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue at its thirty-sixth session its work on the over-all analysis; requested the Commission to consider the existing human and other resources that the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat had at its disposal for the implementation of Assembly resolutions and thereafter to make recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, with a view to further improving the working of the Division; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a study on the nature and extent to which the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms was affected by current international conditions (resolution 34/46); requested the Secretary-General to consider the redesignation of the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights, in the light of the views expressed on the proposed redesignation at the thirty-fifth session of the Commission; invited him to ensure that adequate financial and other resources were allocated to the sector in the Secretariat concerned with human rights; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/47); decided to consider at its thirty-fifth session the question of the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 34/48); invited all Member States to take appropriate steps for the establishment of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of Commission resolution 24 (XXXV), an analytical study of the various existing types of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, based on relevant material (resolution 34/49).

At its thirty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to establish at the very beginning of its thirty-seventh session an open-ended sessional working group to continue the over-all analysis and to consider the question of the co-ordination of specific human rights activities within the United Nations system as well as to elaborate appropriate recommendations with respect to the analysis for consideration by the Commission at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 28 (XXXVI)).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Commission on Human Rights to continue its current work on the over-all analysis; and requested the Secretary-General to give priority, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to the holding in 1981 of a seminar on the relations that existed between human rights, peace and development and, to this end, to present a report to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/174); requested the Commission to consider at its thirty-seventh session the proposal for the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/175); considered that the question of the establishment of bodies entrusted with fact-finding missions and the extent to which they might enhance the promotion and protection of human rights required serious consideration; and requested the Commission to discuss this question at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/176).

At its thirty-seventh session, in March 1981, the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue, at its thirty-eighth session, its work on the over-all analysis (resolution 23 (XXXVII)); invited the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of facilitating the stimulation of public interest in the promotion and protection of human rights and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 24 (XXXVII)); and decided to inform the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, that the Commission had not reached a decision on the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at that session (decision 6 (XXXVII)).

At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council noted Commission on Human Rights resolution 24 (XXXVII) and approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to implement the programmes referred to in his report to the Commission on measures taken to enhance public information activities in the field of human rights and to keep the Commission informed thereon (decision 1981/143).

At its thirty-sixth session, 147/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its current work on the over-all analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods, and on the over-all analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

147/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/36/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-seventh session: Economic and Social Council Supplement No. 3 (E/1981/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights: A/36/440 and Corr.1;
 - (ii) Present international conditions and human rights: A/36/462;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/482;
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/731;
- (f) Resolutions 36/133 to 36/135;
- (g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.35, 37-40, 42, 43, 49, 50, 55 and 64;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.97.

reaffirmed that it was of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should undertake specific obligations through accession to, or ratification of, international instruments in this field and, consequently, that the standard-setting work within the United Nations system in the field of human rights and the universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged; reiterated that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights; further reiterated that the establishment of the new international economic order was an essential element for the effective promotion and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; affirmed that the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States to promote and to protect civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights should continue; requested the Commission to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, from the thirty-eighth session on, a biennial progress report bringing up to date the study (A/36/462) on international conditions and human rights (resolution 36/133); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/36/440); invited all Member States to take appropriate steps for the establishment or, where they already existed, the strengthening of such institutions; emphasized the importance of the integrity and independence of those institutions, in accordance with national legislation; invited all Member States to take appropriate steps to disseminate the texts of human rights instruments, including international covenants and conventions, in their respective national or local languages in order to give the widest possible publicity to these instruments; recommended that all Member States should take appropriate steps to encourage the exchange of experience in the establishment of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights; requested the Secretary-General, in carrying out public information activities in the field of human rights, to give due attention to the role of national institutions and non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report providing detailed information on the various types of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, taking into account differing social and legal systems and the contribution that national institutions could make towards the implementation of the international human rights instruments (resolution 36/134); and requested the Commission at its thirty-eighth session to consider, with the attention it deserved, the question of the establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; and further requested the Commission to submit a report on its deliberations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/135).

At its thirty-eighth session, in March 1982, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to formulate a first study on possible terms of reference for the mandate of a High Commissioner for Human Rights, taking into account the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of pertinent international instruments concluded under United Nations auspices, the concepts contained in resolution 32/130, as well as the practice of the United Nations system for the promotion and protection of human rights, and to submit its proposals to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session; and decided to resume consideration of the question at its

thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/22); took note with satisfaction of the report of the open-ended working group (E/1982/12/Add.1-E/CN.4/1982/30/Add.1, sect. B) established at that session; decided to recommend that the Economic and Social Council will consider, at its first regular session of 1982, the possibility of rescheduling the annual session of the Commission and, if necessary, the Sub-Commission, with a view to enabling the Commission to meet later in the year; decided to consider at its thirty-ninth session the possibility of rationalizing its agenda; decided to examine, at its thirty-ninth session, the organization and functioning of open-ended working groups; decided, in response to resolution 36/135, to inform the Assembly, through the Council, that it intended to keep under continued consideration the proposal for the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, taking into account the work being undertaken in implementation of its resolution 1982/22; and decided to establish an open-ended working group, at its thirty-ninth session, to continue the ongoing work on over-all analysis (resolution 1982/40); requested all Governments to continue their consideration of action to facilitate publicity regarding United Nations activities in the field of human rights, with particular reference to the work of the Commission on the setting and implementation of human rights standards; invited the Secretary-General to give increased attention to ways of facilitating the stimulation of public interest in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly in the light of the commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session; welcomed the launching in the 1982-1983 biennium of the proposed dissemination programme covering international instruments on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to report each year to the Commission on the implementation of that programme; recommended in this regard that the United Nations develop a compilation of translations of international instruments on human rights; requested the Secretary-General to consider establishing small reference libraries containing material of scholarly and public interest in the field of human rights in United Nations offices; requested the Secretary-General to keep the Commission informed on the elaboration and implementation of the programmes referred to in his reports, as well as his response to the request relating to reference libraries; and decided to continue its consideration of this question at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1982/42).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the status of international instruments in the field of human rights for which the Secretary-General acts as depositary, called for under resolution 3451 (XXX).

95. New international humanitarian order: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Jordan. 148/ At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order and decided to consider the question at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/136).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/136.

96. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General

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

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with the regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

148/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 138):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/36/245;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/786;

(c) Resolution 36/136;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.56-58 and 60-66;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.97.

At its thirty-sixth session, 149/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of that Territory; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 36/49).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/37/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

97. Question of East Timor:

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

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories with the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration.

149/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 92):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1), chap. VII;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/563;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/36/678;
- (d) Resolution 36/49;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/36/SR.9-20, 22 and 23;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.70.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the critical situation resulting from the military intervention of the armed forces of Indonesia in Portuguese Timor, called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without delay its armed forces from the Territory in order to enable the people of the Territory freely to exercise their right to self-determination and independence (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

In December 1975 and in April 1976, the Security Council considered the question of Timor and called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without further delay all its forces from the Territory (resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976)).

At its thirty-sixth session, 150/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV); declared that the people of East Timor must be enabled freely to determine their own future on the basis of the relevant Assembly resolutions and internationally accepted procedures; called upon all interested parties, namely Portugal, as the administering Power, and the representatives of the East Timorese people, as well as Indonesia, to co-operate fully with the United Nations with a view to guaranteeing the full exercise of the right to self-determination by the people of East Timor; invited the administering Power to continue its efforts with a view to ensuring the proper exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by the people of the Territory and to report thereon to the Special Committee; expressed its deepest concern at the reports of the critical situation resulting from the new outbreak of famine in the Territory and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of the Territory; called upon all Governments concerned to continue this aid with a view to alleviating the suffering of the people of the Territory; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/50).

150/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 93):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23, Rev. 1), chap. X; A/AC.109/663;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/598;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/36/679;
- (d) Resolution 36/50;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/36/SR.9-21;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.70.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/37/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/50.

98. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa:

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

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second session, the Assembly decided to amend the above-mentioned title to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (resolution 2288 (XXII)). At its thirtieth session, the Assembly decided (see A/10250, para. 19) to amend further the title of

the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided (see A/35/250, para. 22) to revise that title and to give the item its present wording.

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its thirty-sixth session, 151/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and requested the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to prepare from available sources a register indicating the profits which transnational corporations derived from their activities in colonial Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/51).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/37/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/51.

151/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 94);

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1), chap. V; A/AC.109/652 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/655, A/AC.109/656, A/AC.109/658;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/36/680;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/710;
- (d) Resolution 36/51;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/36/SR.2-8, 15-18 and 22;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.50;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.70.

99. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:

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

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its thirty-sixth session, 152/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, was far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned; requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report; requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration

152/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda items 95 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1), chap. VI;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/36/3/Rev.1), chap. XXX;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/154 and Add.1-3, A/AC.109/L.1389;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/36/681;
- (e) Resolution 36/52;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/36/SR.9-21;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.70.

on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/52).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/37/23 (Parts I-V), to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: A/37/3, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/52: A/37/177 and addenda.

100. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and decided that the new programme, to be known as the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to inhabitants of Namibia and South Africa; scholarships granted to inhabitants of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (formerly under Portuguese administration) and of Zimbabwe are continued until completion of the courses for which they were granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior, secondary or university level, or for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in African educational institutions.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 13 Member States:

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on the continuation and strengthening of the Programme.

At its thirty-sixth session, 153/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/36/147); took note with grave concern of the deficit facing the Programme in the current financial year because of escalating costs and a decrease in contributions in both absolute and real terms; requested the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee to take all possible measures for the promotion of generous contributions to the Programme; and appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals, in view of the increasing demand for educational opportunities by the people of South Africa and Namibia and the rapidly increasing costs of higher education and training, to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation, effectiveness and expansion (resolution 36/53).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme.

101. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 IX). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

153/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/147;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/36/682;
- (c) Resolution 36/53;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/36/SR.9-21;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.70.

At its thirty-sixth session, 154/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories which had not yet attained self-government or independence and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/54).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/54.

102. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (a) United Nations
- (b) United Nations Development Programme
- (c) United Nations Children's Fund
- (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme
- (h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements of accounts for the regular budget and for the various

154/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 97):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/580 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/36/683;
- (c) Resolution 36/54;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/36/SR.9-20, 22 and 23;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.70.

extrabudgetary accounts of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system for the previous financial period. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of these activities. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its thirty-sixth session, 155/ the General Assembly accepted the various reports of the Board of Auditors and concurred with the observations and comments thereon of the Advisory Committee (resolution 36/65), and decided to keep the question of the organization and professional practices of the Board under review (decision 36/420).

155/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 98):

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/36/5/Add.1);
 - (ii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/36/5/Add.2);
 - (iii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/36/5/Add.3);
 - (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/36/5/Add.4);
 - (v) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/36/5/Add.5);
 - (vi) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/36/5/Add.7);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/176;
 - (c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/36/174, A/36/175;
 - (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/36/480, A/36/481;
 - (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/618;
 - (f) Resolution 36/65 and decision 36/420;
 - (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.3-7;
 - (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.77.

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

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/37/5);
- (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/37/5/Add.1);
- (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/37/5/Add.2);
- (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/37/5/Add.3);
- (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/37/5/Add.4);
- (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/37/5/Add.5);
- (vii) Fund of United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/37/5/Add.6);
- (viii) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/37/5/Add.7);
- (ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/37/5/Add.8);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

103. Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

At its thirty-sixth session, 156/ the General Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1982-1983 amounting to \$1,506,241,800 and income estimates for the

156/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983: Supplement No. 6 (A/36/6 and Corr.1);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983: Supplement No. 6A (A/36/6/Add.1);

same period totalling \$284,553,000 (resolutions 36/240 A and B). The Assembly also resolved that budget appropriations for the year 1982 totalling \$755,674,000 should be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (resolution 36/240 C). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983, adopted resolutions relating to the activities of the Administrative Management Service (resolution 36/235, sect. I), the United Nations language training programme (*ibid.*, sect. II), the use of experts and consultants by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (*ibid.*, sect. III), interorganizational security measures (*ibid.*, sect. IV), first-class travel in the United Nations (*ibid.*, sect. V), the training programme for English and French translators/précis-writers at the Economic Commission for Africa (*ibid.*, sect. VI), the International Computing Centre (*ibid.*, sect. VII), job classification and career development of language staff (*ibid.*, sect. VIII), United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (*ibid.*, sect. IX), common services at the United Nations Centre at Nairobi (*ibid.*, sect. X), the implementation of revised General Service salary scales at Geneva (*ibid.*, sect. XI), office accommodation at Headquarters (*ibid.*, sect. XII), administrative costs of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (*ibid.*, sect. XIII), the convening of an international conference on population in 1984 (*ibid.*, sect. XIV), contractual status of language teachers at Headquarters (*ibid.*, sect. XV), the establishment of a child-care centre at Headquarters (*ibid.*, sect. XVI), access to the language training programme by accredited staff of permanent missions at Headquarters (*ibid.*, sect. XVII), the administrative and financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in paragraphs 477 to 514 of its report on its twenty-first session (*ibid.*, sect. XVIII), the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations (*ibid.*, sect. XIX), and the formulation, presentation, review and approval of programme budgets (*ibid.*, sect. XX). The Assembly also adopted resolutions on the Vienna International Centre (resolution 36/236), the establishment of an information systems unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (resolution 36/237),

(continued)

- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/36/38);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/36/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/36/7/Add.1-21);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/845 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 36/184, 36/235 to 36/239, 36/240 A to C and 36/241 to 36/243;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.8, 10, 12-35, 37-39, 41-47, 50, 52, 53, 57, 58, 61-70, 73-80 and 82-85;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.105 and 108.

/...

the report of the Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas (resolution 36/238), the special review of the current work programme of the United Nations (resolution 36/239), unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1982-1983 (resolution 36/241) and the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1982-1983 (resolution 36/242).

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

- (a) Performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, taking note of a letter from the Secretary-General to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/35/48) in which he had indicated that a committee of experts should be established to evaluate the present administrative structure of the Secretariat, decided to establish a Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas, which should submit a report prior to the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to appoint 17 experts through consultations with regional groups and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution; and requested the Secretary-General, pending and without prejudice to the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the Committee's report, to take such interim measures, within the existing administrative structure, as to ensure that the Office of Personnel Services had the authority necessary to implement effectively the personnel policies outlined in the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 35/211); and decided to request the Committee to include in its review the question of the use of the term "Controller" in the nomenclature of the Secretariat, taking into account the various functions of financial management and control in the United Nations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/446).

At present, the Committee of Governmental Experts is composed of experts from the following 17 States:

Benin, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Zaire and Zambia.

At its thirty-sixth session, 156/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee of Governmental Experts (A/36/44); requested the Committee to continue its work, taking into account the relevant reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, with the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (see A/36/168 and Add.1, A/36/171 and Add.1, A/36/296 and Add.1, A/36/419 and Add.1), and to submit a final report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly his views on the final report of the Committee; and decided to consider at its thirty-seventh session the final report of the Committee and the report of the Secretary-General thereon (resolution 36/238).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Governmental Experts;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/238.

Common services at Nairobi

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations agencies and programmes, including the World Bank institutions, represented at Nairobi, to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, a report on the organization, financing and management of the common services which were to be established in the United Nations Centre at Nairobi in order to ensure that those services were shared to the maximum extent possible and that there was no duplication resulting in avoidable costs (resolution 34/233, sect. XII).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/35/114), which stated, inter alia, that the examination of the various arrangements in respect of the common services in Nairobi would be resumed with a view to arriving at a comprehensive analysis and recommendation, including relevant cost analyses, as a result of which proposals would be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/217, sect. XVIII).

At its thirty-sixth session, 156/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/39) and of the comments and observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee (A/36/7/Add.14) (resolution 36/235, sect. X).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Office accommodation at Headquarters

At its thirty-sixth session, 156/ the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General on this subject (A/C.5/36/63), which gave background information on the progress made to date on the acquisition of additional rented office space in New York (resolution 36/235, sect. XII).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the final report of the Secretary-General.

Review of the financing of the administrative costs of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its thirty-sixth session, 156/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to complete the ongoing joint review of the financing of the administrative costs of the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to establishing a proper basis for the financing of these costs and to report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/235, sect. XIII).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XIII of resolution 36/235.

Contractual status of language teachers at Headquarters

In paragraph 28.97 of its report on the proposed programme budget for 1980-1981 (A/34/7), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions reiterated an earlier request that the Secretary-General should evaluate the language training programme and report thereon to the General Assembly.

At its thirty-sixth session, 156/ the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/67) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/36/7/Add.18); endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee; and requested the International Civil Service Commission and the Secretary-General to consider this matter and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/235, sect. XV).

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

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/37/30);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under section XV of resolution 36/235.

Access to the language training programme by accredited staff of permanent missions at Headquarters

At its thirty-sixth session, 156/ in response to a request by a delegation, the Secretary-General provided information on two possible options for the access by accredited members of permanent missions to the United Nations language training programme at Headquarters. At that session, the Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/109) and of the related oral report of the Advisory Committee (A/C.5/36/SR.79, para. 8); requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to enable the accredited staff of permanent missions to participate free of charge in the language training programme at Headquarters from

1 January 1982, on the conditions set forth in option (a) of the note; and further requested the Secretary-General to make the relevant adjustments in the income section of the budget and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/235, sect. XVII).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XVII of resolution 36/235.

Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/7), requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a full and comprehensive report evaluating the status of implementation of the principles and guidelines on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations set by the Assembly (resolution 32/203).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, expressing the view that the comparative data contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/3) did not permit the Assembly to determine whether the existing deficiencies had been corrected or to ascertain fully the status of implementation of the principles and guidelines set by the Assembly, called upon the Secretary-General to improve upon the existing procedures so that a proper evaluation could be carried out; and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a full and comprehensive report on the implementation of these principles and guidelines (resolution 33/117).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly regretted that the Secretary-General had been unable to report in time on the elimination of existing deficiencies in the implementation of the principles and guidelines set by the Assembly; and again requested him to submit a full and comprehensive report on the matter so as to enable the Assembly to consider it, on a priority basis, at an early stage during its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/224).

At its thirty-sixth session, ^{156/} the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/46) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/36/7/Add.15); and requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on this subject to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/235, sect. XIX).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XIX of resolution 36/235.

First-class travel in the United Nations

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on first-class travel in the United Nations organizations (A/32/272), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/32/272/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/32/384); approved guidelines to ensure that the most

economical means of air travel were employed by members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and by the United Nations staff; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the implementation of those measures (resolution 32/198).

At its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 33/116 B, sect. I, and 34/233, sect. VII).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/35/62) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/35/7/Add.17); decided to amend the provisions of paragraph 2 (a) of its resolution 32/198; and requested that the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session should cover the period from 1 October 1980 to 30 June 1981 so as to enable the Fifth Committee to consider it at the beginning of the session and that, thereafter, reports should be submitted annually to cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year; and further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the conditions for travel of permanent representatives accredited to the United Nations when travelling on official missions on behalf of the Organization (resolution 35/217, sect. X).

At its thirty-sixth session, 156/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/16) (resolution 36/235, sect. V).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/198.

Expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa

At its thirty-sixth session, 156/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of urgency, a study of the adequacy of the conference facilities at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa to meet the demands thereon as a result of the enlarged membership and increased activities of the Commission, and to report the findings of the study, together with his suggestions, through the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/176).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/176.

Special review of the ongoing work programme of the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in the performance reports on the United Nations programme budgets relevant information on the staff and resources released as a result of the completion, reduction, reorganization, merging, elimination or otherwise of United Nations programmes, projects or activities (resolution 3534 (XXX)).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/34/4 and Corr.1) on this issue and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/34/7/Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to propose to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session criteria and arrangements to promote the development of an efficient procedure for the identification of activities that had been completed or were obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective; and further requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Advisory Committee, a full and comprehensive report on the implementation of resolution 3534 (XXX) and subsequent resolutions reaffirming it (resolution 34/225).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/35/40 and Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/35/709); and requested the Secretary-General to identify, in the preparation of the programme budget for 1982-1983, obsolete, marginally useful and ineffective activities; and endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the submission of a full and comprehensive report on the implementation of resolution 3534 (XXX) and subsequent resolutions affirming it, requested by the Assembly in its resolution 34/225, should be deferred until the thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/209).

At its thirty-sixth session, 156/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/658); requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to consider the programme implications of the Secretary-General's proposals contained in his report and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Committee on Conferences to examine the recommendations relating to conference servicing and to the control and limitation of documentation (see also item 109) and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and requested the Advisory Committee to examine the administrative and financial implications of the Secretary-General's proposals, including those arising out of any recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination or the Committee on Conferences, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/239).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/37/38);
- (b) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/37/32);
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

104. Programme planning:

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
- (b) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial programme budget in alternate years, beginning in 1976 with a medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly issued directives regarding the preparation of both the medium-term plan and the reports to be considered by the Assembly (resolutions 31/93, 32/206, 33/118, 34/225, 35/9 and 35/209).

At its thirty-sixth session, 157/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/36/38) and those of the Joint Inspection Unit (see A/36/171, A/36/181 and A/36/182); requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Committee at its twenty-second session, proposals enabling it to adopt official rules and regulations governing programme planning, the programming aspects of the budget, the monitoring of implementation and the methods of evaluation (resolution 36/228 A, sect. I); decided to adopt measures and guidelines for the determination of an order of priority among programmes that formed an integral part of the general planning and management process to rationalize and order the activities and provide a guide for the preparation of the programme budget; and decided on an order of priority (resolution 36/228 A, sect. II); reaffirmed the need to integrate the identification of activities that had been completed or were obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective in the general process of planning, programming, budgeting evaluation and management; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly, through the Committee, with a list of activities classified under those categories (resolution 36/228 A, sect. III).

157/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/36/38);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/36/1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/806;
- (d) Resolutions 36/228 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.27, 30, 33-37 and 65;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.105.

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Special review of the current work programme of the United Nations" (see item 103).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/37/38);
- (b) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium: A/37/154;
 - (ii) Procedures for proposed programme budget review: A/37/207;
 - (iii) Draft official rules and regulations governing programme planning, the programme aspects of the budget, performance monitoring and evaluation procedures, called for under resolution 36/228 A: A/37/206;
- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

105. Financial emergency of the United Nations:

- (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, consisting of 54 Member States designated by the President of the Assembly; decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations, taking certain specified factors into account, and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization; requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on progress achieved, with recommendations on further steps that should be undertaken to solve the financial problems of the United Nations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

At present, the Negotiating Committee is composed of the following 48 States:

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta and Venezuela.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to defer to the thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Committee (resolution 31/191).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee (A/31/37), including the guidelines submitted by the Chairman of the Committee for discussion and negotiation, and of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee; requested the Committee to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments to be considered at the thirty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at that session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/46) and the statement of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/33/44), as well as the relevant statements of Member States in the Fifth Committee; and again requested the Secretary-General to provide to the Assembly the information requested in resolution 32/104 (decision 33/430).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the item to its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/435).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting with concern the increase in the short-term deficit of the Organization, invited the Secretary-General, after consultation with groups devoted to the conservation and protection of nature, to issue postage stamps on that subject; requested the Negotiating Committee to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at that session, a progress report on the status of the project on the issuance of the special postage stamps, as well as the detailed information requested in resolution 32/104 (resolution 35/113).

At its thirty-sixth session, 158/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the understanding that as from 1 January 1982, China would contribute its share of assessed expenses for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolution 36/116 A). At the same session, the Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/36/28 and Corr.1-3) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/36/701), decided to accept the recommendations of the Advisory Committee that the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1982-1983 should be established in the amount of \$100 million and that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the surpluses arising at the end of the 1980-1981 and 1982-1983 bienniums; requested the Negotiating Committee to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, a progress report on the status of the project on the issuance of the special postage stamps and detailed information relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization and to voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 36/116 B).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the following reports of the Secretary-General:

- (a) Status of the project on the issuance of the special postage stamps, called for under paragraph 5 (a) of resolution 36/116 B;
- (b) Detailed information on the deficit of the Organization and on voluntary contributions from Member States and other sources, called for under paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 36/116 B.

158/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 102):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/36/28 and Corr.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/36/701;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/772;
- (d) Resolutions 36/116 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.56-58, 63 and 64;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.93.

106. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

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

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee reports annually to the General Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of interagency administrative co-ordination.

At its thirty-sixth session, 159/ the General Assembly, having noted with appreciation the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/36/641), concurred with its observations and comments; and decided that once every two years, beginning in 1982, the reports of the Advisory Committee should contain detailed analyses of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and, in intervening years, the reports should be confined to tabular material and, as necessary, to special studies dealing with administrative and budgetary problems common to the United Nations system (resolution 36/229).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Advisory Committee containing a detailed analysis of the administrative budgets of the organizations, called for under resolution 36/229.

159/ References to the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/36/23;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/36/641;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/838;
- (d) Resolutions 36/229 and 36/230 and decision 36/453;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.55, 60, 62, 65 and 69;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.105.

(b) Impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination with respect to the impact of inflation on budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to considering the possibility of reaching a common methodology for estimating and including the cost of inflation in proposed programme budgets, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/5), considered it to be an interim report and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/212, sect. II).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/47) and of the related oral report of the Advisory Committee (A/C.5/33/SR.55, paras. 36-38) and postponed consideration of the question to its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/116 B, sect. VI).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question to its thirty-fifth session, on the understanding that it should be given such priority by the Fifth Committee as to ensure its adequate discussion by the Assembly (decision 34/437).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/33/47) and decided to include the question in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/426).

At its thirty-sixth session, 159/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed study on the impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/230).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/230.

(c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the report of the International Civil Service Commission, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and his colleagues on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal for the entire common system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/119, sect. I).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to pursue a progressive harmonization and further development of the statutes, rules and

practices of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, with a view to strengthening the common system and aiming at the establishment of a single tribunal; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (decision 34/438).

At its thirty-sixth session, 159/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/23) and requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to decision 34/438, to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/453).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 36/453.

107. Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, inter alia, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies which accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

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

Mr. Maurice Bertrand (France)**

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

Mr. Alfred Nathaniel Forde (Barbados)**

Mr. Toman Hutagalung (Indonesia)***

Mr. Moustapha Ould Khalifa (Mauritania)**

Mr. Julio C. Rodríguez Arias (Argentina)*

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

Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)*

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

Mr. Miljenko Vuković (Yugoslavia)**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1985.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1987.

At its thirty-sixth session, 160/ the General Assembly took note with

160/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 104):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

- (i) Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/36/34);
- (ii) Evaluation of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/73;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/36/73/Add.1;
- (iii) Assistance by the United Nations system to regional intercountry technical co-operation institutions:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/101 and Corr.1;
 - b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/36/101/Add.1;
- (iv) Report on the subregional offices for Central America and Panama and for the Caribbean of the Economic Commission for Latin America:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/102 and Corr.1;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/36/102/Add.1;

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appreciation of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981 (A/36/34) and the reports of the Unit on methods of

(continued)

- (v) Control and limitation of documentation in the United Nations system:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/167;
 - b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/36/167/Add.1;
 - c. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/36/167/Add.2;
- (vi) Report on methods of determining staff requirements:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/168;
 - b. Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/36/168/Add.1;
- (vii) Report on the setting of priorities and the identification of obsolete activities in the United Nations:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/171;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/36/171/Add.1;
- (viii) Status of internal evaluation in the organizations of the United Nations system: A/36/181;
- (ix) Second report on evaluation in the organizations of the United Nations system: A/36/182;
- (x) Co-ordination in the field of public information activities among the members of the United Nations system: A/36/218;
- (xi) Management services in the United Nations system:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/296;
 - b. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting co-ordinated comments: A/36/296/Add.1;

determining staff requirements (A/36/168), management services in the United Nations system (A/36/296) and building construction procedures of United Nations organizations (A/36/297); and requested the Secretary-General, starting from 1 January 1982, to include in his comments on the reports of the Unit a summary indicating which recommendations he considered should, or should not, be implemented (decision 36/454).

(continued)

- (xii) Building construction procedures of United Nations organizations:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/297;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/36/297/Add.1;
 - c. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/36/643;
- (xiii) Application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/407;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/36/407/Add.1;
- (xiv) Application by the United Nations system of the Mar del Plata Action Plan on water development and administration:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/411;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/36/411/Add.1;
- (xv) Relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat:
 - a. Report of the Unit: A/36/419;
 - b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/36/419/Add.1;
- (xvi) Personnel policy options: A/36/432 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/C.5/36/41;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1981: A/36/95;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/839;

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At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Personnel questions" (see also item 111), the General Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat (A/36/407) and the comments of the Secretary-General on that report (A/36/407/Add.1) and decided to continue discussion of the subject at its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/456); took note of the report of the Unit on personnel policy options (A/36/432 and Add.1), the relevant chapter of the report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/36/30 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. H, and annex I) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/36/432/Add.2); decided to discuss at its thirty-seventh session the subject of the concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions as requested in resolution 35/210 and also took note of the note by the Secretary-General containing the views of the staff (A/C.5/36/19) (decision 36/457). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Programme planning" (see also item 104), the Assembly noted with satisfaction the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/36/38), the Secretary-General (A/C.5/36/1) and the Unit on the setting of priorities and the identification of obsolete activities (see A/36/171), the status of internal evaluation in United Nations system organizations (see A/36/181) and evaluation in the United Nations system (see A/36/182); requested that a critical report by the United Nations should be submitted to it at the thirty-ninth session concerning the order of priority between programmes, indicating, *inter alia*, whether further changes must be made in structures and procedures including those proposed by the Unit (A/36/171); emphasized support for the reports of the Unit on evaluation in the United Nations system; recommended that the different organizations concerned should increase the effectiveness of their evaluation system and take the necessary steps to implement the recommendations contained in the reports of the Unit (A/36/181, A/36/182); encouraged all agencies to co-operate with the Unit in assuring their own evaluation capacity, in order to make evaluation an integral part of the agency's programming and development process; and requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations evaluation systems and evaluation units through various measures, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolutions 36/228 A and B). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation: Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (see also item 71 (h)), the Assembly took note of the comments of the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit on the relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and entities of the United Nations Secretariat (A/36/419 and Add.1);

(continued)

- (e) Decision 36/454; see also resolutions 36/117 A (sect. II), 36/149 B, 36/187, 36/225, 36/228 A (sects. I and II) and B and decisions 36/449, 36/456 and 36/457;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.40, 49, 55 and 75;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.105.

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and decided to transmit these comments, together with the report of the Secretary-General, to the Economic and Social Council, for consideration at its second regular session of 1982, and to return to this question at its thirty-seventh session in the light of the deliberations of the Council (resolution 36/187); took note of the report of the Unit on assistance by the United Nations system to regional intercountry technical co-operation institutions (A/36/101 and Corr.1) and of the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination thereon (A/36/101/Add.1) (decision 36/449). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance: Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator" (see also item 14 (a)), the Assembly endorsed the approaches outlined by the Secretary-General in his comments on the report of the Unit concerning the role of the Office of the Co-ordinator (A/36/73/Add.1) (resolution 36/225). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Pattern of conferences" (see also items 108 and 109), the Assembly decided to refer the report of the Unit on control and limitation of documentation (see A/36/167), together with the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/36/167/Add.1, annex) and the Secretary-General (A/36/167/Add.2, annex), to the Committee on Conferences for further examination; and requested the Committee to consider this and future reports of the Unit containing recommendations which dealt with matters falling within its mandate and to submit its observations thereon to the Assembly (resolution 36/117 A, sect. II). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Questions relating to information" (see also item 67), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to strengthen the capacity of the information centres where needed and to present a study on ways and means to enhance their role, drawing on the findings of the Unit in its report on United Nations information centres (A/34/379), the Secretary-General's comments thereon (A/34/379/Add.1) and the report of the Unit on co-ordination in the field of public information activities among the members of the United Nations system (A/36/218) (resolution 36/149 B).

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

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

- (i) Activities of the Unit during the period from 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982: Supplement No. 34 (A/37/34);
- (ii) United Nations University: A/37/161 (relates also to item 73 (b));
- (iii) Economic Commission for Africa: A/37/119 (relates also to item 71 (h));
- (iv) Secretariat organization and procedures for the preparation of United Nations special conferences: A/37/112 (relates also to item 108);
- (v) Second report on the concept of career (relates also to item 111);
- (vi) United Nations system's contribution to conservation and management of Latin American cultural and natural heritage;

- (vii) Communications including telecommunications in the United Nations system;
 - (viii) Status of women in the Professional category and above: second progress report (relates also to item 111);
 - (ix) Use of consultants and experts by the United Nations (relates also to item 111);
 - (x) Application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat (supplementary report) (relates also to item 111);
 - (xi) Organization and methods for official travel (relates also to item 103);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1982.

108. Pattern of conferences:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences; requested the President of the Assembly to appoint Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee for a three-year term; decided that its terms of reference were to advise the Assembly on the calendar of conferences, to act on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, to recommend to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, in order to ensure their most efficient and effective use, to advise the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services, facilities and documentation, and to advise the Assembly on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system, including conference services and facilities, and to conduct appropriate consultations in that regard (resolution 32/72).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint 22 Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term (resolution 35/10 A). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the appointment by its President, in accordance with resolution 35/10 A, of the following 22 States as members of the Committee (decision 35/322):

Algeria, Austria, Chile, Cyprus, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-sixth session, 161/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/36/32 and Corr.1) and approved the recommendations contained therein (*ibid.*, para. 84), as amended (see A/36/787, sect. A); approved the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1982-1983 as submitted by the Committee (A/36/32 and Corr.1, annex) and amended by subsequent decisions taken by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; decided that in drawing up future calendars of conferences and meetings the implications on the capacity of the documentation services of the Secretariat to process and issue in time the documentation required for the sessions of all scheduled organs should be taken into account; invited the Committee to pursue its efforts towards accomplishing a shortening of sessions or a biennial cycle of sessions of United Nations organs, with a view to submitting further concrete proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; recommended that the Economic and Social Council should consider calling upon the Committee to review, prior to their adoption by the Council, all proposals made at sessions of the Council that affected the schedule of conferences and meetings; decided to extend until the end of 1982 the moratorium on the establishment of new subsidiary bodies of the Assembly, as declared in paragraph 1 of its resolution 35/5; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a manual for secretaries of United Nations organs to guide them in the efficient preparation and organization of their work, in the scheduling of meetings and in the submission of documentation in good time; and requested the Secretary-General to submit

161/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/36/32 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/787;
- (c) Resolutions 36/117 A to D and decision 36/427;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.44, 45, 51, 55, 60, 63 and 65;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.93.

to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Committee, a programme of systematic and progressive replacement and upgrading of the electronic equipment in the conference rooms at United Nations Headquarters (resolution 36/117 A, sect. I); requested the Committee to undertake, on a priority basis, a comprehensive study of the rationale that currently determined the provision of meeting records to the United Nations organs, with a view to identifying criteria for the selection of organs that should receive records in the future and, in this connexion, to take fully into account the potential offered by new technologies; further requested the Committee to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session appropriate recommendations in that regard, to examine the practices and policies followed by the reproduction and documents distribution services of the Secretariat with a view to identifying areas for achieving economies and improving efficiency, and to review, pursuant to Council resolution 1981/83 on control and limitation of documentation, the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1982-1983, with particular reference to the economic and social fields, with a view to adjusting the calendar to the servicing capacities within the Secretariat, taking into account the problems that were occurring with regard to the submission and distribution of documents in good time and to consult with the Bureau of the Council concerning the implementation of this request; adopted a number of specific rules aimed at controlling and limiting documentation, including a request to its subsidiary bodies that their reports should be as brief as possible and should not exceed the desired limit of 32 pages; insisted that the Secretary-General should take the necessary administrative measures within available resources to prevent in future the undue delays in the submission of documents for translation, reproduction and distribution which continued to be experienced; encouraged the Secretary-General to make wider use of contractual translation services in view of their demonstrated financial advantages; decided to refer the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on control and limitation of documentation (see A/36/167), together with the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/36/167/Add.1, annex) and the Secretary-General (A/36/167/Add.2, annex), to the Committee for further examination; and requested the Committee to consider this and future reports of the Unit containing recommendations which dealt with matters falling within the mandate of the Committee and to submit its observations thereon to the Assembly for its attention; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Control and limitation of documentation" (see item 109) (resolution 36/117 A, sect. II); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee and to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions a comprehensive analysis of the existing budgetary techniques used in the calculation and presentation of conference-servicing costs in statements of administrative and financial implications prepared pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, in the consolidated statement of conference-servicing costs and in the programme budget; and invited both organs to submit appropriate recommendations relevant to their respective areas of competence to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/117 A, sect. III).

At the same session, the Assembly decided that documents should be given effective simultaneous distribution in sufficient time in the official and working languages of the organs of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/117 B);

invited the offices of treaty bodies to consult with the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences on possible measures to control and limit documentation; urged all treaty bodies, as a matter of priority, to review their requirements for documentation in all languages and for meeting records, with a view to adopting immediate measures to restrict substantially the present volume of documentation; and requested all bodies to inform the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Committee, about the practical measures they had taken (resolution 36/117 C); decided that, if and when special conferences of the United Nations were convened, particular attention should be given to harmonizing the proposed design of the conference with the documentation needs, so as to foster the attainment of the stated objectives of the conference during both the preparatory phase and the conference phase itself; declared that the submission of national papers on the occasion of special conferences should be proposed only if such papers were intended to play an integral part in the preparatory activities and at the conference itself, taking into account the time required for a useful integration of such papers both in the preparatory activities and in the negotiating process of the conference; and approved the guidelines for the control and limitation of documentation for special conferences of the United Nations set forth in the annex to the resolution (resolution 36/117 D).

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/37/32);
- (b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on secretariat organization and procedures for the preparation of United Nations special conferences: A/37/112;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Programme of systematic and progressive replacement and upgrading of electronic equipment in conference rooms at Headquarters, called for under section I of resolution 36/117 A;
 - (ii) Simultaneous distribution of documents in the different languages of the United Nations, called for under resolution 36/117 B.

109. Control and limitation of documentation

At its thirty-sixth session, 161/ the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the pattern of conferences (see item 108), inter alia, decided that documents should be given effective simultaneous distribution in sufficient time in the official and working languages of the organs of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/117 B). At the same session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Control and limitation of documentation" (resolution 36/117 A, sect. II).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/117 B.

110. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolution 3101 (XXVIII), has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to study and report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on ways and means of increasing the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments (resolution 34/6 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, 162/ the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to prepare a set of guidelines for the collection and presentation of data by Member States, in order to ensure that adequate data and statistical information were submitted to the Committee on a uniform and comparable basis; requested the Committee to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a thorough study on alternative methods to assess the real capacity of Member States to pay that took fully into account resolution 34/6 B and other conditions and circumstances which might adversely affect the capacity to pay of Member States, as well as other elements currently used in the determination of the scale of assessment such as a statistical base period, the low per capita income allowance formula and a limit for increases between successive scales; and decided that, pending fulfilment by the Committee of a study on alternative methods to assess the real capacity of Member States to pay, four specific criteria would be observed in the review of the scale of assessments which the Committee was called upon to undertake (resolution 36/231 A); and resolved that the rates of assessments of Zimbabwe and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, admitted to membership in the United Nations on 25 August and 16 September 1980, should be 0.02 and 0.01 per cent, respectively, and that for the year 1980 they should contribute at the rate of one ninth of their normal rates of assessment (resolution 36/231 B).

162/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 106):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/36/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/833;
- (c) Resolutions 36/231 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.5-7, 9-11, 13 and 70;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.105.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Contributions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 11 (A/37/11).

111. Personnel questions:

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Other personnel questions

The General Assembly has sought to obtain a balanced geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat since its second session, in 1947 (resolution 153 (II)). Since 1963 the Secretary-General has reported annually on the composition of the Secretariat pursuant to a succession of resolutions which have laid down the principles and factors which should guide the Secretary-General in the recruitment of the staff and the attainment of an equitable geographic distribution of the staff (resolutions 1852 (XVII), 33/143 and 35/210).

At its thirty-sixth session, 163/ the General Assembly appealed to any Member State which had placed under arrest or detention a staff member of the United Nations or of a specialized or related agency to enable the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned, in accordance with the rights inherent under multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements, to visit and converse with the staff member, to apprise himself of the grounds for the arrest or detention, including the main facts and formal charges, to enable him to assist the staff member in arranging for legal counsel and to recognize the functional immunity of a staff member asserted by the Secretary-General or by the appropriate head, in conformity with international law and in accordance with the provisions of the applicable bilateral agreements between the host country and the United Nations organization or the specialized or related agency; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of organizations concerned to ensure that the staff observed the obligations incumbent upon them in accordance with the relevant staff

163/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 107):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/36/495;
 - (ii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and specialized agencies: A/C.5/36/31;
 - (iii) Amendments to the Staff Rules: A/C.5/36/9;
 - (iv) List of staff members: A/C.5/36/L.2;

rules and regulations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency; also requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all specialized and related agencies of the United Nations system with the request to furnish information on cases where there were clear indications that the above-mentioned principles or the status of the staff members of such an organization had not been fully respected; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, an updated and comprehensive annual report to the Assembly at each regular session, containing any cases in which the Secretary-General himself or the competent executive head had not been able to exercise fully his responsibility in respect to the protection of staff members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency or related agency in accordance with the multilateral conventions and applicable bilateral agreements with the host country (resolution 36/232). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/36/495) and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session an updated report on the implementation of resolution 35/210 (decision 36/455); took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the question of the application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat and the comments of the Secretary-General on that report (A/36/407/Add.1), which took into account the level of progress made in implementing that principle; and decided to continue discussion of this subject at its thirty-seventh session (decision 36/456); took note of the reports of the International Civil Service Commission (A/36/30 and Corr.1) and the Unit (A/36/432 and Add.1) on the concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/36/432/Add.2); decided to discuss this subject at its thirty-seventh session; and took note of the note by the Secretary-General containing the views of the staff (A/C.5/36/19) (decision 36/457); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/36/9) (decision 36/458).

(continued)

- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/36/19;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/831;
- (d) Resolution 36/232 and decisions 36/455 to 36/458;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.35, 36, 40, 41, 43, 45, 49-55, 59-61, 65, 67, 68, 71-73 and 75;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.105.

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

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Composition of the Secretariat;
 - (ii) Implementation of personnel policy reforms, called for under resolution 35/210;
 - (iii) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations, called for under resolution 36/232;
 - (iv) Amendments to the Staff Rules;
 - (v) List of staff members;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the United Nations staff representatives called for under resolution 35/213;
- (c) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:
 - (i) Application of the principle of geographical distribution;
 - (ii) Concepts of career, types of appointment, career developments and related questions, called for under section IV of resolution 35/210 and decision 36/457;
- (d) Report of the International Civil Service Commission on concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions, called for under section IV of resolution 35/210 and decision 36/457.

112. Report of the International Civil Service Commission

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)).

Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to resolution 3357 (XXIX), the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system.

In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, serve full-time (see item 17 (f)).

Under article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its thirty-sixth session, 164/ the General Assembly, after considering the seventh annual report of the Commission (A/36/30 and Corr.1), urged all organizations concerned to implement the decisions of the Commission and to act positively on the recommendations of the Commission in accordance with its statute, and urged the executive heads of organizations, after consultation with the Commission, to report to their respective governing bodies such decisions or proposals as would modify the recommendations of the Commission; supported the efforts of the Commission to promote uniform and co-ordinated action in the common system and called upon the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to ensure that adequate measures were taken to this end; regretted the decision of the International Labour Organisation to adopt only for General Service staff recruited after January 1979 the salary scales recommended by the Commission, and to increase from 1 March 1981 by 3 per cent the net salary scale in force for General Service staff in service in 1978 or earlier; and reaffirmed the importance of the application of common salary scales, as recommended by the Commission under article 12 of its statute, for all General Service staff at a particular duty station (resolution 36/233, sect. I); noted the progress made by the Commission under article 13 of its statute; and noted the Commission's consideration of training as reflected in the relevant sections of its report (*ibid.*, sect. II); requested the Commission to give high priority to the completion of four studies and to report on them to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and also requested the Commission to undertake or continue studies on six questions (*ibid.*, sect. III); and adopted a decision on separation payments for the Professional and higher categories (decision 36/459).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Personnel questions" (see also item 111), the General Assembly decided to discuss at its thirty-seventh session the subject of the concepts of career, types of appointment, career development and related questions as requested in resolution 35/210 (decision 36/457). In the course of its consideration of the item entitled "United Nations pension system" (see also item 113), the Assembly recognized the actuarial situation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

164/ Reference for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 108):

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/36/30 and Corr.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/36/26;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/840;
- (d) Resolution 36/233 and decision 36/459;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.35, 36, 38, 40, 43, 45, 49, and 81;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.105.

welcomed the intention of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to undertake a comprehensive analysis of all possible measures to improve the actuarial balance of the Fund; and requested the Board, in co-operation with the International Civil Service Commission where necessary, to consider alternative courses of action that might be taken (resolution 36/118 B).

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

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/37/30);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under section III of resolution 36/233:
 - (i) Purpose and operation of the post-adjustment system;
 - (ii) Elaboration of a special index for pensioners;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations, called for under resolution 34/220.

113. United Nations pension system:

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, consisting of 21 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third nominated by the executive heads and one third elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 11 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property are members of the Fund. As at 1981, the number of participants was 51,048.

At its thirty-sixth session, 165/ the General Assembly decided, with effect from 1 January 1982, to revise the pension adjustment system contained in resolution 35/215, in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board contained in section III.H of its report for 1981 (A/36/9 and Corr.1); authorized the Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund for a further period of one year by an amount not exceeding \$100,000; and approved expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$5,456,900 (net) for 1982 and supplementary expenses of \$147,000 (net) for 1981 for the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/118 A); requested the Board, in co-operation with the International Civil Service Commission where necessary, to consider alternative courses of action that might be taken to improve the actuarial balance of the Fund; and further requested that the analysis to be undertaken should take into account all the views expressed during the discussion in the Fifth Committee and that it should be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/118 B); and requested the Board to study the desirability and feasibility of measures to deal with situations arising from serious injustice and hardship caused with respect to the financial obligations of a pensioner to his or her spouse or former spouse and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/118 C). At the same session, the Assembly endorsed the policy of diversification of the investments of the Fund in developing countries, wherever that served the interests of the participants and beneficiaries, in accordance with the criteria of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility; and reaffirmed its confidence in the Secretary-General as trustee of the assets of the Fund (resolution 36/119 A); requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with each State member of the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank and other financial institutions in Africa with a view to improving the level of investments in member States; and further requested him to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/119 B); commended the work of the Secretary-General as trustee of the assets of the Fund; requested him to continue and accelerate the efforts to diversify the investments of the Fund, and to ensure, in consultation with the Investments Committee, that the resources which

165/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 109):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/36/9 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/36/12;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/36/624;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/773;
- (e) Resolutions 36/118 A to C and 36/119 A to C;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.27, 28, 31, 37, 40, 48 and 50;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.93.

the Fund held invested in shares of transnational corporations should be reinvested in developing countries to the greatest extent practicable, subject to observance of the criteria of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility, and in conformity with the Regulations of the Fund; and further requested the Secretary-General to report on those efforts to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/119 C).

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

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/37/9);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 36/119 B and C;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

114. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its thirty-sixth session, 166/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$14,959,248 gross (\$14,801,748 net) for the

166/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 110):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/36/600 and Corr.1;
 - (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/36/601 and Corr.1 and 2, A/36/865 and Corr.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/860;
- (c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/36/704, A/36/797 and A/36/868;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/720 and Add.1 and 2;
- (e) Resolutions 36/66 A and B and 36/138 A to C;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.54, 55, 74, 84 and 85;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/36/PV.77, 100 and 107.

operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1981 inclusive (resolution 36/66 A, sect. I); further decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$15,974,000 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1981 to 31 May 1982 inclusive (*ibid.*, sect. II); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$2,662,333 gross (\$2,630,833 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1982 inclusive, should the Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 493 (1981) (*ibid.*, sect. III); and decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$2,694,446, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 36/66 B).

On 23 November 1981, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months until 31 May 1982 (resolution 493 (1981)). On 26 May 1982, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months until 30 November 1982 (resolution 506 (1982)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the expenses of UNDOF, called for under resolutions 36/66 A and B;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its thirty-sixth session, 166/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$73,083,000 gross (\$72,360,996 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 December 1980 to 18 June 1981 inclusive (resolution 36/138 A, sect. I); decided to appropriate to the Special account an amount of \$73,083,000 gross (\$72,360,996 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 19 June to 18 December 1981 inclusive (*ibid.*, sect. II); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$13,316,666 (\$13,177,500 net) per month for the period from 19 December 1981 to 18 December 1982 inclusive, should the Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 488 (1981) (*ibid.*, sect. III); decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of \$3,759,109, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to

in resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 36/138 B); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL in an amount not to exceed \$9,825,000 gross (\$9,822,000 net) for the period from 25 February to 18 June 1982 inclusive, in addition to the amounts authorized for the Force under resolution 36/138 A, to finance the increase in the strength of the Force approved by the Council under its resolution 501 (1982) (resolution 36/138 C, para. 1); and further authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL, for the same purpose, at a rate not to exceed \$1,913,000 gross (\$1,910,333 net) per month for the period from 19 June to 18 December 1982 inclusive, in addition to the amounts authorized for the Force under resolution 36/138 A, should the Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 498 (1981) (ibid., para. 2).

On 18 December 1981, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, until 19 June 1982 (resolution 498 (1981)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the expenses of UNIFIL, called for under resolutions 36/138 A to C.
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

115. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of Barbados, Fiji, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/32/247). At that session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-third session (decision 32/441).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit their comments and observations on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, including comments on the procedure to be adopted, and to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/97).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/210 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1), requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit or update, not later than 30 June 1981, their comments and observations on the draft Code and, in particular, to inform him of their views on the procedure to be followed in the future consideration of that item, including the suggestion of having the item referred to the International Law Commission; requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the replies submitted by Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations and the statements made during the debate on

the item, to prepare an analytical paper in order to facilitate the further consideration of the item; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/49).

At its thirty-sixth session, 167/ the General Assembly having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/416), inter alia, invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it, taking duly into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law; requested the Commission to consider at its next session the question of the draft Code in the context of its five-year programme and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the priority it deemed advisable to accord to the draft Code, and the possibility of presenting a preliminary report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session bearing, inter-alia, on the scope and the structure of the draft Code; and requested the Secretary-General to reiterate his invitation to Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to present or update their comments and observations on the draft Code, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/106).

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

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/37/10);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/106.

116. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and

167/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 111):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/416;
- (b) Analytical paper prepared by the Secretary-General: A/36/535;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/774;
- (d) Resolution 36/106;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.38, 60, 61, 66 and 69;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session in the hope that it would be allocated to the Sixth Committee for consideration.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda, allocated it to the Sixth Committee and decided, on the recommendation of that Committee (A/31/398), to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/409).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/440).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session under the modified title "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order" (decision 33/424).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and in co-ordination with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to study the question of the consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order, with a view to embodying them in one or more instruments, as appropriate; invited Member States to submit their views on this question; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report on his study and the views of Governments received under the item (resolution 34/150).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/466), requested UNITAR to prepare a list of the existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order concerning the economic relations among States, international organizations and other entities of public international law, and the activities of transnational corporations, to prepare an analytical study, on the basis of that list, on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order and to complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; urged Member States to submit relevant information with respect to the study; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the study made by UNITAR for its consideration on a priority basis, under an item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" to be included in the provisional agenda of that session (resolution 35/166).

At its thirty-sixth session, 168/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the study prepared by UNITAR (UNITAR/DS/4), requested the Institute to prepare and complete the study in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; urged Member States to submit relevant information with respect to the study not later than 31 July 1982; requested the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the regional commissions, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in this field, as determined by UNITAR, to submit relevant information and to co-operate fully with the Institute in the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the study made by UNITAR for its consideration on a priority basis (resolution 36/107).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/107.

117. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:

- (a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/10141). In the explanatory memorandum annexed to his request, the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Assembly the above-mentioned resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

168/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 112):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/143 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/775;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/799;
- (d) Resolution 36/107;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.62-65;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.67;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

At its thirty-first to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly deferred its consideration of the item (decisions 31/408, 32/439, 32/423 and 34/433).

At its thirty-fifth session, 169/ the General Assembly invited all States which had not done so, in particular those which were hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; called upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and which were accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 35/167).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/167.

118. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The item entitled "Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/31/243). At that session, the Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/31/250/Add.1, para. 2), to allocate the item to the First Committee and, at the appropriate stage, to refer it to the Sixth Committee for examination of its legal implications.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/31/243, annex) as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of the item; requested Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the communications received by him (resolution 31/9).

169/ References for the thirty-fifth session (agenda item 112):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/35/736;
- (b) Resolution 35/167;
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/35/SR.74 and 75;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/35/PV.95.

At the plenary meeting at which resolution 31/9 was adopted, the General Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee should consider the legal implications of the item and report there on to the Assembly before the end of the thirty-first session. After considering the item, the Sixth Committee requested the Assembly to recommend that Member States, in their consideration of statements and proposals on the item to be reported to the Secretary-General, should give due weight to the important legal issues involved. The Committee recalled the role it had played in elaborating the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Definition of Aggression and concluded that the legal issues which the item involved had been, and would need to be, examined in the current and future deliberations on the subject which any further consideration of the item by the Assembly would entail. The Assembly approved the decision of the Sixth Committee (decision 31/140).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, composed of 35 Member States to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; and instructed the Committee to consider proposals and suggestions submitted by any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debates on the item at the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, with the goal of drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate (resolution 32/150).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 35 Member States: Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/96, 34/13 and 35/50).

At its thirty-sixth session, 170/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Special Committee (A/36/41); decided that the Committee should continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate; requested the Committee to take due account of the efforts made by the non-aligned countries during the Committee's session in 1981 to facilitate the organization of the work of the Committee; invited the Governments which had not yet done so to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with resolution 31/9; and invited the Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/31).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 29 March to 23 April 1982.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/37/41);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 8 of resolution 36/31.

170/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 116):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 41 (A/36/41);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/415;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/649;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/656;
- (e) Resolution 36/31;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.2, 7-16 and 27;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.32;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.57.

119. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifteenth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the thirty-fourth session (decision 34/308) (see item 16 (f)).

At its thirty-sixth session, 171/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Commission on the work of its fourteenth session (A/36/17), inter alia, welcomed the decision of the Commission, upon the recommendation of the Working Group on the New International Economic Order, to commence its work in the field of the new international economic order with the drafting of a legal guide identifying the legal issues involved in contracts for the supply and construction of large industrial works and suggesting possible solutions to assist parties, in particular from developing countries, in their negotiations, reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission to co-ordinate legal activities in the field of international trade law in order to avoid duplication of efforts and waste of resources and, in this connexion, endorsed the various methods suggested by the Commission to implement further its co-ordinating role in the field of international trade law; recommended that the Commission should continue to sponsor symposia and seminars to promote training and assistance in the field of international trade law; recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work and reaffirmed the importance of the programme of work of the Commission and of the increased role of the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat as the substantive secretariat of the Commission (resolution 36/32).

171/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 117):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/36/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/669;
- (c) Resolution 36/32;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.3-7 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.57.

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on the work of its fifteenth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/37/17);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board in accordance with resolution 2205 (XXI).

120. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. At that session, the Assembly invited all States to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and invited the State in which the violations had taken place to report also on measures taken to bring to justice the offenders and to prevent a repetition of such violations and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offenders; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States upon receipt the reports received by him under these terms, unless requested otherwise by the reporting State; requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the reports and views expressed pursuant to the above requests and invitations and invited him to submit any views he might wish to express on these issues (resolution 35/168).

At its thirty-sixth session, 172/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly condemned acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations; urged States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law

172/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 124):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: (A/36/445 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/667;
- (c) Resolution 36/33;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.22-24, 36, 39 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV 57.

governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to take all necessary measures in conformity with their international obligations to ensure effectively the protection, security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives officially present in territory under their jurisdiction, including practicable measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encouraged, instigated, organized or engaged in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives; recommended that States should co-operate closely, *inter alia*, through contacts between the diplomatic and consular mission and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; called anew upon States which had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant international instruments; reiterated the invitations addressed to States under resolution 35/168; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States upon receipt the reports received by him under those terms, unless requested otherwise by the reporting State; requested the Secretary-General to invite States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; requested the Secretary-General, when a serious violation had been reported to him, to draw the attention, when appropriate, of the State where the violation had occurred and, when applicable, of the State where the alleged offender was present to the reporting procedures established in resolution 35/168; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and on the reports received and views expressed pursuant to the above requests and invitations, and invited him to submit any views he might wish to express on those matters (resolution 36/33).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/33.

121. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Nigeria (A/34/247 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to consider the drafting of an international convention to outlaw mercenarism in all its manifestations; urged all States to consider effective measures to prohibit the recruitment, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries within their territories; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the need to elaborate urgently such an international convention; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries" (resolution 34/140).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/366 and Add.1-3), decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries composed of 35 Member States; requested the President of the Assembly, after due consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Committee on basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; requested the Committee to elaborate at the earliest possible date an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; authorized the Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate to consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on the item during the thirty-fifth session; and further requested the Committee to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/48).

In accordance with communications dated 15 January, 10 February and 30 June 1981 from the President of the General Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee is at present composed of the following 34 Member States:

Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Suriname, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

At its thirty-sixth session 173/, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/36/43); decided that the Committee should continue its work with the goal of drafting at the earliest possible date an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; requested the Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to consider the suggestions and proposals of Member States, bearing in mind the views and comments submitted to the Secretary-General and those expressed at the thirty-sixth session;

173/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 115):

- (a) Report of the Ad hoc Committee: Supplement No. 43 (A/36/43);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/727;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/734;
- (d) Resolution 36/76;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.16-23 and 57;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.57;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.85.

requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Committee the relevant documentation and to provide it with any assistance and facilities it might require; and requested the Committee to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/76).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 43 (A/37/43).

122. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

The item entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Romania (A/34/143). At that session, the Assembly called upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered; urged all States to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; invited Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General their opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the elaboration of such a declaration and to bring up to date their views on this subject submitted in pursuance of Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" (resolution 34/102).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/35/33 and Corr.1), especially the work done on the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes, considered that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and that, to this end, the efforts for examining and further developing the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and the means of consolidating its full observance by all States in their international relations should be continued; requested the Committee to continue the elaboration of the draft Manila declaration with a view to submitting it for further consideration to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and expressed the hope that the States which had not yet transmitted to the Secretary-General their opinions on that matter would do so as soon as possible (resolution 35/160).

At its thirty-sixth session, 174/ the General Assembly, inter alia, considered that the elaboration, as soon as possible, of a declaration of the Assembly on the peaceful settlement of international disputes was likely to enhance the observance of the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes and to contribute to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in preventing conflicts and settling them peacefully; requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to finalize the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to its consideration and adoption by the Assembly, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; and referred to the Committee the report of the Assembly's Working Group on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes (A/C.6/36/L.19), as well as the views expressed at the thirty-sixth session on the contents of the declaration (resolution 36/110).

The draft Manila declaration as finalized by the Special Committee will be submitted in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, which will be issued as Supplement No. 33 (A/37/33).

123. Review of the multilateral treaty-making process: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of Australia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands and Sri Lanka (A/32/143 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the techniques and procedures used in the elaboration of multilateral treaties, taking into consideration the debates in the Assembly at that session and observations to be submitted by Governments and the International Law Commission for inclusion in the report, with a view to its submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 32/48).

174/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 118):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/36/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/447;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/778;
- (d) Resolution 36/110;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.26, 28-35, 37, 38, 59 and 64;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, owing to the late submission of observations, did not hold a substantive discussion on the subject and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/402).

At the thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/312 and Corr.1) and of the views of Governments and of the International Law Commission contained in the addenda thereto (A/35/312/Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1); invited Governments and international intergovernmental organizations to submit their observations on the report of the Secretary-General, taking into account the specific questions contained in section IV thereof, as well as their comments on any other aspect of the subject, as they considered desirable; requested the Secretary-General to make his report widely available to other interested organizations active in the preparation and study of multilateral treaties, and to invite them to comment on the subject of the report; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare and publish new editions of the Handbook of Final Clauses (ST/LEG/6) and the Summary of the Practice of the Secretary-General as Depository of Multilateral Agreements (ST/LEG/7); and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report containing the replies received from Governments and international intergovernmental and other interested organizations, as well as a topical summary of the debate at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/162).

At its thirty-sixth session, 175/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/312 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1, A/36/553 and Add.1 and 2); decided to establish at the thirty-seventh session a working group of the Sixth Committee to consider the questions raised in annex I of the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (A/36/553 and Add.1 and 2) and any other relevant material submitted by Governments and international organizations, to assess the methods of multilateral treaty-making used in the United Nations and in conferences convened under its auspices in order to determine whether the current methods of multilateral treaty-making were as efficient, economical and effective as they could be to meet

175/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 120):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/553 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/780;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/796;
- (d) Resolution 36/112;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.54-57, 63 and 64;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.66;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

the needs of the Members of the United Nations and to make recommendations on the basis of the above-mentioned assessment; invited Governments and international organizations to submit by 30 June 1982 their observations on the reports, taking into account the specific questions contained in annex I of the report submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, as well as their comments on any other aspect of the subject as they considered desirable; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing the observations and comments received; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare documentation containing the material and information listed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session in the form of a provisional version of a volume in the Legislative Series, as well as a topical analysis of the observations and replies received, in time for use by the working group; and further requested the Secretary-General to prepare and publish as soon as possible new editions of the Handbook of Final Clauses (ST/LEG/6) and the Summary of the Practice of the Secretary-General as Depository of Multilateral Agreements (ST/LEG/7), taking into account relevant new developments and practices in that respect (resolution 36/112).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/112.

124. United Nations Conference on Succession of States in respect of State Property, Archives and Debts: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-sixth session, 176/ in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-third session" (see also item 125), the General Assembly, having considered

176/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 121):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/36/10 and Corr.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: (A/36/428);
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/781;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/800;
- (e) Resolution 36/113;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.36, 38-42, 44-54 and 64;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.67;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

the recommendation of the Commission that the Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the Commission's draft articles on succession of States in respect of State property, archives and debts, and to conclude a convention on the subject (A/36/10, para. 86), expressed its appreciation to the Commission for its valuable work on the question of succession of States in respect of State property, archives and debts, and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to that work; decided that an international conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened to consider the draft articles on succession of States in respect of State property, archives and debts, and to embody the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it might deem appropriate; requested the Secretary-General to convene the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in respect of State Property, Archives and Debts early in 1983 at a place to be determined by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session; invited Member States to submit, not later than 1 July 1982, their written comments and observations on the final draft articles on the question, prepared by the Commission (A/36/10 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. D), requested the Secretary-General to circulate such comments so as to facilitate the discussion on the subject at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Succession of States in respect of State Property, Archives and Debts" (resolution 36/113).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 36/113.

125. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X), 1103 (XI), 1647 (XVI) and 36/39), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 34 members elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their Governments. Casual vacancies are filled by the Commission itself. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected by the Assembly for a term of five years. The last election took place at the thirty-sixth session (decision 36/316). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 34 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1986:

Mr. Khalafalla el Rasheed Mohamed Ahmed (Sudan)
Mr. Richard Osuolale A. Akinjide (Nigeria)
Mr. Riyadh Mahmoud Sami Al-Qaysi (Iraq)
Mr. Balanda Mikuin Leliel (Zaire)
Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina)
Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)
Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)
Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)
Mr. Jorge Castañeda (Mexico)
Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)
Mr. Jens Evensen (Norway)
Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)
Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)
Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (Panama)
Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)
Mr. S. P. Jagota (India)
Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)
Mr. José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz (Spain)
Mr. Chafic Malek (Lebanon)
Mr. Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States of America)
Mr. Zhengyu Ni (China)
Mr. Frank X. Njenga (Kenya)
Mr. Motto Ogiso (Japan)
Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan)
Mr. Robert Quentin Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand)
Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar)
Mr. Paul Reuter (France)
Mr. Willem Riphagen (Netherlands)
Sir Ian Sinclair (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Constantin A. Stavropoulos (Greece)
Mr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand)
Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal)
Mr. Nikolai A. Ushakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria)

At its thirty-sixth session, 177/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Commission on the work of the thirty-third session (A/36/10 and Corr.1); expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at that session; recommended that, taking into account the written comments of Governments as well as views expressed in debates in the Assembly, the Commission should complete at its thirty-fourth session the second reading of the draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations adopted at its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, continue its work aimed at the preparation of draft articles on part two of the draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, and continue its study of the second part of the topic of relations between States and international organizations; endorsed the conclusion reached by the Commission regarding the establishment, at its thirty-fourth session, of general objectives and priorities which would guide its study of the topics on its programme of work within the term of office of Commission members elected at the current session of the Assembly; expressed its satisfaction with the conclusion of the Commission that it would continue to keep under review the possibility of improving further its present procedures and methods with a view to the timely and effective fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to it; reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning research projects and studies required by the work of the Commission and the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as those concerning the need for continuing provision of summary records of the Commission's meetings; urged Governments to respond as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the Commission for comments and observations on its draft articles and questionnaires and for materials on topics on its programme of work; reaffirmed its wish that the Commission would continue to enhance its co-operation with legal organs of intergovernmental organizations whose work was of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification; expressed the

177/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 121):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/36/10 and Corr.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/36/428;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/781;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/800;
- (e) Resolution 36/114;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.36, 38-54, 64 and 65.
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.67;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars; and requested the Secretary-General to forward to the Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate (see also items 115 and 124).

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

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fourth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/37/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General containing the text of the draft articles definitively or provisionally adopted by the Commission on the topics to be considered at its thirty-fourth session.

126. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States:

Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In resolution 2819 (XXVI), the General Assembly instructed the Committee to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as with all the categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations.

At its thirty-sixth session, 178/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly condemned the acts of terrorism perpetrated against missions accredited to the United Nations and their personnel; requested the Secretary-General to remain

178/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 123):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/36/26);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/783;
- (c) Resolution 36/115;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.69 and 70;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and to continue to stress to the host country in that context the importance of effective measures to avoid terrorist acts against missions and their personnel; and requested the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to continue its work, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI) (resolution 36/115).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, which will be issued as Supplement No. 26 (A/37/26).

127. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization:

- (a) Report of the Special Committee
- (b) Updating of the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals which had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an

increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3282 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes and to list the proposals which had been made in the Committee and identify those which had awakened special interest (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 47 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147 and 35/164).

At its thirty-sixth session, 179/ the General Assembly, having considered and taken note of the report of the Special Committee (A/36/33), inter alia, decided that the Committee should continue its work in pursuance of the tasks with which it was entrusted, namely, to list the proposals which had been made or would be made in the Committee and to identify those which had awakened special interest, and to examine proposals which had been made or would be made in the Committee with a view to according priority to the consideration of those on which agreement seemed possible and to make recommendations thereon; requested the Committee at its next session to accord priority to its work on the proposals regarding the question of the maintenance of international peace and security, including those relating to the functioning of the Security Council, with a view to continuing its examination of the compilation of proposals contained in its report on the work of the session it had held in 1980 (A/35/33, para. 159) and to considering the recommendations and proposals submitted during its session in 1981 or thereafter, and to consider proposals made by Member States on the question of rationalization of existing procedures of the United Nations and, subsequently, any proposals under other topics; also requested the Committee to finalize the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to its consideration and adoption by the Assembly, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, see item 122; further requested the Committee to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes by considering the remaining proposals contained in the list prepared by the Committee in accordance with resolution 33/94; requested the Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that had significance for the outcome of its work; urged members of the Committee to participate fully in its work in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it; decided that the Committee should accept the participation in its meetings of observers of Member States and, paying due regard to its efficiency and the time at its disposal, allow their participation in the meetings of its working groups; invited Governments to submit or to bring up to

179/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 122):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/36/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.6/36/2;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/782 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/817;
- (e) Resolutions 36/122 and 36/123;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.26, 28-35, 37, 38, 59 and 64;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.70;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.94.

date, if they deemed it necessary, their observations and proposals in accordance with resolution 3499 (XXX); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare an informal working paper containing an analytical summary of the statements made on the item in the Sixth Committee during the thirty-sixth session, and to submit it to the Special Committee at its next session (resolution 36/122). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to the preparation and publication of the supplements to the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs in order to bring those publications up to date as quickly as possible and to submit a progress report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/123).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/37/33);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (i) Observations and proposals of Governments, called for under paragraph 10 of resolution 36/122;
 - (ii) Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, called for under resolution 36/123.

128. Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally

At its organizational session for 1979, the Economic and Social Council took note of paragraphs 150 to 154 of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-sixth session (E/1979/24) concerning the draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally and submitted the draft declaration to the General Assembly for preliminary consideration at its thirty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft declaration to all Member States with a view to obtaining their comments on the matter and submitting the results of the inquiry to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1979/28).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly did not consider the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/336) containing the comments of Member States.

At its organizational session for 1981, the Economic and Social Council requested the General Assembly to consider at its thirty-sixth session the draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles Relating to Adoption and Foster Placement of Children Nationally and Internationally so that further action proposed in Council resolution 1979/28 might proceed (resolution 1981/18).

At its thirty-sixth session, 180/ the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally" with a view to its possible allocation to the Sixth Committee; and decided, in order that the further action proposed in resolution 1979/28 might proceed, that appropriate measures should be taken at its thirty-seventh session to finalize the draft Declaration (resolution 36/167).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General containing comments of Governments, called for under resolution 1979/28: A/35/336;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General containing additional comments of Governments.

129. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session to study the question of torture and any necessary steps for the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment (resolution 3453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, in March 1976, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draw up such a body of principles and to transmit it to the Commission for its consideration (resolution 10 (XXXII)).

180/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/35/336 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/36/792;
- (c) Resolution 36/167;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/36/SR.66;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.101.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, noting the decision of the Sub-Commission to appoint a Rapporteur to prepare the first draft of the body of principles and its recommendation to appoint a working group to analyse the material received on the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, requested the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive report on the elaboration of the body of principles (resolution 31/85).

At its first regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the draft body of principles contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its thirty-first session (E/CN.4/1296, para. 109), to solicit their comments and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 1979/34).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the constructive work undertaken by the open-ended working group of the Third Committee (see A/C.3/35/14 and Corr.1) which had been established to elaborate a final version of the draft body of principles, which task, however, it had not been able to conclude; decided to refer the draft body of principles to its thirty-sixth session, for consideration by the Sixth Committee; and decided to establish, at that session, an open-ended working group with the intention of concluding the consideration of the draft body of principles with a view to its adoption by the Assembly (resolution 35/177).

At its thirty-sixth session, 181/ the General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 35/177, referred the question to the Sixth Committee (decision 36/402). At the same session, the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee having been unable to complete its task, the Assembly decided to refer to its thirty-seventh session the draft Body of Principles (A/34/146, annex) for further consideration by the Sixth Committee, and to establish, at that session, an open-ended working group to conclude the consideration of the draft Body of Principles with a view to its adoption by the Assembly (decision 36/426).

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

181/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 125):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/36/784;
- (b) Report of the Working Group: A/C.6/36/L.16;
- (c) Decision 36/426;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/36/SR.2, 15 and 63;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.92.

130. Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Pattern of conferences" (see also item 108), requested the Secretary-General to propose draft standard rules of procedure for special conferences of the United Nations, for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/10 C).

At its thirty-sixth session, 182/ the General Assembly decided to defer to its thirty-seventh session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General and recommended that at that session the report should be referred to the Sixth Committee (decision 36/427).

At the thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under decision 36/427 (A/37/163).

131. Question of the review of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects

By a note dated 25 March 1982 (A/37/141), the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session.

182/ References for the thirty-sixth session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/36/199 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/36/787;
- (c) Decision 36/427;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/36/SR.44, 45, 51, 55, 60, 63 and 65;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/36/PV.93.

ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 <u>a/</u>	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 <u>a/</u>	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 <u>a/</u>	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy

a/ The session ended during the following year.

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976 <u>a/</u>	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador

<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
<u>Emergency special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

ANNEX II
Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorjay (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Örn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zoliner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Botch (Denmark)	Mr. Ion Dăţcu (Romania)	Mr. Alvero de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wanao Sidiq (Afghanistan)	

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlović (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Alemajehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
		Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland)	
		Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (United Republic of Cameroon)	
		Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras)	
		Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	

B. Special Political Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goffi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghous (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghous (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland) Socialist Republic)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Ömer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. Wissam Zabawie (Iraq)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Hassan Abduljalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Abdurizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	
		Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	
		Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo)	
		Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	
		Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria)	
		Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	

C. Second Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Mužík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Coritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzerlter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
		Mr. Gerben Ringnaida (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	

D. Third Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de Léon (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radić (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Luděk Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Kofi Sekyama (Ghana)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Šmíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Iran)	
		Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (United Republic of Cameroon)	
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	

D. Third Committee (continued)			
<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba) Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia K. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark) Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece) Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia) Mrs. Carmen Silva de Areña (Peru)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden) Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica)	Mr. Naoharu Fujii (Japan)
Twentyeth	Mr. Majib Rahnama (Iran)	Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia) E. Fourth Committee	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakarathne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemel Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Ahmed About Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jemahiriya)	Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Peter Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Oswald Gamboa (Venezuela)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	
		Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Thirty-fourth Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium) Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)

Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)

Thirty-fifth Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico) Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)

Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Thirty-sixth Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan) Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)

Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)

G. Sixth Committee

Twentieth Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt) Mr. Constantín Flitan (Romania) Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)

Twenty-first Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela) Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)

Twenty-second Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway) Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya) Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)

Twenty-third Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India) Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina) Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)

Twenty-fourth Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador) Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon) Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)

Twenty-fifth Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon) Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands) Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)

Twenty-sixth Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus) Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
		Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. J. Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)

Member States	Sessions																																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Oman																																						
Pakistan				x							x																											
Panama																																						
Papua New Guinea																																						
Paraguay																																						
Peru																																						
Philippines																																						
Poland																																						
Qatar																																						
Romania																																						
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Senegal																																						
Seychelles																																						
Sierra Leone																																						
Singapore																																						
Somalia																																						
South Africa																																						
Spain																																						
Sri Lanka																																						
Sudan																																						
Sweden																																						
Syrian Arab Republic																																						
Thailand																																						
Togo																																						
Trinidad and Tobago																																						
Tunisia																																						
Turkey																																						
Uganda																																						
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																																						
United Arab Emirates																																						
United Republic of Cameroon																																						
United Republic of Tanzania																																						
Uruguay																																						
Venezuela																																						
Yemen																																						
Yugoslavia																																						
Zaire																																						
Zambia																																						
Zimbabwe																																						

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	Year of admission																																						
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81		
Afghanistan			x																																				
Albania											x																												
Algeria																		x																					
Angola																																						x	
Antigua and Barbuda																																						x	
Argentina																																							
Australia																																							
Austria																																							
Bahamas																																							
Bahrain																																							
Bangladesh																																							
Barbados																																							
Belgium																																							
Belize																																							
Benin																																							
Bhutan																																							
Bolivia																																							
Botswana																																							
Brazil																																							
Bulgaria																																							
Burma																																							
Burundi																																							
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																																							
Canada																																							
Cape Verde																																							
Central African Republic																																							
Chad																																							
Chile																																							
China																																							
Colombia																																							
Comoros																																							
Congo																																							
Costa Rica																																							
Cuba																																							
Cyprus																																							
Czechoslovakia																																							
Democratic Kampuchea																																							

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																							
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81			
Jamaica																																								
Japan																																								
Jordan																																								
Kenya																																								
Kuwait																																								
Lao People's Democratic Republic																																								
Lebanon																																								
Lesotho																																								
Liberia																																								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																																								
Luxembourg																																								
Madagascar																																								
Malawi																																								
Malaysia																																								
Maldives																																								
Mali																																								
Malta																																								
Mauritania																																								
Mauritius																																								
Mexico																																								
Mongolia																																								
Morocco																																								
Mozambique																																								
Nepal																																								
Netherlands																																								
New Zealand																																								
Nicaragua																																								
Niger																																								
Nigeria																																								
Norway																																								
Oman																																								
Pakistan																																								
Panama																																								
Papua New Guinea																																								
Paraguay																																								
Peru																																								
Philippines																																								
Poland																																								

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																							
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81			
Portugal																																								
Qatar																																								
Romania																																								
Rwanda																																								
Saint Lucia																																								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																								
Samoa																																								
Sao Tome and Principe																																								
Saudi Arabia																																								
Senegal																																								
Seychelles																																								
Sierra Leone																																								
Singapore																																								
Solomon Islands																																								
Somalia																																								
South Africa																																								
Spain																																								
Sri Lanka																																								
Sudan																																								
Suriname																																								
Swaziland																																								
Sweden																																								
Syrian Arab Republic																																								
Thailand																																								
Togo																																								
Trinidad and Tobago																																								
Tunisia																																								
Turkey																																								
Uganda																																								
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																																								
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics																																								
United Arab Emirates																																								
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland																																								

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																							
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81			
United Republic of Cameroon																																								
United Republic of Tanzania																																								
United States of America																																								
Upper Volta																																								
Uruguay																																								
Vanuatu																																								
Venezuela																																								
Viet Nam																																								
Yemen																																								
Yugoslavia																																								
Zaire																																								
Zambia																																								
Zimbabwe																																								

ANNEX VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of Preliminary list</u>
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against <u>Apartheid</u> in Sports	33
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	121
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Indian Ocean	48
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the World Disarmament Conference	49
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	65
Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons	89
Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year	77
Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging	83
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	100
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	16 (e)
Commission on Human Settlements	71 (j)
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	16 (d)
Committee of Governmental Experts to Evaluate the Present Structure of the Secretariat in the Administrative, Finance and Personnel Areas	103

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of Preliminary list</u>
Committee on Conferences	108
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Disarmament	55
Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes	72 (i)
Committee on Information	67
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	126
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	80 (a)
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	31
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	62
Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	17 (h)
Council of the United Nations University	73 (b)
Credentials Committee	3
Disarmament Commission	55
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	72 (h)
General Committee	8
Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme ...	72 (b)
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme ...	16 (b)
High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries	71 (g)
Human Rights Committee	87 (a)
Industrial Development Board	16 (a)

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of Preliminary list</u>
Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	71 (e)
Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy	71 (n)
International Civil Service Commission	17 (f)
International Court of Justice	13
International Law Commission	125
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	107
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations	105
Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	62
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	27
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee against <u>Apartheid</u>	33
Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	118
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	64
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	127
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	61
Trade and Development Board	71 (c)

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Item of Preliminary list</u>
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	16 (f)
United Nations Council for Namibia	32
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	60
United Nations Staff Pension Committee	17 (g)
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	65
World Food Council	16 (c)
