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

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which corresponds to the revised preliminary list circulated on 31 March 1978 (A/33/50/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 21 July 1978 (A/33/150).
3. An addendum to this document (A/33/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).
4. The thirty-third session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 19 September 1978, at 3 p.m.

II. ANNOTATED LIST

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

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.12 and Rev.12/Amend.1 and 2), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

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

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

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

3. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-third 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.

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

At the thirty-second session, ^{2/} the Credentials Committee consisted of the following Member States: Canada, China, Ecuador, Fiji, Madagascar, Nepal, Nigeria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

At that session, the General Assembly approved the two reports of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 32/21 A and B).

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.

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:

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

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. ^{3/}

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

^{2/} References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 3):

- (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/32/336 and Add.1;
- (b) Resolutions 32/21 A and B and decision 32/301;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.1, 83 and 104.

^{3/} References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 4):

- (a) Decision 32/203;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.1.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Decision 32/303;
- (b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/32/PV.1, A/SPC/32/SR.1, A/C.2/32/SR.1, A/C.3/32/SR.1, A/C.4/32/SR.1, A/C.5/32/SR.1, A/C.6/32/SR.1;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.4.

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

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 17 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 three occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII) and 1990 (XVIII)).

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.

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).

The General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, paras. 2 and 3) 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.

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

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

The names of the States which have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. 5/

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

5/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 6):

- (a) Decision 32/304;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.4.

/...

to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

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

At its thirty-second session, 6/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/32/223) without discussion (decision 32/401).

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

8. Adoption of the agenda

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

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The provisional agenda for the thirty-third session (A/33/150) will appear on 21 July 1978.

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/33/200) will be issued on 25 August 1978.

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

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/223;
- (b) Decision 32/401;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.5.

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), the 17 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5).

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-third session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued as document A/BUR/33/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 7/

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

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

- (a) Provisional agenda: A/32/150;
- (b) Supplementary list: A/32/200;
- (c) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/32/1 and Corr.1;
- (d) Reports of the General Committee: A/32/250 and Add.1-3;
- (e) Agenda of the session: A/32/251 and Add.1-3;
- (f) Allocation of agenda items: A/32/252 and Add.1-3;
- (g) Decisions 32/402 A to D;
- (h) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/32/SR.1-4;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.5, 15, 45 and 93.

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

9. General debate

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

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

At the thirty-second session, 28 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/32/PV.6-33), during which 129 speakers took the floor. 8/ The minimum length of statements was 13 minutes and the maximum 64 minutes. The average length was 35 minutes. 9/

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

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. Under rule 48 of the rules of procedure, the report must be communicated to Member States at least 45 days before the opening of the session. The report of the Secretary-General is included in the Assembly's provisional agenda in accordance with rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

The Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session covered the period from 16 June 1976 to 15 June 1977. 10/

8/ At the thirty-first session, 28 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 126 speakers took the floor.

9/ At the thirty-first session, the minimum length of statements was 13 minutes and the maximum 76 minutes. The average length was 36 minutes.

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/32/1);
- (b) Addendum to the report: Supplement No. 1A (A/32/1/Add.1);
- (c) Decision 32/432;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.104.

At the thirty-third session, the report of the Secretary-General, covering the period from 16 June 1977 to 15 June 1978, will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/33/1).

11. Report of the Security Council

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

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. At its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, however, the Assembly, in connexion with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8847 and Add.1 and 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-second session, 11/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1976 to 15 June 1977 (resolution 32/149).

At the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1977 to 15 June 1978, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/33/2).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

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

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

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/32/2);
- (b) Draft resolution: A/32/L.47;
- (c) Resolution 32/149;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.106.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session covered the sixty-second and sixty-third sessions of the Council. 12/

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council covering the work of its first and second regular sessions, 1978: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);
- (b) Addendum to the report of the Economic and Social Council covering the work of its resumed second regular session, 1978: Supplement No. 3A (A/33/3/Add.1).

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

- (a) Letter from Egypt: A/33/79 and Corr.1;
- (b) Letter from Israel: A/33/99;
- (c) Letter from the USSR: A/33/127;
- (d) Letter from the Ukrainian SSR: A/33/132.

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Addendum to the report: Supplement No. 3A (A/32/3/Add.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Assistance to South African student refugees (A/32/65 and Add.1);
 - (ii) Assistance to Mozambique: A/32/96;
 - (iii) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories (A/32/204);
 - (iv) Assistance to the Comoros (A/32/208 and Add.1 and 2);
 - (v) Assistance to Angola: A/32/209;
 - (vi) Assistance to Cape Verde: A/32/219;
 - (vii) Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe: A/32/220 and Add.1;
 - (viii) Protection of human rights in Chile: A/32/234;
 - (ix) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: A/32/254;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Welfare of migrant workers and their families: A/32/129;
 - (ii) Social and institutional reform as a means of increasing domestic food production and distributing it equitably among the population: A/32/139;
 - (iii) Resolution 6 A (XXXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights: A/32/193;

(continued)

- (iv) Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development: A/32/215;
- (v) Protection of human rights in Chile: A/32/227;
- (vi) Assistance to Mozambique: A/32/268-S/12413;
- (vii) Assistance to Botswana: A/32/287-S/12421;
- (viii) Assistance to Lesotho: A/32/323-S/12438;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/265 and Add.1-4;
- (f) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/458;
- (g) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/32/397 and Add.1-3, A/32/452, A/32/479;
- (h) Resolutions 32/3, 32/92 to 32/107, 32/117 to 32/128 and 32/156 to 32/162 and decisions 32/425, 32/443 A to C and 32/452;
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.3-18, 41, 42, 49-51, 53, 61 and 63;
- (j) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.54-57, 59-65, 67 and 69-77;
- (k) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.44, 46, 61, 65 and 68;
- (l) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.34, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109 and 111.

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.

Tax treaties between developed and developing countries

At its forty-third session, in 1967, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to set up an ad hoc working group consisting of experts and tax administrators nominated by Governments, but acting in their personal capacity, both from developed and developing countries and adequately representing different regions and tax systems, with the task of exploring, in consultation with interested international agencies, ways and means for facilitating the conclusion of tax treaties between developed and developing countries, including the formulation, as appropriate, of possible guidelines and techniques for use in such tax treaties which would be acceptable to both groups of countries and would fully safeguard their respective revenue interests (resolution 1273 (XLIII)).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1973, the Economic and Social Council requested the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries to continue its work on guidelines for tax treaties between developed and developing countries and to study the implementation of tax agreements, in such areas as income allocation, international tax evasion and avoidance, and tax incentives (resolution 1765 (LIV)).

The Ad Hoc Group held seven meetings. The report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group at its seventh meeting was before the Council at its first regular session, 1978 (E/1978/36).

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, decided to recommend that the General Assembly should urge Member States to consider elaborating appropriate policies for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of tax evasion, including bilateral tax treaties (decision 1978/14).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3).

United Nations Water Conference

The United Nations Water Conference, convened by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1761 C (LIV), adopted in 1973, was held in Mar del Plata, Argentina, from 14 to 25 March 1977. The report of the Conference (E/CONF.70/29) contained resolutions and detailed action recommendations on various aspects of water resources development and management known as the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

At its sixty-third session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, approved the report of the Conference and decided on further follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan (resolutions 2115 (LXIII) and 2121 (LXIII)).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the report of the Conference, approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan and endorsed the two resolutions of the Economic and Social Council mentioned above; requested the Committee on Natural Resources, at its third special session, to review plans and programmes prepared at the national and regional levels and to formulate immediate and concrete steps to promote and secure their early implementation; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council, a report on the results of the special session of the Committee on Natural Resources and on the measures adopted by the whole United Nations system for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the agreements reached at the Conference (resolution 32/158).

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council decided that the third special session of the Committee on Natural resources would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 24 January 1979, instead of from 18 to 27 September 1978, and that it would be entirely devoted to the follow-up of the Mar del Plata Action Plan (decision 1978/38).

The results of the third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources devoted to the question of water will be considered by the Economic and Social Council in 1979.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3).

Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region and urgent measures to be taken on behalf of the region

At its twenty-eighth session, 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-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the decisive role played by the United Nations Sahelian Office, on the one hand, in helping to combat the effects of the drought and to implement the priority medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme adopted by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, and, on the other hand, in mobilizing the necessary resources to finance priority projects; took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/254); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme 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 and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on the question of emergency measures (resolution 32/159).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/159.

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

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (resolution 3335 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/5985 and Corr.1) and requested the Secretary-General to continue studying the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, taking into account special aspects mentioned by the Assembly; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, 1978 (resolution 32/179).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report called for under resolution 32/179.

Reverse transfer of technology

At its seventh special session, in 1975, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted the urgent need to formulate national and international policies to avoid the "brain drain" and to obviate its adverse effects (resolution 3362 (S-VII)).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1904 (LVII) and endorsing resolution 87 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Labour Organisation, and bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology, to undertake an in-depth study of the "brain drain" problem, taking into account specific proposals made on this subject, including the proposal submitted by Jordan to the sixty-third Conference of the International Labour Organisation, and requested the Secretary-General to submit the results of the study to the Council at its second regular session, 1978, and, through it, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, taking into account the relevant work being undertaken in other parts of the United Nations system (resolution 32/192).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/192.

Network for the exchange of technological information and the industrial and technological information bank

At its thirtieth session, pursuant to the recommendations of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-

General, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to establish an interagency task force, which should use the widest possible expertise in the fields of information exchange and the transfer of technology and, taking into account the views expressed in the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, undertake a comprehensive analysis with a view to the preparation of a plan for the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing preliminary recommendations to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session; and requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to take all necessary measures to establish an industrial technological information bank and to report, through the Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3507 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, after examination of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General (E/5839) and the Executive Director (A/31/147), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General and the Interagency Task Force to continue their work in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 3507 (XXX), including the preparation and publication of the pilot directory of United Nations information services, and to submit further conclusions and recommendations on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/183).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the progress achieved thus far in determining the shape of a technological information network, useful to all countries, in particular developing countries, in studying regional and national capacities and needs in technological information; requested the Secretary-General to continue the preparatory studies and assessments of existing information services already undertaken; further requested the Secretary-General to develop alternatives for further work on the network; reaffirmed that all countries should take measures to improve the technological information needed to assist developing countries in the selection of technologies relevant to their needs; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/178).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/178.

Examination of long-term trends in the economic development of world regions

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to consider the subject of long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world at its thirty-second session and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session, on the basis of studies to be prepared by the regional commissions on long-term trends in and forecasts of the economic development of their respective regions and in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning, a report on

long-term trends in and forecasts of the economic development of the various regions and their mutual relationship, including methodological guidelines for the further examination of such trends in the regions (resolution 3508 (XXX)).

At its sixty-third session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council noted with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3508 (XXX) (E/5937 and Corr.1, E/5937/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, E/5937/Add.2 and 3, E/5937/Add.4 and Add.4/Corr.1); recommended that the regional commissions should continue and further expand their studies of long-term economic trends in their respective regions, designed to reach practical conclusions regarding the expansion of economic co-operation both on a regional and on an international scale; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the heads of other interested bodies of the United Nations system, 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, taking due account of interregional economic relationships and sectoral forecasts and including methodological guidelines appropriate for the further examination of long-term economic trends; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Council at its second regular session, 1978 (resolution 2090 (LXIII)).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 2090 (LXIII); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council, the progress report referred to in Council resolution 2090 (LXIII); and decided to consider the status of the examination of long-term economic trends at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 32/57).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/57.

World Tourism Organization

At its sixty-third session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council approved and transmitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session for final approval the draft agreement on co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization (decision 254 (LXIII)).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly approved the Agreement on Co-operation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization (resolution 32/156). At the same session, the Assembly, inter alia, requested the World Tourism Organization to intensify its efforts to promote tourism, particularly in developing countries, through international co-operation and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council at its second regular session, 1978, on action taken by it with respect to this recommendation; invited those States Members of the United Nations which were not yet members of the World Tourism Organization to consider becoming members of that organization; and requested the Secretary-General to

follow up this invitation with the Member States concerned and report on this matter to the Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Council at its second regular session, 1978 (resolution 32/157).

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

- (a) Report of the World Tourism Organization called for under paragraph 1 of resolution 32/157;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 3 of resolution 32/157.

Preparations for a new international development strategy

At its sixty-third session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly should determine at its thirty-second session the appropriate intergovernmental machinery for the formulation of a new international development strategy, which would report to the Assembly through the Council (resolution 2125 (LXIII)).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly decided to transmit the draft resolution entitled "Preparations for a new international development strategy" to the Assembly at its thirty-third session for consideration, taking into account the views expressed orally and in writing (decision 32/443 C).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the above-mentioned draft resolution.

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

At its thirty-second session, 12/ 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 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; requested the Secretary-General to propose for consideration one year during the Decade as a World Communications Year and to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, 1978, containing a detailed programme of measures and activities to be carried out during such a Year; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council at its second regular session, 1978, a detailed progress report (resolution 32/160).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/160.

Assistance to Cape Verde

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed urgently to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Cape Verde in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to deal with the catastrophic drought situation and its consequences; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term development needs of the country; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/17).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Member States and the relevant international institutions to continue to provide effective and continuous assistance to the Government of Cape Verde so that it might deal effectively with the catastrophic situation resulting from the drought, and to ensure the supply of food, medical and other products to the country; requested the Secretary-General to send a special mission to Cape Verde to determine the nature and extent of the development aid needed in order to expand the economic and social base of the country and to initiate an accelerated development programme; and further requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources, to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements were made for the continued mobilization of resources and the co-ordination of the international programme of assistance to Cape Verde, to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/99).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/99.

Assistance to the Comoros

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urgently appealed to Member States and to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to assist the Government of the Comoros so as to enable it to face successfully the critical situation resulting from its economic difficulties; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance to meet the short-term and long-term development needs of the country; invited Member States to grant to the Comoros the same benefits as those enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/42).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, having studied the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/208 and Add.1 and 2) transmitting the report of the United Nations Mission to the Comoros, inter alia, endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Mission (A/32/208/Add.1 and 2); drew the attention of the international community to the critical budgetary situation confronting the Comoros and to the list of urgent projects submitted by the Government of that country for financing, as

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described in the report; urged Member States and regional and intergovernmental organizations to respond generously and to continue to provide the Comoros with the economic, financial and material assistance necessary to meet the cost of the projects referred to in the report; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant increased assistance to the Comoros and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance to that country; decided to include the Comoros in the list of the least developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources, to make adequate financial and budgetary arrangements to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance, to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/92).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/92.

Assistance to Mozambique

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all Member States and regional and intergovernmental organizations to provide assistance to Mozambique; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist Mozambique; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts for the mobilization of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance, to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/43).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, inter alia, fully endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the mission to Mozambique (A/32/268-S/12413), which provided an assessment of the financial, technical and material assistance required to overcome the loss and destruction caused by Southern Rhodesia's acts of aggression; supported the provision of assistance to meet the food, material and economic requirements arising from the special economic situation facing Mozambique and the financial and material needs required to deal with the influx of refugees from Southern Rhodesia, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/96) and the note by the Secretary-General (A/32/268-S/12413); expressed deep concern that the total assistance received fell far short of the requirements; drew the attention of the international community to additional financial, economic and material assistance urgently required to overcome the severe economic loss and destruction caused by the acts of aggression; urged all States and all regional, financial and intergovernmental organizations to provide assistance; urged the international community to provide the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the means to carry out an extension of the programmes of humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to assist Mozambique in carrying out its planned development projects; further requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to report regularly to the Secretary-General on the resources they had made available to assist Mozambique; and

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requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize an effective programme of assistance to Mozambique, to make adequate financial and budgetary arrangements to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance, to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/95).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/95.

Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed urgently to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Sao Tome and Principe so as to enable it to establish the necessary social and economic infrastructure essential for the well-being of its people; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community to meet the short-term and long-term development needs of the country; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/187).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (A/32/220 and Add.1) and the statement submitted by the Government on its most urgent needs (A/32/220/Add.1, appendix), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term needs of Sao Tome and Principe, to make adequate financial and budgetary arrangements to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance, to send a special mission to Sao Tome and Principe to consult with the Government on its urgent needs and identify the economic problems facing the country, to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/96).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/96.

Assistance to Djibouti

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the situation prevailing in Djibouti, aggravated by drought and other factors seriously affecting its economic and social life, strongly appealed to Member States and to the international institutions concerned to give effective and sustained assistance to the Government of Djibouti to enable it to deal successfully with the critical situation arising from the drought and the economic difficulties which the country was experiencing; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance from the international community in order to meet the short-term and long-term development needs of the country; requested the Committee for Development Planning to give favourable consideration

to the inclusion of Djibouti in the list of the least developed countries; invited Member States and United Nations agencies to grant Djibouti the same favourable treatment as was enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries; strongly recommended that Djibouti should be included in the list of the most seriously affected countries; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the question under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/93).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/93.

Assistance to Tonga

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV), 2768 (XXVI) and 3487 (XXX) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1726 (LIII), requested the Committee for Development Planning to give consideration to the inclusion of Tonga in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Council at its second regular session, 1978 (resolution 32/94).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3).

Assistance to Botswana

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, having noted the report of the mission to Botswana, transmitted by a note by the Secretary-General (S/12307), which assessed the special economic needs of Botswana in February 1977, and having examined the report of the review mission to Botswana, transmitted by a note by the Secretary-General (A/32/287-S/12421), which outlined the programme of international assistance to Botswana, inter alia, recognized the special economic hardship confronting Botswana caused by the diverting of funds from current and planned development projects to effective arrangements for security against attacks and threats by Southern Rhodesia; endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the notes by the Secretary-General; called upon all States, regional and interregional organizations, and other governmental and non-governmental bodies to respond to the appeals of the Security Council to provide assistance on a generous scale to Botswana; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Botswana in carrying out its planned development projects without interruption and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Botswana and urged the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out these programmes; further requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report regularly to the Secretary-General on the steps they had taken and the resources they had made available to assist Botswana; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources, to make

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adequate financial and budgetary arrangements to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance, to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/97).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/97.

Assistance to Lesotho

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 402 (1976), in which the Council had expressed concern at the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain posts along its borders with Lesotho, inter alia, endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the notes by the Secretary-General (S/12315, A/32/323-S/12438); drew the attention of the international community to the continuing and urgent requirements for assistance identified therein; called upon all Member States and regional and interregional organizations to continue to respond to the appeals of the Council and the Assembly for urgent and generous assistance to Lesotho; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to strengthen further his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Lesotho; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue their assistance to 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; further requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to report regularly to the Secretary-General on their assistance to Lesotho; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources, to make adequate financial and budgetary arrangements to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance, to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/98).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/98.

Assistance to Guinea-Bissau

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 3339 (XXIX), in which it had invited Member States to provide economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau, and deeply concerned at the serious economic situation in that country, urgently appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau in an effective and continuous manner to enable it to deal effectively with the difficult situation resulting from the country's long liberation struggle and the return of large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries, and to meet its economic development needs; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term development needs of Guinea-Bissau; requested the Committee for Development Planning to give favourable consideration to the inclusion of Guinea-Bissau in the list of the least developed countries; invited Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system to grant

Guinea-Bissau the same benefits as those enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/100).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/100.

Assistance to Seychelles

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, concerned by the adverse effects which the international economic situation had had upon the economy of Seychelles and noting that Seychelles was faced with certain specific tasks arising from its recent attainment of independence, urgently appealed to Member States and the international institutions concerned to grant Seychelles technical and financial assistance in an effective and continuous manner; requested the Committee for Development Planning to consider the inclusion of Seychelles in the list of the least developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/101).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/101.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1968, the Commission on Human Rights, by resolution 7 (XXIV), requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of arranging suitable regional seminars under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights in those regions where no regional commission on human rights existed for the purpose of discussing the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of regional commissions on human rights.

At its forty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1329 (XLIV)).

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly appealed 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 machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights; requested the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to give priority to the organization, in regions where no regional commission 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 further requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/127).

At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, by resolution 23 (XXXIV), invited Member States to set up national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights; recommended that these national institutions should have such structure, composition and recommendatory or other powers as the Government of the Member State concerned might wish to give them; decided that the seminar on national and local institutions to be held under the advisory services programme in 1978 should, as a part of its task, suggest certain possible guidelines for the structure and functioning of national institutions; requested Member States to comment upon the guidelines and to make suggestions regarding future guidelines which could be available to Governments of Member States for their assistance in setting up such national institutions in the field of human rights; invited Member States, with a view to the exchange of information and experience in regard to the functioning of national and local institutions in the field of human rights, to communicate to the Secretary-General all relevant information on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing all the information so received from Member States, together with their comments and suggestions regarding possible guidelines for national institutions to be set up in the future and to circulate this report to the members of the Commission as early as possible, before the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/127.

Protection of human rights in Chile

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

At its thirty-first session, in 1975, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 8 (XXXI), decided to appoint an Ad Hoc Working Group of five of its members to inquire into the situation of human rights in Chile on the basis of oral and written evidence to be gathered from all relevant sources and of a visit to Chile, and requested the Group to report on the results of its inquiries to the Commission at its thirty-second session and to submit a progress report on its findings to the Secretary-General for inclusion in his report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session under resolution 3219 (XXIX).

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

At its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the Commission on Human Rights extended the mandate of the Group. At its thirty-third session, the Commission, by resolution 9 (XXXIII), requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session and to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session on the steps taken by Member States, United Nations agencies and international organizations to implement paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 31/124; and also requested its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study on the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities and to analyse feasible ways to give humanitarian, legal and financial aid to those Chileans who had suffered under the emergency situation in Chile.

At its thirtieth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, by resolution 11 (XXX), acting on the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 9 (XXXIII), appointed Mr. Antonio Cassese as Rapporteur to prepare a study on the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities and requested him to submit a progress report to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session; recommended that a voluntary fund administered under the authority of an independent board of trustees should be established to receive contributions and distribute humanitarian, legal and financial aid to those detained or imprisoned in Chile under the state of siege and other emergency legislation, to those forced to leave the country and to their relatives; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Commission at its thirty-fourth session.

At its thirty-second session, 12/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile called for under resolution 31/124 (A/32/227) as well as the documents submitted by the Chilean authorities (A/C.3/32/6 and Corr.1) and the reports of the Secretary-General (A/32/234, A/C.3/32/7), inter alia, reiterated its profound indignation that the Chilean people continued to be subjected to constant and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, to lack adequate constitutional and judicial safeguards of their rights and liberties and to suffer assaults on the freedom and integrity of their persons, in particular by methods of systematic intimidation, including torture, disappearance of persons for political reasons, arbitrary arrest, detention, exile and deprivation of Chilean nationality; expressed its particular concern and indignation at the continuing disappearance of persons, which was shown by the available evidence to be attributable to political reasons, and the refusal of the Chilean authorities to accept responsibility or to account for the large number of such persons, or even to undertake an adequate investigation of cases drawn to their attention; invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group so as to enable it to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session, with such additional information as might be necessary, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, specific recommendations on possible humanitarian, legal and financial aid to those arbitrarily arrested or imprisoned, to those forced to leave the country and to their relatives, and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council, a progress report on

action taken in compliance with paragraph 5 (c) of Assembly resolution 31/124; and requested the President of the thirty-second session of the Assembly and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they might consider appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile (resolution 32/118).

At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, by resolution 12 (XXXIV), inter alia, shared the profound indignation expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/118; called once again upon the Chilean authorities to restore and safeguard, without delay, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect the provisions of the international instruments to which Chile was a party; considered that the plebiscite recently arranged by the Chilean authorities was an exercise lacking relevance as a reliable guide to the state of human rights in Chile and to the views of the Chilean people in this respect; welcomed the decision by the Sub-Commission in its resolution 11 (XXX) to undertake a study on the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities and the subsequent initiation of the study by a specially appointed Rapporteur; invited the Rapporteur to present his report to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-first session; instructed the Sub-Commission to transmit this report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and extended for one year the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group and requested it to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fifth session.

At present, the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile is composed of the following members:

Mr. Ghulam Ali Allana (Pakistan), Chairman-Rapporteur,
Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador),
Mr. Felix Ermacora (Austria),
Mr. Abdoulaye Diéye (Senegal),
Mrs. M. J. T. Kamara (Sierra Leone).

At the same session, the Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 13 (XXXIV), invited the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly the establishment of a voluntary fund for Chile and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its first regular session, 1978, specific proposals for management rules for the operation of the fund in accordance with the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Assembly.

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution on the establishment of a trust fund for Chile (resolution 1978/15) and approved the decision taken by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 12 (XXXIV), in response to General Assembly resolution 32/118, to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group and to request the Assembly to make arrangements for the provision of adequate financial resources and staff for the implementation of that resolution (decision 1978/23).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 7 of resolution 32/118;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group called for under paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 32/118;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 5 (c) of resolution 31/124.

Assistance to South African student refugees

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, concerned about the continued influx of large numbers of South African student refugees to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which imposed a heavy burden on the limited resources of these countries, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to consult with the three Governments and the liberation movements concerned with a view to taking immediate steps to organize and provide 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 session, 12/ the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/32/65 and Add.1), inter alia, endorsed the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the mobilization of a programme of assistance to South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; urged all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies to contribute generously towards the assistance programmes for these student refugees; requested all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to assist the High Commissioner in carrying out the humanitarian task entrusted to him; 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 these student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; and further requested the Secretary-General to undertake a similar programme for South African student refugees in Zambia, to arrange for a review of the matter and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/119).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/119.

Reinforcing the social development sector within the United Nations

At its sixty-second session in 1977, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the President of the Council should appoint an ad hoc working group of 10 experts from Member States to study, bearing in mind the work under

way on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and to make appropriate recommendations for improvement, inter alia, with regard to the operational effectiveness of social development activities within the United Nations, 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 (resolution 2079 (LXII)).

At its sixty-third session, the Economic and Social Council decided that resolution 2079 (LXII) should not be put into effect until such time as the Council had reviewed the implications of the resolution at its organizational session for 1978 in the light of the outcome of the work on the restructuring of 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 the implementation of resolution 2079 (LXII) until the Council had examined the implications of the outcome of the work on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (decision 1978/1).

At its first regular session, 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 and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Council; requested, in that context, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to recommend for the consideration of the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council, measures for achieving better co-ordination between social and other development activities within the United Nations system; requested the Committee for Development Planning, in elaborating recommendations on preparations for the new international development strategy, to pay particular attention to the social development input, taking fully into account the relevant policy recommendations of the Assembly; recommended to the Assembly that it should consider at its thirty-third session the reports requested above in a consolidated manner; and decided to review, at its organizational session for 1979, the terms of reference of the ad hoc working group to be established under its resolution 2079 (LXII), in the light of the conclusions of the Assembly on this matter at its thirty-third session and in the light of relevant decisions on a new international development strategy, with a view to considering the report of the working group in 1979 (resolution 1978/35).

Protection of detained persons

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its solidarity with the fighters for national independence and social progress of their people, against colonialism, apartheid, racism and foreign occupation; demanded the release of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of

their struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give particular attention to the question of the release of individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their participation in the struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people; and requested the Commission to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/122).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3).

Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission on Human Rights

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council invited the General Assembly at its thirty-third session to consider taking appropriate action to increase, within the limits of available resources, the allocations to the budget of the human rights programme of the United Nations (resolution 1978/19).

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 Court's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at the twenty-third session.

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

At its thirty-second session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1976 to 31 July 1977 (decision 32/422).

At the thirty-third session, the report of the International Court of Justice, covering the period from 1 August 1977 to 31 July 1978, will appear as Supplement No. 4 (A/33/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

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

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

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

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 5 (A/32/5);
- (b) Decision 32/422;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.99.

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

At its thirty-second session, 15/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Agency for 1976 (A/32/158 and Add.1); urged all States to support the endeavours of the Agency in the fulfilment of its tasks in the various fields of the peaceful uses of atomic energy; requested the Agency to strengthen activities in the field of technical assistance to developing countries; commended the Agency on the role it played in the survey of uranium resources, production and demand and urged that that survey should be kept under constant review; and invited the Agency to give due consideration to the request of developing countries for an increase in their representation on the Board of Governors in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution (resolution 32/49). At the same session, the Assembly, inter alia, set forth a number of principles concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development; invited all States as well as the international organizations concerned to respect and observe those principles; requested States to strengthen the existing programmes of the Agency for the development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the developing countries, the acquisition of installations, equipment and nuclear materials and information, as well as the training of personnel in the peaceful use of nuclear energy; 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 uses of nuclear energy; and requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to communicate to him their views, observations and suggestions on such a conference and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/50).

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

- (a) Report of the Agency for 1977;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/50.

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. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, 16/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist

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

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/32/158 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/32/L.13/Rev.1, A/32/L.15/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 32/49 and 32/50;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.58, 59 and 97.

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

Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In its resolution 1991 A (XVIII), the General Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern:

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

At present, the Security Council consists of the following Member States:

Bolivia,** Canada,* China, Czechoslovakia,** France, Germany, Federal Republic of,* Gabon,** India,* Kuwait,** Mauritius,* Nigeria,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At its thirty-second session, 17/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 32/306).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Mauritius and Venezuela. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

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

- (a) Decision 32/306;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.43.

16. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

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

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

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

Afghanistan,* Algeria,* Argentina,*** Austria,* Bangladesh,* Bolivia,* Brazil,* Central African Empire,*** China,*** Colombia,** Cuba,* Dominican Republic,*** Finland,*** France,* Germany, Federal Republic of,* Greece,* Hungary,*** India,*** Iran,** Iraq,** Italy,** Jamaica,** Japan,*** Lesotho,*** Malaysia,* Malta,*** Mauritania,** Mexico,** Netherlands,** New Zealand,** Nigeria,* Philippines,** Poland,** Portugal,* Romania,*** Rwanda,** Somalia,** Sudan,** Sweden,*** Syrian Arab Republic,** Togo,* Trinidad and Tobago,*** Tunisia,* 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,** Venezuela* and Yugoslavia.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

At its thirty-second session, 19/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 32/311).

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

19/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 16):

- (a) Decision 32/311;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.44 and 83.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Malaysia, Nigeria, Portugal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. 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.

17. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

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

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

Mr. Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay),* Mr. Nagendra Singh (India),**
Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland),*** Mr. Isaac Forster (Senegal),** Mr. André Gros
(France),** Mr. Hardy C. Dillard (United States of America),*
Mr. Louis Ignacio Pinto (Benin),* Mr. Federico de Castro (Spain),*
Mr. P. D. Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Sir Humphrey Waldock
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. José María Ruda
(Argentina),** Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria),*** Mr. Hermann Mosler
(Federal Republic of Germany),*** Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan)*** and
Mr. Salah El Dine Tarazi (Syrian Arab Republic).***

* Term of office expires on 5 February 1979.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 1982.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 1985.

At its thirtieth session, 20/ the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, elected five members of the International Court of Justice.

20/ References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 17):

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/10181-S/11801;

(b) List of candidates: A/10182/Rev.1-S/11802/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and 2;

(c) Curricula vitae: A/10183-S/11803;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2393 and 2408.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following five members: Mr. Jiménez de Aréchaga, Mr. Dillard, Mr. Ignacio Pinto, Mr. de Castro and Mr. Morozov.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that these nominations should reach him by 15 August 1978, and the list of candidates nominated by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document, and further support for candidates or names of candidates received after 15 August will be submitted in separate documents. The curricula vitae of the candidates will also be circulated. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The elections will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III), Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice but not Members of the United Nations, will participate, in the Assembly, in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

18. 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 60) 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. 21/

At present, the Board consists of the following States:

Argentina,** Austria,** Belgium,** Brazil,*** Bulgaria,*** Chad,** China,* Democratic Yemen,*** Denmark,* Finland,** France,*** German Democratic Republic,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Greece,* Grenada,* Hungary,** India,*** Iran,* Iraq,* Italy,** Japan,*** Kenya,** Mexico,* Netherlands,***

21/ The annex was brought up to date at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/108).

Nigeria,* Norway,*** Pakistan,*** Peru,*** Philippines,*** Romania,* Sierra Leone,*** Sudan,** Swaziland,** Switzerland,** Thailand,** Trinidad and Tobago,** Tunisia,*** Turkey,* 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,*** Upper Volta* and Venezuela.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

At its thirty-second session, 22/ the General Assembly elected 15 members of the Board (decision 32/320).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: China, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta and Venezuela. As stipulated in resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 5, members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

19. Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see also item 63) 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.

22/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 17):

- (a) Decision 32/320;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.103.

At present, the Governing Council consists of the following States:

Algeria,*** Argentina,** Austria,*** Bangladesh,** Belgium,* Brazil,*** Bulgaria,** Canada,** Central African Empire,* Chad,** China,** Colombia,*** Cyprus,* Denmark,*** France,** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Ghana,** Greece,* Grenada,* Guatemala,** Hungary,* Indonesia,** Iran,*** Iraq,* Ivory Coast,** Jamaica,** Japan,*** Kenya,*** Kuwait,* Liberia,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Malaysia,*** Mexico,* Netherlands,*** New Zealand,* Norway,** Pakistan,*** Peru,* Philippines,** Poland,* Romania,*** Rwanda,* Senegal,** Somalia,* Spain,** Syrian Arab Republic,** Thailand,* Togo,* Tunisia,*** Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** 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 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

At its thirty-second session, 23/ the General Assembly elected 19 members of the Governing Council (decision 32/321).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Belgium, Central African Empire, Cyprus, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iraq, Kuwait, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

20. 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 64) consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

At present, the Council consists of the following States:

Argentina,* Australia,** Bangladesh,* Canada,* Cuba,** Denmark,*** France,**

23/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 18):

(a) Decision 32/321;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.103.

Gabon,*** German Democratic Republic,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,*
Guatemala,** Indonesia,* Iran,*** Italy,*** Ivory Coast,** Jamaica,** Japan,***
Madagascar,** Malawi,*** Mauritania,* Mexico,* Morocco,*** Netherlands,***
Nigeria,** Pakistan,** Philippines,** Poland,** Rwanda,* Somalia,* Sri
Lanka,*** Thailand,* Trinidad and Tobago,*** Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics,** United States of America,* Venezuela*** and Yugoslavia.*

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

At its thirty-second session, 24/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 32/322).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Mauritania, Mexico, Rwanda, Somalia, Thailand, United States of America and Yugoslavia. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

21. Election of members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund

In accordance with article III, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the provisions governing the United Nations Special Fund (resolution 3356 (XXIX), para. 1), the Board of Governors of the Special Fund (see also item 65) consists of 36 States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency elected by the General Assembly, keeping in view, *inter alia*, the need for balance between the representation of potential donors and recipients, for a term of three years.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly elected 11 members of the Board of Governors to fill 11 of the 12 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1976, on the understanding that the twelfth member would be elected by the Economic and Social Council (decision 31/313).

At its thirty-second session, 25/ the General Assembly elected six members of

24/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 19):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/473;
- (b) Decision 32/322;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.103.

25/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 20):

- (a) Decision 32/323;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.103.

the Board of Governors to fill 6 of the 12 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977, on the understanding that the other six members would be elected by the Economic and Social Council (decision 32/323).

In view of the foregoing, there remain seven vacancies.

At present, the Board of Governors consists of the following States:

Algeria,*** Benin,*** Central African Empire,*** Costa Rica,* Czechoslovakia,*** Ecuador,** Fiji,** France,* Grenada,** Guyana,* Iran,** Japan,* Madagascar,** Mali,** Nepal,* Netherlands,** Norway,* Pakistan,* Paraguay,*** Somalia,* Sri Lanka,*** Sudan,* Syrian Arab Republic,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Cameroon,** Upper Volta,* Venezuela* and Yugoslavia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

At the thirty-third session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Costa Rica, France, Guyana, Japan, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Upper Volta and Venezuela. In accordance with article III, paragraph 2, of the provisions governing the Special Fund, members of the Board of Governors are eligible for immediate re-election.

22. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

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

Five from African States;

Four from Asian States;

Four from Latin American States;

Three from socialist States of Eastern Europe;

Five from Western European and other States.

At present, the Committee consists of the following States:

Argentina,** Belgium,* Brazil,*** Bulgaria,* Burundi,*** Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Chile,* Colombia,** Denmark,* France,** Ghana,*** India,*** Indonesia,*** Japan,*** Kenya,*** Pakistan,* Sudan,** Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America.**

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

At its thirty-second session, 26/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 32/305).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Denmark, Pakistan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.

23. 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 62 (h) and (i)) is composed of 36 States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, elected for a term of three years by the General Assembly, keeping in view, inter alia, the need for balance among the representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries, both developed and developing, on the other.

At its thirty-first session, 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)).

26/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 21):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/127 and Corr.1;
- (b) Decision 32/305;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.34.

At the resumed thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to defer the election of the members of the Board of Governors until its thirty-second session (decision 31/431).

At its thirty-second session, 27/ the General Assembly decided to defer the election of the members of the Board of Governors until its thirty-third session (decision 32/326).

At the thirty-third 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.

24. 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, 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 93), to take this information fully into account in examining the

27/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Decision 32/326;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.111.

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-second session, 28/ the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/32/23 and Add.1-9), approved that report and, inter alia, requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which had not attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/42). At that session, the Assembly also called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 32/43). The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to effect the widest possible dissemination of the accomplishments of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and requested the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia to follow closely the implementation of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by the Conference (resolution 32/41). In addition, the Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 32/22), the question of the Gilbert

28/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 24):

- (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: A/32/23 and Add.1-9, to be issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/32/356; see also A/32/341, A/32/342, A/32/344, A/32/354, A/32/357 and A/32/461;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/413;
- (d) Draft resolutions: A/32/L.35 and Add.1, A/32/L.36 and Add.1, A/32/L.37 and Add.1; see also draft resolutions A/32/L.4 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.5 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.6 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.7 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.8 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.9/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and 2, A/32/L.10 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.11 and Add.1-3;
- (e) Resolutions 32/22 to 32/32 and 32/41 to 32/43 and decisions 32/312 and 32/407 to 32/413; see also resolutions 32/9 A to H, 32/33 to 32/36, 32/38 and 32/116 A and B;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/32/SR.8, 10-26 and 28;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.57;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.83 and 92-96.

Islands (resolution 32/23), the question of American Samoa (resolution 32/24), the question of the Solomon Islands (resolution 32/25), the question of the New Hebrides (resolution 32/26), the question of Brunei (resolution 32/27), the question of Guam (resolution 32/28), the question of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 32/29), the question of the Cayman Islands (resolution 32/30), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 32/31), the question of Belize (resolution 32/32), the question of Tuvalu (decision 32/407), the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (decision 32/408), the question of Tokelau (decision 32/409), the question of St. Helena (decision 32/410) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 32/411) and deferred to its thirty-third session consideration of the questions of Pitcairn and of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (decision 32/412), as well as that of the question of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (decision 32/413). In conformity with previous decisions of the General Assembly (resolutions 3280 (XXIX), para. 6, and 3412 (XXX), para. 7), representatives of those national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa which are recognized by the Organization of African Unity continued to participate as observers in the proceedings of the Fourth Committee relating to their respective countries.

In a communication dated 14 November 1977 (A/32/353), the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations stated that his Government had decided to withdraw from membership in the Special Committee. On 7 December 1977, the General Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of Sweden to fill the vacancy on the Committee (decision 32/312). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States:

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

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/33/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara, called for under resolution 32/22.

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

- (a) Letter from Argentina: A/33/57;
- (b) Letter from the United Kingdom: A/33/58;
- (c) Letters from the USSR: A/33/59-S/12569, A/33/108;
- (d) Letter from France and the United Kingdom: A/33/80.

25. 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-second session, 29/ the General Assembly admitted Djibouti (resolution 32/1) and Viet Nam (resolution 32/2) to membership in the Organization, which now numbers 149 Member States.

As at 1 June 1978, no documents had been circulated under this item.

26. 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 at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General

29/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 25):

(a) Applications for admission:

(i) Djibouti: A/32/134-S/12357;

(ii) Viet Nam: A/31/180-S/12183;

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

(i) Djibouti: A/32/136;

(ii) Viet Nam: A/32/152;

(c) Draft resolutions:

(i) Djibouti: A/32/L.1 and Add.1;

(ii) Viet Nam: A/32/L.2 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 32/1 and 32/2;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.1-3.

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Assembly 30/ at the request of Swaziland (A/32/191). At that session, the Assembly called upon the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France to work out a just and equitable settlement for the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte which respected the political unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly on this issue; mandated the Secretary-General to take, in close consultation with the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France, any initiative in favour of negotiations between the two Governments; requested him to contact the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with a view to obtaining any assistance which might help him to discharge his mission; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/7).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/7.

27. Question of Namibia:

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

Since the adoption by the General Assembly at its first session of resolution 65 (I), the question of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) has been on the agenda of every 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) and 385 (1976). In addition, the International Court of Justice has examined and delivered opinions on related aspects of the question, including an advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 31/

30/ References for the thirty-second session:

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/32/191;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/32/L.12 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Resolution 32/7;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.53-55.

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

in response to General Assembly resolution 338 (IV) and an advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 32/ 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 its independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner to be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S-V)).

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

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

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the United Nations Council for Namibia from 11 to 18 members (resolution 3031 (XXVII)).

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 decided to enlarge the United Nations Council for Namibia from 18 to 25 members (resolution 3295 (XXIX), sect. VII). At present, the Council is composed of the following Member States:

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

At that session, the Assembly also endorsed the decision of the Council to establish an Institute for Namibia at Lusaka (resolution 3296 (XXIX)).

32/ 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 thirty-second session, 33/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory, to continue and intensify, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the direction and co-ordination of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia established by the Assembly in its resolution 31/153 (resolution 32/9 A); provided for the continuation of the United Nations Fund for Namibia to enable the United Nations, in line with its direct responsibility for the Territory, to meet the need to grant all possible material assistance to Namibians and their dependants who were victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies; and appealed to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as to governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make financial contributions to the Institute for Namibia through the Fund (resolution 32/9 B); set out measures to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on Namibia and, in particular, decided that the United Nations map of Namibia prepared by the Council pursuant to Assembly resolution 31/150 was the official United Nations map of Namibia and superseded any other map of the Territory hitherto prepared and published by South Africa (resolution 32/9 C); reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa; reiterated that the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the war of repression waged there, as well as the acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States from bases in Namibia, constituted a serious threat to international peace and security; 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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and that such annexation was illegal, null and void; declared that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia with which it was inextricably linked by geographical, historical,

33/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 91):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chaps. I, II, IV and V, and vol. II, chap. VIII;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/281;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: A/32/321;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/32/L.4 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.5 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.6 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.7 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.8 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.9/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and 2, A/32/L.10 and Add.1-3, A/32/L.11 and Add.1-3;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/322;
- (g) Resolutions 32/9 A to H and decision 32/307; see also resolution 32/41;
- (h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.34 and 35;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.35-42, 45, 46 and 57.

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economic, cultural and ethnic bonds; declared that, in order to enable the people of Namibia freely to determine their own future, it was imperative that all South African armed forces should be completely withdrawn so that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations might be held urgently in the whole of Namibia as one political entity; reiterated that SWAPO was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; decided that any independence talks regarding Namibia must be between the representatives of SWAPO and South Africa, under the auspices of the United Nations, for the sole purpose of discussing the modalities for the transfer of power to the people of Namibia; declared that any development of nuclear weapons by South Africa constituted a serious threat to international peace and security; condemned those Western States which had assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear weapons capability; declared that South Africa was liable to pay reparations to Namibia for the damage caused by its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression against the Namibian people; and urged the Security Council to take up again the question of Namibia and to consider the application of sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution 32/9 D); 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 E); reviewed the programme of work of the Council and requested that it should continue to implement its responsibilities as an organ of the United Nations and as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia (resolution 32/9 F); with a view to the intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia; called upon those States which had not yet done so to comply with the resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council concerning Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 32/ (resolution 32/9 G); and decided to keep the situation in Namibia under continuous review and to hold a special session before the thirty-third session on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia (resolution 32/9 H).

At the same session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/32/321), appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 (decision 32/307).

At its ninth special session, 34/ the General Assembly, gravely concerned at

34/ References for the ninth special session (agenda item 7):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4);
- (b) Letter from the Acting Chairman 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 transmitting the text of a consensus adopted by the Committee: A/S-9/6;
- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Ninth Special Session: A/S-9/11;
- (d) Resolution S-9/2;
- (e) Meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Ninth Special Session: A/S-9/AC.1/SR.1-5;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/S-9/PV.1-15.

the threat to international peace and security posed by the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, and cognizant that the deteriorating situation in Namibia, resulting from the attempts of South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and its increased acts of aggression and repression against the people of Namibia, had necessitated the convening of the special session in order urgently to initiate action which would speedily bring about the genuine independence of the Territory of Namibia, adopted the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia (resolution S-9/2).

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

- (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: A/33/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/33/24).

28. 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 June 1978 (resolution 422 (1977)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNFICYP is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Council on the subject, 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 31 May 1978 (S/12723).

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly considered the question of Cyprus and took cognizance of the fact that the Republic of Cyprus, as an equal Member of the United Nations, was entitled to full sovereignty without any foreign interference; called upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter, to respect the sovereignty and unity of the Republic and to refrain from any intervention directed against it; and recommended to the Security Council the continuation of the United Nations mediation effort (resolution 2077 (XX)).

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

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

Subsequently, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to report to the Council (resolutions 370 (1975), 383 (1975), 391 (1976), 401 (1976), 410 (1977) and 422 (1977)). In pursuance of this mission, six rounds of intercommunal talks have been held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and the results reported to the Council. The first three rounds were held at Vienna from 28 April to 3 May 1975 (see S/11684), from 5 to 7 June 1975 (see S/11717, paras. 53 and 66-68) and from 31 July to 2 August 1975 (see S/11789). A fourth round was held in New York from 8 to 10 September 1975 (see S/11789/Add.1 and 2). The fifth round was held at Vienna from 17 to 21 February 1976 (see S/11993 and S/12093, sect. V and annexes I to VII). In addition, the Secretary-General held consultations with the interlocutors in New York from 16 to 21 September 1976 (see S/12222). The first round of the new series of talks was held at Vienna from 31 March to 7 April 1977 (see S/12323). The main aspects of the new Turkish Cypriot proposals were submitted to the Secretary-General at Vienna on 13 April 1978 and were conveyed by him to President Kyprianou on 19 April. The Secretary-General intends to continue his consultations in regard to a resumption of the negotiating process.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the need to implement its resolution 3212 (XXIX); called for the immediate resumption of the intercommunal negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General; and urged all parties to refrain from unilateral actions, including changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus (resolution 3395 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly demanded the urgent implementation of its resolutions 3212 (XXIX) and 3395 (XXX); called upon all parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices for the intercommunal negotiations; and expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider appropriate steps for the implementation of its resolution 365 (1974) (resolution 31/12).

At its thirty-second session, 35/ the General Assembly called for the urgent and effective implementation of its resolution 3212 (XXIX); reiterated its call upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus and to cease any form of interference in its internal affairs; called for the urgent resumption in a meaningful and constructive manner of the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, to be conducted freely on an equal footing on the basis of comprehensive and concrete proposals of the parties; demanded that the parties refrain from any unilateral

35/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/282;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/32/328;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/32/L.16 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 32/15 and decision 32/404;
- (e) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/32/PV.19;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.59-64.

actions which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution; recommended that the Security Council should keep the question of Cyprus under constant review and adopt all practical means to promote the effective implementation of its relevant resolutions in all their aspects; called upon the parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General and with UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/15).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/15. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letters from Cyprus: A/33/62, A/33/91-S/12683, A/33/93-S/12685 and Corr.1, A/33/98-S/12702, A/33/113-S/12718, A/33/128-S/12729 and Corr.1, A/33/130-S/12731;
- (b) Letters from Turkey: A/33/87-S/12661, A/33/89-S/12677, A/33/90-S/12680, A/33/92-S/12684, A/33/97-S/12701, A/33/101-S/12707, A/33/102-S/12711, A/33/104-S/12714, A/33/107-S/12715, A/33/111-S/12717, A/33/114-S/12719, A/33/115-S/12722, A/33/119-S/12727.

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 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 the Organization of African Unity to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer and further requested him to explore, in consultation with the appropriate bodies of the Organization of African Unity, 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 the state of co-operation between the two organizations 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 the holding of 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 the Organization of African Unity, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system, on the other hand (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX) and 31/13).

At its thirty-second session, 36/ the General Assembly, inter alia, recalled all its previous resolutions on the question, including in particular resolution 31/13; expressed its deep appreciation of the outstanding contribution made by the Organization of African Unity in the relevant work of the United Nations bodies concerned; invited the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations to co-operate fully in the speedy implementation of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia (A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V) and of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid (A/CONF.91/9); requested once again the United Nations bodies to continue to take effective measures to associate closely the Organization of African Unity regularly with all their work concerning Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/19).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/19.

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

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

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)). The Secretary-General then appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden as his Special Representative to the Middle East to promote agreement between the States concerned in accordance with the resolution. In pursuance of 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)).

36/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/207;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/32/L.19 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 32/19;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.65 and 66.

By resolutions adopted on 25 and 27 October 1973, the Security Council established the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). The Force, which is deployed in the Egypt-Israel sector, was set up for an initial period of six months (resolutions 340 (1973) and 341 (1973)). Its mandate has been subsequently extended by the Council, the last time until 24 October 1978 (resolution 416 (1977)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNEF is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Council on the subject (S/11056 and Add.1-14, S/11248 and Add.1-7, S/11536 and Add.1, S/11670 and Corr.1 and 2, S/11758, S/11849, S/12212 and A/32/240-S/12417).

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

On 31 May 1974, following the conclusion of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces (S/11302 and Add.1 and 2), the Security Council decided to establish a United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for an initial period of six months (resolution 350 (1974)). The mandate of the Force has been subsequently extended, the last time until 30 November 1978 (resolution 429 (1978)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNDOF is contained in the reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council on the subject (S/11310 and Add.1-4, S/11563 and Add.1, S/11694, S/11883 and Add.1, S/12083 and Add.1, S/12235, S/12453 and S/12710).

On 19 March 1978, the Security Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The Force, which is deployed in southern Lebanon, was set up for an initial period of six months (resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978)). On 3 May, the Council approved the increase in the strength of UNIFIL requested by the Secretary-General (resolution 427 (1978)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNIFIL is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Council on the subject (S/12620 and addenda).

The cease-fire observation operations established by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) in the Suez Canal sector, the Israel-Syria sector and the Israel-Lebanon sector were discontinued when United Nations peace-keeping forces in their respective areas, namely UNEF, UNDOF and UNIFIL, were set up. Observers of UNTSO now assist and co-operate with these three forces as separate groups in the case of UNEF and UNIFIL and as an integral part of the Force in the case of UNDOF.

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth session in 1970 (resolution 2628 (XXV)), at its twenty-sixth session in 1971 (resolution 2799 (XXVI)), at its twenty-seventh session in 1972 (resolution 2949 (XXVII)), at its thirtieth session in 1975 (resolution 3414 (XXX)) and at its thirty-first session in 1976 (resolution 31/62).

At its thirty-second session, 37/ the General Assembly, inter alia, condemned Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and repeated resolutions of the United Nations; reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in which all countries and peoples in the region could live in peace and security within recognized and secure boundaries, could not be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967 and the attainment by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights; called anew for the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with the participation on an equal footing of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization; urged the parties to the conflict and all other interested parties to work towards the achievement of a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the problems and worked out with the participation of all parties concerned within the framework of the United Nations; requested the Security Council, in the exercise of its responsibilities under the Charter, to take all necessary measures in order to ensure the implementation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to facilitate the achievement of such a comprehensive settlement aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region; 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-third session a comprehensive report covering, in all their aspects, the developments in the Middle East (resolution 32/20).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/20. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letters from Sri Lanka: A/33/52-S/12517, A/33/70-S/12609;
- (b) Letters from Lebanon: A/33/53-S/12521, A/33/66-S/12602;
- (c) Letters from Israel: A/33/64-S/12598, A/33/110;
- (d) Letter from Algeria: A/33/67;
- (e) Letters from the United Arab Emirates: A/33/68, A/33/69;
- (f) Letter from Mongolia: A/33/71-S/12615;
- (g) Letter from Morocco: A/33/78-S/12640.

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/240 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/32/L.38 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Resolution 32/20;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.77-82.

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

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

At the conclusion of the debate, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, including the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty; reaffirmed also the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they had been displaced and uprooted, and called for their return; emphasized that full respect for and the realization of those inalienable rights of the Palestinian people were indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East; 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; appealed to all States and international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people in its struggle to restore its rights, in accordance with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to establish contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization on all matters concerning the question of Palestine and to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the capacity of observer in its sessions and its work and in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the Palestine Liberation Organization was entitled to participate as an observer in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to consider and adopt the necessary resolutions and measures in order to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable national rights in accordance with Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX); called for the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which were held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing with other parties; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East of the resolution and to take all necessary steps to secure the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the work of the Conference as well as in all other efforts for peace; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter to the Assembly as soon as possible (resolution 3375 (XXX)). In addition, the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its resolution 3236 (XXIX); 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 Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX), and to submit its report and recommendations to the Secretary-General no later than 1 June 1976; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Security Council; and requested the Council to consider, as soon as possible after 1 June 1976, the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of the inalienable rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3236 (XXIX) (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

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

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

In 1976, the Security Council considered (S/PV.1933-1938) the recommendations contained in the Committee's report (S/12090) but adopted no resolution concerning them. The report was then submitted to the General Assembly (A/31/35).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; endorsed its recommendations; decided to circulate the report to all competent bodies of the United Nations for appropriate action by them; urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once again as soon as possible; and authorized the Committee to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of the recommendations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/20).

In 1977, the Security Council again considered (S/PV.2041) the recommendations contained in the Committee's report (S/12090) but once more adopted no resolution concerning them.

At its thirty-second session, 38/ the General Assembly took note of the

38/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/32/35);
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/32/L.39 and Add.1, A/32/L.40 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/403;
- (d) Resolutions 32/40 A and B;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.54;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.84-91.

report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/32/35) and endorsed its recommendations; urged the Security Council to take as soon as possible a decision on the recommendations endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 31/20; decided to circulate the Committee's report to all competent bodies of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the reports of the Committee to all conferences on the Middle East held under the auspices of the United Nations, including the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East; and authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to send delegations or representatives to international conferences when it considered such representation to be appropriate and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/40 A). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat of the United Nations a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights which would (a) prepare, under the guidance of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and other organs of the United Nations, and the activities of the Committee and other United Nations organs, in order to promote the attainment of those rights, (b) promote maximum publicity for such studies and publications, and (c) 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; further requested the Secretary-General to ensure the full co-operation of the Office of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks; and invited all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee (resolution 32/40 B).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/40 A. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letters from Sri Lanka: A/33/52-S/12517, A/33/70-S/12609;
- (b) Letter from Lebanon: A/33/53-S/12521;
- (c) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee: A/33/54, A/33/55;
- (d) Letter from Algeria: A/33/67;
- (e) Letters from the United Arab Emirates: A/33/68, A/33/69;
- (f) Letter from Mongolia: A/33/71-S/12615.

32. 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) Report of the Secretary-General

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

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

At its seventeenth session, 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 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.

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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 meetings. At that session, it adopted 11 resolutions (resolutions 31/6 A to K).

At its thirty-second session, 39/ the General Assembly adopted resolutions relating to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 32/105 A), the International Anti-Apartheid Year (resolution 32/105 B), trade union action against apartheid (resolution 32/105 C), the relations between Israel and South Africa (resolution 32/105 D), political prisoners in South Africa (resolution 32/105 E), military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa (resolution 32/105 F), economic collaboration with South Africa (resolution 32/105 G), the dissemination of information on apartheid (resolution 32/105 H), the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 32/105 I), Assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa (resolution 32/105 J), the

39/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/32/22);
- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 22A (A/32/22/Add.1-3);
- (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Supplement No. 36 (A/32/36);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: A/32/302;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/32/347;
- (f) Draft resolutions: A/32/L.20 and Add.1, A/32/L.21/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/32/22/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1, A/32/L.23 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/32/L.24 and Add.1, A/32/L.25 and Add.1, A/32/L.26 and Add.1, A/32/L.27 and Add.1, A/32/L.28 and Add.1, A/32/L.29 and Add.1, A/32/L.30 and Add.1, A/32/31 and Add.1, A/32/L.32 and Add.1, A/32/L.33 and Add.1, A/32/L.34/Rev.2;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/455;
- (h) Resolutions 32/105 A to O and decision 32/406;
- (i) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/32/PV.25;
- (j) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.62;
- (k) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.67-76, 102 and 104.

situation in South Africa (resolution 32/105 K), the World Conference for Action against Apartheid (resolution 32/105 L), the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports (resolution 32/105 M), bantustans (resolution 32/105 N) and investments in South Africa (resolution 32/105 O).

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960, when the Council, inter alia, recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security (resolution 134 (1960)). In 1963, the Council called on all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1974, the Council reviewed the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa, but failed to adopt a resolution. In 1976, following the shooting of demonstrators in Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)).

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

Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question which are considered under different agenda items (see, for example, items 81 and 96).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/33/22);
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, called for under resolution 32/105 M: Supplement No. 36 (A/33/36);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

33. Thirty years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights

At its thirty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights, by resolution 3 (XXXIII), recommended to Member States, the specialized agencies and all international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights that they should take appropriate measures to ensure that the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the occasion of special efforts to promote international understanding, co-operation and peace as well as the universal and effective respect for human rights, particularly by laying stress on the educational approach both within and outside formal school systems.

At its thirty-second session, ^{40/} in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (see item 12), the General Assembly, inter alia, invited Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; requested the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate activities at the United Nations level to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, including organizing in 1978 a special seminar within the programme of advisory services, the report of which should be forwarded to the Assembly, and arranging for the award of human rights prizes as envisaged in recommendation C of the annex to Assembly resolution 2217 (XXI); decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Thirty years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights" and recommended that this item should be considered in plenary meeting; decided to hold a special commemorative meeting to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration; and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting (resolution 32/123).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

^{40/} References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/458;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/479;
- (c) Resolution 32/123;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.70 and 75;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.65;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/31/225), inter alia, approved the convening of the sixth session of the Conference in New York for the period from 23 May to 8 July 1977, with the proviso that the session could be extended by a week to 15 July if the Conference so decided (resolution 31/63). At that 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 convened in New York from 23 May to 15 July 1977.

At its thirty-second session, 41/ the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/32/239), inter alia, approved the convening of the seventh session of the Conference at Geneva for the period from 28 March to 12 May 1978, with the proviso that the session could be extended to 19 May should the Conference so decide, 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).

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

41/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 32):

- (a) Letter from the President of the Conference: A/32/239;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/32/L.48;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/487;
- (d) Resolution 32/194;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.67;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.108.

35. Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the second Conference

The question of the implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 42/ held at Geneva from 5 to 30 May 1975, was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly at the request of Sweden (A/31/141). 43/

At that session, 44/ the Assembly, inter alia, called for determined efforts by all nuclear-weapon States to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament and to find an early solution to the difficulties in reaching agreement to discontinue all test explosions of nuclear weapons; stressed the urgency of international co-operative efforts to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; recognized that States accepting effective non-proliferation restraints had a right to full access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to accord high priority to its programme of work in these areas; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the second Conference" (resolution 31/75).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General, with the relevant background information.

36. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/76 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 45/ (see also item 39), which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, held later that year, as an event of historic significance. The Assembly then

42/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485, p. 161.

43/ For the Final Document of the Review Conference (NPT/CONF/35, parts I to III), see A/C.1/31/42.

44/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 116):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/31/141;

(b) Final Document of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: A/C.1/31/4;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/31/388;

(d) Resolution 31/75;

(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-39, 47 and 52;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

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

recommended States which were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtain 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 at the request of Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (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; 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; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its thirtieth session of any measures adopted by those States (resolution 3262 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, again urged France and the United States of America to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty as soon as possible and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its thirty-second session of any measure adopted by those States (resolution 3473 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, 46/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I of the Treaty had been signed on 26 May 1977 by the President of the United States of America and that the Government of that country had decided to take the necessary steps for its ratification, and again urged France to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I as soon as possible, in order that the peoples of the territories in question might receive the benefits which derived from the Treaty and which consisted mainly in removing the danger of nuclear attack and sparing the squandering of resources on the production of nuclear weapons (resolution 32/76).

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

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

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under

46/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 34):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/275;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/368;
- (c) Resolution 32/76;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-34;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament". 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.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 A (XXIII)). The report 47/ was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. Since then, considerable attention has been devoted by the Assembly and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to the question of prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

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

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

At its twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII) and 3256 (XXIX)).

On 26 March 1975, after ratification by the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and other countries, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force.

At its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly again urged all States to make every effort to facilitate early agreement on a chemical weapons ban and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority (resolutions 3465 (XXX) and 31/65).

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

At its thirty-second session, 48/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all States to reach early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations and, as a matter of high priority, to undertake the elaboration of an agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction; invited all States that had not yet done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, as well as to accede to or ratify 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, 49/ and called again for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of those instruments; and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the Assembly at its tenth special session and at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/77)

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/33/27).

38. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/78: report of the Conference 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. After the establishment of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in 1962 - now the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament - and as a result of negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament and elsewhere, 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. 50/ That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly called upon all States to become parties to the Treaty and

48/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 39):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/32/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/370;
- (c) Resolution 32/77;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-29;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

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

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

requested 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 thirty-second session, 51/ the General Assembly reiterated its grave concern that in spite of the repeated resolutions of the Assembly related to nuclear-weapon testing in all environments, adopted by very large majorities, such testing had continued unabated during the previous year; noted with satisfaction that negotiations had begun among three nuclear-weapon States with a view to the drafting of an agreement on the subject; declared that the conclusion of such an agreement and its opening for signature would be the best possible augury for the success of the tenth special session; urged the three nuclear-weapon States to expedite their negotiations with a view to bringing them to a positive conclusion as soon as possible and to use their best endeavours to transmit the results for full consideration by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the beginning of its spring session in 1978; and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to take up with the utmost urgency the agreed text resulting from the negotiations referred to, with a view to the submission of a draft treaty to the Assembly at its tenth special session (resolution 32/78).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/33/27).

39. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II 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 52/ (see also item 36), which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, held later that year, as an event of historic significance. The Assembly then invited the nuclear-weapon States to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty (resolution 2286 (XXII)). This appeal was repeated at the following session (resolution 2456 B (XXIII)), in line with a recommendation of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States held in 1968. Under the Protocol, the nuclear Powers would undertake to respect the denuclearization of Latin America, agreed upon in the Treaty.

51/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda items 40 and 49):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/32/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/371;
- (c) Resolution 32/78;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-38 and 40.
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

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

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At its twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly reiterated its appeal to the nuclear-weapon States to sign and ratify the Protocol (resolutions 2666 (XXV), 2830 (XXVI), 2935 (XXVII) and 3079 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Protocol had entered into force for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France and China, and urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify the Protocol (resolutions 3258 (XXIX), 3467 (XXX) and 31/67).

At its thirty-second session, 53/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-second session a draft resolution, in which it was solemnly urged that all non-nuclear-weapon States should establish nuclear-weapon-free zones, which might cover entire continents or large geographical areas, as well as groups of States or individual States, and that nuclear States should respect the status of such nuclear-free zones; and again urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty (resolution 32/79).

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

40. Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, in the course of its consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament (see also item 47), the General Assembly reaffirmed the purposes of the Disarmament Decade proclaimed by its resolution 2602 E (XXIV); requested the Secretary-General and Governments to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the action and steps they had taken to publicize the Decade; invited Member States to report on the measures and policies they had adopted to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Decade; and decided to include an item entitled "Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade" in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session (resolution 3261 A (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/10294 and Add.1), reiterated the central interest of the United Nations in all disarmament negotiations; reaffirmed that disarmament and development fostered a climate of international understanding and co-operation; deplored the wastage of resources, which could be used, inter alia, to increase assistance for the economic and social development of developing countries, in expenditures on armaments, particularly nuclear armaments; called upon Member States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link

53/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/32/372;
- (b) Resolution 32/79;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-34;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

between disarmament and development, envisaged in resolution 2602 E (XXIV), so as to promote disarmament negotiations and to ensure that the human and material resources freed by disarmament were used to promote economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries; and invited the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to review the work done in the implementation of the purposes and objectives of the Decade and in this light to reappraise its tasks and duties, as necessary, in order to accelerate the pace of its efforts to negotiate truly effective disarmament and arms limitation agreements (resolution 3470 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade; called again upon all States, as well as the organs concerned with disarmament issues, to place at the centre of their preoccupations the adoption of effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and for the reduction of military expenditures and to make sustained efforts with a view to achieving progress towards general and complete disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to ensure a proper co-ordination of disarmament and development activities within the United Nations system of organizations and to offer appropriate assistance and information to Member States that might require them in pursuance of the purposes and objectives of the Decade; urged the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to adopt, during its 1977 session, a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, in accordance with resolution 2602 E (XXIV); and called upon non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to further the goals of the Decade (resolution 31/68).

At its thirty-second session, 54/ the General Assembly, inter alia, affirmed the urgent need for the promotion of negotiations on effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, for the reduction of military expenditures and for general and complete disarmament; took note of the decision of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to set up an ad hoc working group to elaborate a comprehensive programme for disarmament; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue its work on this subject and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its tenth special session; called upon Member States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development, envisaged in resolution 2602 E (XXIV), so as to promote disarmament negotiations and to ensure that the

54/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 42):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/32/27);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/270;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/32/373;
- (d) Resolution 32/80;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-35;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.100.

/...

human and material resources freed by disarmament were used to promote economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries; and urged that the unparalleled technical possibilities now available to mankind should be exploited for the purpose of combating poverty, ignorance, disease and hunger throughout the world (resolution 32/80).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/33/27).

41. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, in the course of its consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament (see also item 47), the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) and 2033 (XX), reaffirmed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; reiterated its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa issued by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 1964; 55/ reiterated further its call upon all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons on the African continent; 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 session, the General Assembly, agreeing that implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa would be a significant measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world, conducive to general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, reaffirmed the calls contained in resolution 3261 E (XXIX) (resolution 3471 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 31/69).

At its thirty-second session, 56/ the General Assembly, inter alia, strongly reiterated its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa; demanded that South Africa

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

56/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 43):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/32/374;
- (b) Resolution 32/81;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-33;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

should refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion on the continent of Africa or elsewhere; urgently requested the Security Council to take appropriate effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security; appealed to all States to refrain from such co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field as would enable the racist régime to acquire nuclear weapons, and to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any such co-operation; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 32/81).

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

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that, in order to advance the idea, it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, 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; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the aims of the resolution; 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; urged all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a means of promoting that objective; and addressed a number of recommendations to the Member States directly concerned and to the nuclear-weapon States (resolution 3474 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 31/71).

At its thirty-second session, 57/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged anew all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a means of promoting the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; reiterated its recommendation that the Member States directly concerned, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards, should proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to 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 in their territory or the territory under their control by any third party, should refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from any other action that would facilitate the acquisition, testing or use of such weapons, or would be in any other way detrimental to the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region under an effective system of safeguards, and should agree to place all their nuclear activities under the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; reaffirmed its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing, in the region of the Middle East, a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards and to extend their co-operation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote that objective; and renewed its invitation to the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 32/82).

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

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

The item entitled "Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia" 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, taking into account its special features and geographical extent (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)). The Assembly also endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to initiate, without delay, 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 full co-operation for the effective realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the

57/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 44):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/32/375;
- (b) Resolution 32/82;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.7-34;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

consultations mentioned above, to render such assistance as might be required for the purpose and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/10325), decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned (resolution 3476 A (XXX)). The Assembly also urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; further urged those States to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia" (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous resolution (resolution 31/73).

At its thirty-second session, 58/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted the recent declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples; 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 tenth special session and at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/83).

The tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, opened on 23 May 1978. 59/

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/83.

58/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 45):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General (A/32/298);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/376;
- (c) Resolution 32/83;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

59/ For the annotated provisional agenda of the tenth special session, see A/S-10/15.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) as well as points of view and suggestions put forward during the discussion on the question and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of such an agreement 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, inter alia, requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, aimed at working 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 (resolution 31/74).

At its thirty-second session, 60/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, aimed at working 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, when necessary, specific agreements on that subject; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and urged all States to refrain from any action which would impede international talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (resolution 32/84 A). At the same session, the Assembly urged States to refrain from developing new weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles; called upon States to apply scientific discovery for the benefit of mankind; reaffirmed the definition of weapons of mass destruction contained in the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948 (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1), which defined weapons of mass destruction as atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which might have

60/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 46):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/32/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/377;
- (c) Resolutions 32/84 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.7-33;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.100.

characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or other weapons mentioned above; welcomed the active continuation of negotiations relating to the prohibition and limitation of identified weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to keep under review the question of the development of new weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and to consider the desirability of formulating agreements on the prohibition of any specific new weapons which might be identified and to report on its review to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/84 B).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/33/27).

45. Reduction of military budgets

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

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

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/9770) called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII),

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inter alia, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on all points they deemed pertinent with regard to the matters covered in the report, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing a compilation, by countries, of the views and suggestions requested in the resolution (resolution 3254 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/10165 and Add.1 and 2), appealed to all States, in particular the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as any other State with comparable military expenditures, to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; urged the two States with the highest levels of military expenditure in absolute terms, pending such agreement, to carry out reductions in their military budgets; and requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts appointed by him after consultations with Member States, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/222 and Corr.1), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report to be issued as a United Nations publication; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments with regard to matters covered in the report and, in particular, their views and suggestions on the proposed standardized reporting instrument; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States as well as any further conclusions and recommendations (resolution 31/87).

At its thirty-second session, 61/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/194 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to ascertain which States would be prepared to participate in a pilot test of the reporting instrument and to report thereon to the Assembly at its tenth special session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a background report for the tenth special session, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by him and under resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information on the progress made with regard to the pilot test (resolution 32/85).

61/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/194 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/378;
- (c) Resolution 32/85;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

The tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, opened on 23 May 1978. 62/

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

62/ For the annotated provisional agenda of the tenth special session, see A/S-10/15.

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

The question of the 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, within limits to be determined, was designated for all time as a zone of peace, and called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2992 (XXVII)). At the twenty-ninth session, the Ad Hoc Committee was enlarged to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XXIX)). At the thirty-second session, the Ad Hoc Committee was further enlarged to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At present, the Committee is composed of the following Member States:

Australia, Bangladesh, China, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, India
Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius,
Mozambique, Oman, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania,
Yemen and Zambia.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/9029), requested the Committee to continue its work and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in all its aspects, in the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)).

The factual statement (A/AC.159/1/Rev.1) 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 session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon the great Powers to refrain from increasing their military presence in the region of the Indian Ocean; requested the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean; and invited all States, especially the great Powers, to co-operate with the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 3259 A (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly noted that, as a result of the consultations entered into by the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in pursuance of resolution 3259 A (XXIX), an agreement in principle on the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean had emerged; requested the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to continue their consultations on the convening of such a conference; and invited all States, in particular the great

Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to co-operate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions (resolution 3468 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited once again all States, in particular the great Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to co-operate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions (resolution 31/88).

At its thirty-second session, 63/ the General Assembly, inter alia, renewed its invitation to the great Powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean that had not so far seen their way to co-operating effectively with the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter with the least possible delay into consultations with those States in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 3468 (XXX); took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/32/29 and Corr.1) and in particular the stage reached in the Committee's deliberations in regard to the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean; decided that, as the next step towards the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean, a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean should be convened in New York at a suitable date, which other States not falling within that category, but which had participated or had expressed their willingness to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, could attend; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to make the necessary preparations for such a meeting; decided to enlarge the composition of the Ad Hoc Committee by the addition of Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, Mozambique and Oman; (for the full membership of the Committee, see above); requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a full report on its work; and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary provision for the meeting of the littoral and hinterland States referred to above and to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 32/86).

At the thirty-third 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/33/29).

63/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 48):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/32/29 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/379;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/416;
- (d) Resolution 32/86;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-37;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.51;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

47. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament
- (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The item relating to 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)) and was further enlarged to 31 members in 1974 (resolution 3261 B (XXIX)). At present, the Conference is composed of the following Member States:

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, ^{64/} which had been submitted to the Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

At the first session of the 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 an "Outline of Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, ^{65/} signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the

^{64/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document A/4879.

^{65/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

Subsoil Thereof of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

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

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided to convene a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in May/June 1978; 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, and submit appropriate recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled: "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament" (resolution 31/189 B). At the same session, after completing its consideration of item 50 (Strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament), the Assembly endorsed the agreed proposals made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament (A/31/36, para. 18); decided to keep the question of the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament under continued review; and requested the Secretary-General to implement as soon as possible the measures recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee falling within his area of responsibilities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/90).

At its thirty-second session, 66/ the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item, which dealt respectively with the Review Conference of

66/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/32/27);
- (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency: A/32/158 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/276;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/32/380;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/426;
- (f) Resolutions 32/87 A to G;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-38, 40 and 44;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.60;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

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the Parties to 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, strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security, a study on the regional aspects of disarmament, the publication of a disarmament periodical, safeguards on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and the strategic arms limitation talks. In those resolutions, the Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the positive assessment by the Review Conference of the Parties to 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 the effectiveness of the Treaty; invited additional ratifications or accessions to the Treaty; affirmed its interest in avoiding an arms race in nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to consider further measures for the prevention of such an arms race; called upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to such an extension of the arms race; and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on its negotiations to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/87 A); reaffirmed the provisions of resolution 31/189 C; urged the nuclear-weapon Powers to give serious consideration to extending the undertaking proposed in that resolution and to take expeditious action in relevant forums to strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon States; and recommended that all possible efforts should be made at its tenth special session to evolve binding and credible security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States (resolution 32/87 B); requested the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security, and to submit a progress report thereon to the Assembly at its tenth special session (resolution 32/87 C); invited all States to inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1978, of their views and suggestions concerning the regional aspects of disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the communications received by him as official documents to the Assembly at its tenth special session; and decided to consider at its thirty-third session the desirability of requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, with the collaboration of governmental experts, a comprehensive study of all the regional aspects of disarmament, bearing in mind the decisions and recommendations of the tenth special session (resolution 32/87 D); emphasized the need for a disarmament periodical presenting current facts and developments in the field of disarmament and requested the Secretary-General to initiate the publication of such a periodical in all the working languages of the Assembly (resolution 32/87 E); reaffirmed the right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under effective and non-discriminatory safeguards against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, particularly for the needs of the developing countries; recognized the importance of the technical assistance provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency in that connexion and emphasized the need for an increase of such assistance; urged further adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or acceptance of other arrangements involving the application of safeguards to the complete nuclear fuel cycle that would provide satisfactory assurances against the dangers of proliferation while guaranteeing to the States concerned unhindered and non-discriminatory access to the peaceful benefits of nuclear energy; emphasized the importance of efforts to study arrangements for an adequate supply of nuclear fuels necessary to national nuclear power programmes without jeopardizing

the respective fuel cycle policies or international agreements concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, provided that agreed safeguard measures were applied; affirmed the principles that States should not convert civil nuclear materials or facilities to the production of nuclear weapons and that all States had the right, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, to develop their programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear technology and should have free and non-discriminatory access to nuclear technology and materials for the peaceful use of nuclear energy under effective and non-discriminatory safeguards; expressed its strong support for the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to increase the effectiveness of its safeguards system to ensure that the peaceful uses of nuclear energy would not lead to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; recognized the need to ensure the physical protection of nuclear materials, facilities and transport; requested the Agency to continue the consideration of reaching an international agreement for such protection; expressed its support for the continuation of the studies by the Agency on the question of multinational fuel cycle centres and an international régime for plutonium management as a possible means of promoting the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and requested the Agency to report on the progress of its work on those questions to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/87 F); and noted with satisfaction the statements made on 4 October 1977 and 2 November 1977 respectively by the President of the United States of America and the President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; stressed the necessity and urgency that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America should strive to implement as soon as possible the foregoing declarations of their respective heads of State and invited the Governments of both countries to adopt without delay all relevant measures to achieve that objective; and reiterated its invitation to both Governments to keep the Assembly informed of the results of their negotiations and trusted to be able to receive from them appropriate information in that regard during the tenth special session (resolution 32/87 G).

At the same session, after completing its consideration of the item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (A/32/41 and Corr.1), and requested the Preparatory Committee to continue its work in order to prepare a draft final document or documents for consideration and adoption by the Assembly at its special session and to submit to the Assembly its final report (resolution 32/88 B).

The tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, opened on 23 May 1978. 67/

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

67/ For the annotated provisional agenda of the tenth special session, see A/S-10/15.

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/33/27);
- (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see item 14), called for under resolution 32/87 F;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the production of a film (see A/32/PV.100, p. 7).

48. 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, following adequate preparation, of a world disarmament conference open to all States; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to a world disarmament conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing those views and suggestions (resolution 2833 (XXVI)).

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

By 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, after consultations with all the regional groups, 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.

Subsequently, the following documents were circulated under this item: (a) a letter dated 9 January 1973 from China (A/9033); (b) a letter dated 15 January 1973 from Poland transmitting a statement by the President of the Assembly (A/8990/Add.1); (c) a letter dated 2 February 1973 from Haiti on behalf of the Latin American States (A/9041).

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

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

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

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

and invited the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the Ad Hoc Committee, it being understood that they would enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee (resolution 3183 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/9628), invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments on the main objectives of a world disarmament conference in the light of the views and suggestions by Governments contained in the report of the Committee; decided that the Committee should resume its work, in accordance with the procedure established in resolution 3183 (XXVIII), and submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session an analytical report, including any conclusions and recommendations it might deem pertinent, concerning the comments received from States; requested the Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to keep currently informed of any change in their respective positions; and renewed its invitation to those States 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 3260 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/10028 and Corr.1); reaffirmed resolution 3260 (XXIX) in its entirety; and requested the Committee to include in its next report to the Assembly an analytical study of the conclusions contained in its report to the thirtieth session, as well as any observations and recommendations it might deem appropriate relating to its mandate (resolution 3469 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (A/31/28), requested the Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their respective attitudes, to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee and, for that purpose, to meet briefly and submit a report to the Assembly, at its thirty-second session, in accordance with its established procedure (resolution 31/190).

At its thirty-second session, 68/ the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to submit to the Assembly at its tenth special session a special report on the state of its work and deliberations, to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their respective attitudes, to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/89).

The tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, opened on 23 May 1978. 69/

At the thirty-third 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/33/28).

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

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Supplement No. 28 (A/32/28);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/382;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/428;
- (d) Resolution 32/89;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-38;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.60;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.100.

69/ For the annotated provisional agenda of the tenth special session, see A/S-10/15.

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49. 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 Preparatory Conference

The question of prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons that may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects has been considered by the General Assembly under several items. At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the question was examined under the item concerning general and complete disarmament. 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, 70/ deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples; and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the publication of the report for wide circulation and to circulate it to Member States for their comments (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, noting the comments submitted by Governments (A/9207 and Corr.1 and Add.1), 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, and to seek agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on aspects of the work of the Conference relevant to the resolution (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/9726), inter alia, invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of 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, and its search for agreement on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); condemned the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts; 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, having considered the reports

70/ A/8803/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.I.3).

of the Secretary-General (A/10222, A/10223 and Add.1), reiterated its previous resolutions and 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, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/146), reiterated its previous resolutions (resolution 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, 71/ the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts (A/9726, A/10222, A/31/146, A/32/124 and Corr.1), 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 recommended, inter alia, that a conference of Governments on such weapons should be convened not later than 1979; decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference with a view to reaching agreements on prohibitions or restrictions of the use of specific conventional weapons, including those which might be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, taking into account humanitarian and military considerations, and on the question of a system of periodic review of that matter and for consideration of further proposals; decided to convene a Preparatory Conference for the conference referred to above and requested the Secretary-General to transmit invitations to all States and parties invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference; recommended that the Preparatory Conference for the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should meet once in 1978 for organizational purposes and, subsequently, with the task of establishing the best possible substantive basis for the achievement of agreements at the United Nations conference and of considering organizational matters relating to the holding of the United Nations conference; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "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 Preparatory Conference" (resolution 32/152).

71/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 38):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/124 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/369;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/425;
- (d) Resolution 32/152;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.7-38, 40, 41 and 44;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.60 and 63;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.100 and 106.

In accordance with resolution 32/152, the Preparatory Conference will meet at Geneva from 28 August to 15 September 1978.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Conference called for under resolution 32/152.

50. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: reports of the Secretary-General

The question of the strengthening of international security was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session 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 the twenty-fifth session, the item was considered on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (A/7922 and Add.1-6), following which the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)).

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

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having considered the item on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (A/8775 and Add.1-4), solemnly reaffirmed all the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration and its urgent appeal to all States to implement its provisions consistently and without delay (resolution 2993 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, following further consideration of the item on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (A/9129), inter alia, solemnly reaffirmed all the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration; urgently appealed to all States to implement and adhere to all the provisions of the Declaration unwaveringly and without delay, to broaden the scope of détente and to reaffirm the principles of friendly relations as the basis of relations between States; reaffirmed that all States should contribute to the efforts to ensure peace and security for all nations and to establish an effective system of universal collective security without military alliances; reaffirmed that all States had the right to participate on a basis of equality in the settlement of major international problems; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report on the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 3185 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/9696); urgently appealed to all States to broaden the scope of détente to cover the entire world and to stop the arms race; reaffirmed that all States had the right to participate on a basis of equality in the settlement of major international problems; reaffirmed that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constituted a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 3332 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/10205 and Add.1), called upon all States to extend the process of détente to all regions of the world; recommended urgent measures to stop the arms race and to promote disarmament, including the convening of the World Disarmament Conference, the dismantling of foreign military bases and the creation of zones of peace; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session a report on the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 3389 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/185 and Add.1) adopted two resolutions under this item. In the first resolution, entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States", the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable sovereign right of every State to determine freely its political, social and economic system; declared that the use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constituted a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention; denounced any form of interference in the internal or external affairs of other States; condemned all forms of overt, subtle and highly sophisticated techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social or economic order of other States or destabilizing the Governments seeking to free their economies from external control or manipulation; called upon all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake necessary measures in order to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State; and requested the Secretary-General to invite all Member States to express their views on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States could be assured, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/91). The second resolution, bearing the title of the item, was similar in substance to resolution 3389 (XXX) (resolution 31/92).

At its thirty-second session, 72/ the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/32/164 and Add.1, A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2), adopted two resolutions under this item. In the first resolution, entitled "Non-interference in the internal affairs of States", the Assembly urged all States to abide by the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 31/91, which denounced any form of interference in the internal or external affairs of other States and condemned all forms and techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social or economic order of other States; called once again upon all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake necessary measures in order to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory and being directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State; considered that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect; and requested the Secretary-General to invite all Member States once again to express their views on the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/153). In the second resolution, bearing the title of the item, the Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2), inter alia, called upon all States to adhere fully to, and implement consistently, the purposes and principles of the United Nations and all the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and to contribute effectively to the increasing peace-keeping and peace-making role of the United Nations; reiterated with emphasis its recommendation that the Security Council should consider appropriate steps towards carrying out effectively, as provided in the Charter and the Declaration, its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and urged States to increase their support and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to undertake urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid; called for the extension of the process of relaxation of tensions, which was still limited, to all regions of the world and the implementation of

72/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 50):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/32/164 and Add.1, A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/450;
- (c) Resolutions 32/153 and 32/154;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.47-49 and 51-58;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.106.

the principle of non-use of force or the threat thereof in order to help to bring about just and lasting solutions to international problems with the participation of all States so that peace and security would be based on effective respect for the sovereignty and independence of all States and the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own destiny freely and without outside interference, coercion or pressure; reaffirmed that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constituted a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter, which, if pursued, would constitute a threat to international peace and security; urged effective measures to put an end to the arms race and to promote disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, the creation of zones of peace and co-operation, the withdrawal of foreign military bases and the achievement of tangible progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in that regard; expressed the hope that further positive results would be achieved at the meeting at Belgrade of representatives of States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe concerning the full implementation of the Final Act of the Conference, which would be conducive also to the strengthening of world security, bearing in mind the close interrelation of the security of Europe to the security of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and all other regions of the world, and supported the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation in the interests of peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report of the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 32/154).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/153;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/154.

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

- (a) Letter from Oman: A/33/51;
- (b) Letter from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: A/33/56-S/12545;
- (c) Letters from Panama: A/33/73, A/33/96;
- (d) Letter from the United Republic of Tanzania: A/33/131.

51. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in

the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. It has since been placed on the agenda of every session. Discussions at the thirteenth session led to the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which was to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, on the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of the legal problems which might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)) and to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B). In establishing the Committee, the Assembly believed that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, and the Committee was entrusted with the task of promoting international co-operation in that field. The Committee has established a Legal Sub-Committee and a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. It has also established three working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites and the use of satellites for remote sensing of earth resources. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 47 Member States:

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)) and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)). 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.

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At its thirty-second session, 73/ the General Assembly decided to consider 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 also item 52). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue, as matters of high priority, its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space with the aim of formulating draft principles, and its consideration of the draft treaty relating to the moon, and should continue to discuss questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, and also bear in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should set up a working party to consider all the factors and any further relevant information concerning a possible United Nations conference on outer space matters; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Secretary-General should undertake studies and prepare documentation on questions relating to remote sensing of the earth from space and prepare a factual study on the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit with a view to enabling a study to be made of the different aspects of its utilization; further endorsed the recommendation to strengthen, within available resources, the role of the two remote sensing centres in the United Nations system; endorsed the invitation to the Secretary-General to explore, within the existing resources, the possibility of continuing, expanding and co-ordinating programmes of the United Nations and its agencies involving the use of satellite remote sensing data, particularly for the benefit of developing countries; endorsed the proposed United Nations programme on space applications for 1978; and recommended that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should continue its work on questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites, on the consideration and review of the United Nations programme on space applications, and on questions relating to the convening of a possible United Nations conference on outer space matters (resolution 32/196 A); decided to expand the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

73/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda items 35 and 36):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/32/20);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/418;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/474;
- (d) Resolutions 32/195 and 32/196 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.39, 41-43, 45, 46, 48 and 50;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.65;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.108.

to 47 (for the membership of the Committee, see above); requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Member States on ways and means of allowing participation of additional Member States in the Committee and, after having received the opinion of the Committee, to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/196 B). At the same session, the Assembly, noting that 10 years had passed since the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, invited States which had not yet become parties to the Treaty to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to undertake research analysing the experience gained in the application of the Treaty over the past 10 years and showing its importance for the development of international co-operation in the practical application of space technology; and recommended that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should consider possible measures to encourage the largest possible number of States to participate in the Treaty (resolution 32/195).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which will be issued as Supplement No. 20 (A/33/20).

52. Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting; report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8771); a draft international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting was attached to the request for inclusion. At that session, the Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to undertake, as soon as possible, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements (resolution 2916 (XXVII)) and noted that the work done on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and deliberations thereon in the Assembly might be useful in the discussion and elaboration of international instruments or United Nations arrangements relative to direct television broadcasting (resolution 2917 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had discussed the question of elaborating principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting as requested by the Assembly; endorsed the decision of the Committee to reconvene the Working Group in 1974 to continue its consideration of the question; and recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should consider the question at its following 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". At that session, the Assembly recommended that at its fourteenth session the Legal Sub-Committee should consider, with the same high priority as the draft treaty relating to the moon and the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, the elaboration of principles governing the use of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an agreement or agreements, in accordance with resolution 2916 (XXVII), and also recommended that the Committee should consider reconvening the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites if and when it deemed it appropriate, bearing in mind the useful contribution that the Working Group could make to its work (resolution 3234 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly again considered this item concurrently with the item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" (see also item 51) (resolutions 3388 (XXX) and 31/8).

At its thirty-second session, 73/ the General Assembly recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue, as matters of high priority, its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, together with its consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space and the draft treaty relating to the moon (resolution 32/196 A).

At the thirty-third 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/33/20).

53. 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 consists 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.

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-second session, ^{74/} the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the Scientific Committee; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources; expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations; requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its report and scientific annexes ^{75/} to the Assembly, the scientific community and the public; requested the Committee to review at its twenty-seventh session the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session;

^{74/} References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Scientific Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/32/40);
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/32/309;
- (c) Resolution 32/6;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/32/SR.3-5;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.53.

^{75/} Sources and Effects of Ionizing Radiation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.1).

and requested all Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to supply to the Committee further data relevant to its work with a view to facilitating the preparation of its report (resolution 32/6).

The Scientific Committee held its twenty-seventh session at Vienna from 17 to 21 April 1978.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Scientific Committee called for under resolution 32/6.

54. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing relief, education, training, health and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an 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 1981 (resolution 32/90 A).

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-second session, 76/ the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under this item. In those resolutions the Assembly, inter alia, noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of Assembly 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 sincere appreciation to Sir John Rennie, who had retired the previous year as Commissioner-General of UNRWA, for his efficient administration of the Agency and for his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees during his nine years of office; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to the staff of UNRWA for their continued dedicated and effective efforts under difficult circumstances to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, recognizing that the Agency had been doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; noted with

76/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency: Supplement No. 13 (A/32/13 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the Working Group: A/32/278 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/32/238, annex;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/32/263, A/32/264 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/32/351;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/431;
- (g) Resolutions 32/90 A to F;
- (h) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/32/SR.8, 11, 16, 22 and 24;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.60;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.101.

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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 as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1978; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in 1977, and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year; called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; and decided to extend until 30 June 1981, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the Agency (resolution 32/90 A); endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who 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 (resolution 32/90 B); called once more upon Israel to take effective steps immediately for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they had been removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation, and to desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly by the opening of its thirty-third session on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 32/90 C); 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 32/90 D); reaffirmed the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; 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 the displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed their return, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly by the opening of its thirty-third session on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 32/90 E); expressed its appreciation to those Member States which had provided scholarships to Palestinian refugees; appealed to all States to make special allocations, scholarships and grants to Palestinian refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; invited relevant United Nations agencies to consider the inclusion, within their respective spheres of competence, of assistance for higher education for Palestinian refugee students; requested the Agency to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestinian refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/90 F).

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

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency: Supplement No. 13 (A/33/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group called for under resolution 32/90 D;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 32/90 A;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/90 C;
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/90 E;
- (f) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/90 F.

55. 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 Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

On 5 October 1970, in the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly (A/8089). The item was then included in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Assembly at the request of Iraq (A/8093). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question on the basis of reports of the Special Committee (A/8389 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, A/8828, A/9148 and Add.1, A/9817, A/10272 and A/31/218) and requested the Special Committee to pursue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3902 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX) and 31/106 A to D).

At its thirty-second session, 77/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem (resolution 32/91 A); requested the Special Committee to complete its survey on all aspects of the damages resulting from the destruction of Quneitra, including those not covered by the report submitted by the expert engaged by the Special Committee (A/31/218, annex III, A/32/284, annex II) or not falling within the scope of his assignment, and to report thereon to the Assembly (resolution 32/91 B); and, having considered the report of the Special Committee (A/32/284), inter alia, deplored the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories; condemned certain Israeli policies and practices concerning the civilian inhabitants and 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; and requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the occupied territories and to submit a special report to the Secretary-General (resolution 32/91 C).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee called for under paragraph 5 of resolution 32/91 B and paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 32/91 C;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 11 of resolution 32/91 C.

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

- (a) Notes verbales from Jordan: A/33/60-S/12575, A/33/88-S/12669;
- (b) Letter from Morocco: A/33/78-S/12640;
- (c) Letter from Israel: A/33/116.

77/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 57):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/32/284;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/308;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/32/407;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/434;
- (e) Resolutions 32/91 A to C;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/32/SR.23, 24, 26-34, 36 and 37;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.60;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.101.

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

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

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

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

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-first 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) and 31/105).

At its thirty-second session, 78/ the General Assembly, noting the limited progress achieved during 1977 towards the completion of agreed guidelines for conducting peace-keeping operations, requested Member States to submit observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1978; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of them and to submit it to the Special Committee and its Working Group for their consideration; requested the Committee to consider ways to expedite its work and renew efforts and intensify negotiations for an early completion of agreed guidelines, and to accord priority to the guidelines and devote 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-fourth session (resolution 32/106).

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

57. 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 at the request of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. 79/ At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" (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 the thirty-third session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

78/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/32/394;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/32/448;
- (c) Resolution 32/106 and decisions 32/318 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/32/SR.41-45;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.103 and 111.

79/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 128):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/32/243;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/32/465;
- (c) Decision 32/427;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/32/SR.39, 40 and 46;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.103.

58. Development and international economic co-operation:

- (a) Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174
- (b) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General
- (d) Effective mobilization of women in development: report of the Secretary-General
- (e) Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources: report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174

At its thirty-second session, 80/ the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII), inter alia, decided to convene a special session 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; decided to establish a committee of the whole, which would meet during the intersessional periods until the special session in 1980, to assist the Assembly by acting as the focal point in overseeing and monitoring the implementation of decisions and arrangements reached in the negotiations on the establishment of the new international economic order in the appropriate

80/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 67):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System: Supplement No. 34 (A/32/34 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: A/32/116;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/480 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/485 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolutions 32/174 to 32/179 and 32/197 and decisions 32/445 and 32/447;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.3-18, 51-53, 60, 62, 64 and 65;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.66, 68 and 70;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.107 and 109.

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bodies of the United Nations system, providing impetus for resolving difficulties in negotiations and for encouraging the continuing work in those bodies, serving, where appropriate, as a forum for facilitating and expediting agreement on the resolution of outstanding issues, and exploring and exchanging views on global economic problems and priorities; and requested the Committee to submit reports on its work and recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions and at the special session to be held in 1980 (resolution 32/174).

The Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 held its organizational session from 14 to 17 February and the first part of its first session from 3 to 13 May 1978.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174, which will be issued as Supplement No. 34 (A/33/34).

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 General Assembly resolutions 3172 (XXVIII) and 3343 (XXIX), and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. VII).

The Ad Hoc Committee submitted its final report and recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session (A/32/34 and Corr.1 and Add.1). 80/ At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee; invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session, 1978, a report giving further details on how he planned to implement the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee in the light of comments made and to seek guidance, as necessary, on issues requiring further clarification; and requested all organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to implement those recommendations within their respective spheres of competence and to submit progress reports, including plans for further implementation, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Council at its second regular session, 1978 (resolution 32/197).

At its organizational session for 1978, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee at its first and second regular sessions of the year (decision 1978/1).

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council decided to entrust the Chairman of the First (Economic) Committee of the Council with the

preparation of a working paper on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee contained in section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197, taking into account views expressed by delegations at that session (decision 1978/11). The Council also decided to take note of the progress report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of the conclusions and recommendations annexed to General Assembly resolution 32/197", and to consider at its second regular session, 1978, the detailed report called for under paragraph 6 of resolution 32/197 (decision 1978/12).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3).

Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the General Assembly, in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, outlined certain principles that dealt specifically with the development and strengthening of schemes aimed at fostering expansion of production and trade and general economic co-operation among developing countries (resolution 2626 (XXV)).

At its third session, in May 1972, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in its resolution 48 (III), outlined a programme of trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the study of means to promote regional and interregional technical co-operation among developing countries and called upon the United Nations Development Programme to give priority to the improvement of procedures for the elaboration and implementation of its interregional, regional and subregional programmes (resolution 2974 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered that the developing countries should take further and vigorous steps with a view to expanding co-operation at the regional, subregional and interregional levels; invited the developed countries to maintain and expand their support for economic co-operation among developing countries; and requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to undertake a number of measures (resolution 3177 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed Trade and Development Board resolution 128 (S-VI); urged the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in carrying out his responsibilities under the provisions of that resolution, to take account of relevant work being done elsewhere on economic co-operation among developing countries and in particular under the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide continuing support to the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the efficient

co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system designed to promote economic co-operation among developing countries; and requested the Economic and Social Council to examine the implementation of the relevant resolutions pertaining to economic co-operation among developing countries in order to improve the co-ordination of efforts by the United Nations system and with a view to making such examination coincide with the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 3442 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study the relevant decisions on economic co-operation among developing countries, with a view to formulating appropriate support measures for the realization of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries, and to submit a report thereon, together with the organizational and financial implications, to the Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to assist developing countries in carrying out studies on specific issues relating to trade and development; urged developed countries to provide appropriate support, as and when requested from them by developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly, at its thirty-second session, on all measures taken by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in support of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries (resolution 31/119).

At its thirty-second session, 81/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/312 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to ensure, through the appropriate machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, effective co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in support of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries, as identified in the relevant decisions of the United Nations on the subject, including those based on the Programme of Action adopted at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, and the report of the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries; further requested the Secretary-General to continue to include in the medium-term plan of the United Nations an

81/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/32/229, A/32/312 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/456;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/486;
- (d) Resolution 32/180;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.3-18, 53 and 55;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.65;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.107.

intersectoral presentation of the activities envisaged to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on economic co-operation among developing countries and to secure the same kind of intersectoral presentation on a system-wide basis; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with their established procedures and practices, to support measures of economic co-operation among developing countries, including, as and when requested, the continued provision of the necessary secretariat support services and other suitable arrangements to facilitate the holding of meetings by the developing countries in pursuance of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries; took note of Trade and Development Board decision 161 (XVII), by which the Board adopted the terms of reference for the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and endorsed the work programme of the Committee; urged developed countries to provide appropriate support, as and when requested by the developing countries, for the implementation of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/180).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/180.

Effective mobilization of women in development: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of information received from Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as on the basis of existing studies, a preliminary report on the extent to which women participated in agriculture, industry, trade and science and technology, with a view to making recommendations on ways and means of increasing and upgrading the participation of women therein (resolution 3505 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, ^{82/} the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to development and international economic co-operation, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the integration of women in the development process (A/31/205 and Corr.1); urged Member States to implement the recommendations in Assembly resolution 3505 (XXX), to facilitate the equal participation of women with men in all development efforts and, in particular, to ensure that women had equal access to political parties, trade unions, training, especially in agriculture, co-operatives, and credit and loan systems, as well as equal opportunities to participate in policy-making in

^{82/} References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/205 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/335/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 31/175;
- (d) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.61;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.106.

the economic field, in commerce and trade and in the advanced efforts of industry; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for submission to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on the effective mobilization of women for development, particularly in the above-mentioned areas (resolution 31/175).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/175.

Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources:
report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, 80/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of high-level governmental experts, a report estimating the financial requirements over the next 10 to 15 years for the exploration and location of natural resources in developing countries which indicated to the Secretary-General their interest, analysing the availability of multilateral mechanisms for the provision of adequate finance for the exploration of natural resources with specific reference to the availability of soft loans for developing countries, bearing in mind the special needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and the most seriously affected among them, and evaluating the availability of mechanisms for the transfer of technology to developing countries for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources (resolution 32/176).

In pursuance of resolution 32/176, the Secretary-General convened a group of high-level governmental experts in April 1978; it will meet once more in July 1978.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/176. In addition, a letter from the United States of America (A/33/86) has been circulated under this item.

59. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968 and its third session at Santiago in 1972 and its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the

Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX), in particular to increase to 68 the membership of the Board (resolutions 2904 A and B (XXVII)). At its thirty-first session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), 83/ decided to amend further its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). At the third part of the ninth special session of the Board, held from 9 to 11 March 1978, 117 States members of UNCTAD indicated that they wished to become members of the Board. Accordingly, the Board is now composed of the following 117 States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Surinam, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Secretary-General of the Conference is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly. At its thirty-first session, the Assembly confirmed the appointment of Mr. Gamani Corea as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a further term of three years, beginning on 1 April 1977 and ending on 31 March 1980 (decision 31/314).

83/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10), part one, sect. A.

At its thirty-second session, 84/ the General Assembly, inter alia, 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 whose effects continued to exert a negative influence on the economies of all countries, particularly developing countries, and to formulate recommendations on possible measures to combat the international inflationary process and make it possible to formulate policies designed to reduce the economic and social effects of inflation, and further requested him to transmit that study to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, together with the comments of the Trade and Development Board, so that the Assembly might decide what action should be taken, including the possibility of holding a world conference on inflation (resolution 32/175); called on the Trade and Development Board, at its ministerial session, to reach satisfactory decisions on generalized debt relief by the developed countries on the official debt of developing countries, on a reorganization of the entire system of debt renegotiation, and on the problems created by the inadequate access of the majority of developing countries to international capital markets (resolution 32/187); decided to convene a United Nations conference under the auspices of UNCTAD from 16 October to 10 November 1978 to negotiate and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (resolution 32/188); noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Philippines to act as host to the fifth session of UNCTAD and decided to hold that session at Manila from 7 May to 1 June 1979, and a pre-Conference meeting of senior officials at Manila on 3 and 4 May 1979 (resolution 32/189); urged the developed countries, as well as appropriate international and financial institutions, to take specific and concrete measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries and endorsed the request of the Economic and Social Council, contained in paragraph 6 of its resolution 2124 (LXIII), that the Secretary-General should submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council, a progress report on the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed countries (resolution 32/190); invited the

84/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/32/15 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries (A/32/126 and Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/481;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/482;
- (e) Resolutions 32/185 to 32/193 and decision 32/446;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.32-35, 37-39, 54, 56, 59 and 61-64;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.68;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.107.

developed countries, other States and international organizations and financial institutions to implement specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries, as envisaged in UNCTAD resolutions 63 (III) and 98 (IV) and other United Nations resolutions, and confirmed the request of the Economic and Social Council, contained in paragraph 6 of its resolution 2127 (LXIII), that the Secretary-General should submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Council (resolution 32/191); requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNCTAD and the International Labour Organisation, and taking into account the recommendations made by the Governmental Group of Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology, to undertake an in-depth study of the "brain drain" problem, taking into account specific proposals made on this subject, including the one made by Jordan at the sixty-third Conference of the International Labour Organisation concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility to compensate labour-exporting countries for their loss of highly trained personnel (resolution 32/192); noted that the first and second sessions of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, as called for in UNCTAD resolution 93 (IV), had proved to be inconclusive; reaffirmed the urgency of establishing the Common Fund; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference early in 1978 (resolution 32/193); and took note of the report of the Trade and Development Board (decision 32/446).

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

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second and third parts of its ninth special session, the second part of its seventeenth session and the first part of its eighteenth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study called for under resolution 32/175.

In addition, a letter from Fiji (A/33/83) has been circulated under this item.

60. United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board
- (b) Strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development in the least developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency: report of the Secretary-General
- (d) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established on 17 November 1966 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 2152 (XXI)).

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The functions of the organization are set out in section II, paragraph 2, of resolution 2152 (XXI). In accordance with section II, paragraph 7 (h), of the resolution, the Industrial Development Board (see item 18), the principal organ of UNIDO, reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

In accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 2152 (XXI), the Executive Director of the organization is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, expires on 31 December 1978.

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 facilitation of the redeployment of industries and the establishment of a committee to draw up a constitution for UNIDO as a specialized agency (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. IV).

The Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency held five sessions at Vienna during 1976 and 1977.

At its thirty-second session, 85/ the General Assembly, inter alia, revised the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board (resolution 32/108); requested UNIDO to intensify its activities in connexion with the implementation of the special measures adopted in favour of the least developed countries and to devote the maximum resources possible to meet their needs and requirements; urged the Industrial Development Board to allocate a

85/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board: Supplement No. 16 (A/32/16);
- (b) Report of the Executive Director of UNIDO on the strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development (A/32/118);
- (c) Report of the Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency (A/32/182);
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/462 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/483;
- (f) Resolutions 32/108 and 32/163 to 32/167;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.27-31, 51, 59 and 60;
- (h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.64-66;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.103 and 107.

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sizable sum from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund to the needs and requirements of the least developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the above provisions (resolution 32/163); decided that the Third General Conference of UNIDO should be held for a period of three weeks in January/February 1980 at New Delhi and accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of India to act as host to the Conference (resolution 32/164); recommended that the number of industrial development field advisers should be increased; requested the Executive Director to submit a report to the Industrial Development Board on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of these advisers in the UNIDO programmes of assistance, and to submit a review to the Secretary-General of the status of funding of industrial development field advisers indicating how these advisers should be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations to achieve the number of advisers envisaged in Industrial Development Board decision III (VII); and recommended that the Secretary-General should submit appropriate budgetary estimates to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/165); endorsed the decision of the Industrial Development Board that a desirable funding level for the United Nations Industrial Development Fund would be \$US 50 million yearly, and called upon all States to make the maximum possible voluntary contributions annually to the Fund so as to meet the desired level (resolution 32/166); and decided to convene the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency (resolution 32/167).

The United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, convened under resolution 32/167, was held at United Nations Headquarters from 20 February to 10 March 1978.

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

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its twelfth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/33/16);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/163;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/167;
- (d) Report of the Executive Director called for under resolution 31/163;
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the Executive Director.

61. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the

United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. The statute of UNITAR was promulgated by the Secretary-General in November 1965 and amended in March 1967 and June 1973. ^{86/} The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute.

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies. The present Executive Director is Mr. Davidson Nicol.

At its thirty-second session, ^{87/} the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director (A/32/14 and Corr.1); welcomed the emphasis and urged the continuation of the concentration of the work of the Institute in the sphere of economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on the problems in the areas identified by the Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and in the relevant decisions of the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; and expressed the hope that the Institute would have greater and wider financial support from Member States and organizations (resolution 32/51).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Executive Director for the period from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978, which will be issued as Supplement No. 14 (A/33/14).

62. Operational activities for development:

(a) United Nations Development Programme

^{86/} For the original text of the statute, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 28, document E/4200, annex I.

^{87/} References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Executive Director: Supplement No. 14 (A/32/14 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/290;
- (c) Resolution 32/51;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.19, 22 and 24;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.98.

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- (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund
- (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General
- (d) United Nations Volunteers programme
- (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- (f) United Nations Children's Fund: report of the Secretary-General
- (g) World Food Programme
- (h) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries
- (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

United Nations Development Programme

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) 2029 (XX)).

The financial resources of the United Nations Development Programme 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 twice a year 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 States:

Argentina,*** Australia,** Austria,* Belgium,** Brazil,** Burundi,** Canada,** Colombia,* Congo,** Cuba,* Czechoslovakia,*** Democratic Yemen,*** Denmark,* Ecuador,*** Finland,*** France,** Germany, Federal Republic of, *** Guinea,** India,* Indonesia,*** Iran,* Italy,* Ivory Coast,*** Japan,* Jordan,*** Kenya,*** Kuwait,** Madagascar,** Mali,* Mexico,* Netherlands,*** Norway,** Pakistan,** Poland,*** Romania,** Senegal,*** Sierra Leone,* Spain,*** Swaziland,** Sweden,** Switzerland,*** Thailand,** Trinidad and Tobago,*** Tunisia,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America* and Yemen.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

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The Administrator of the Programme is appointed by the Secretary-General and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. At its thirtieth session, the Assembly confirmed the appointment of Mr. Bradford Morse as Administrator of the Programme, with effect from 16 January 1976, for a term ending 31 December 1979.

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 of UNDP at its twentieth session on new dimensions in technical co-operation; stressed the importance of applying the general guidelines contained in that decision for the future orientation of the Programme; requested the Governing Council to review periodically the progress in the application of those guidelines; 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-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all countries to assist in the achievement of the dynamic growth of the Programme's activities for 1977-1981 by equitably sharing the total effort required with regard to the level, timeliness and usability of voluntary contributions (resolution 31/171).

At its thirty-second session, 88/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the validity

88/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 61):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Reports of the Governing Council on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-Third Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5940) and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 3A (E/6013/Rev.1);
- (c) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/6014);
- (d) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (A/32/236);
- (e) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund on preparations for the International Year of the Child: E/6010;
- (f) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries: A/32/460;
- (g) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/444;
- (h) Resolutions 32/109 to 32/114 and decisions 32/319 and 32/429;
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.38, 43-48, 51-55 and 58;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.103. /...

of the consensus of 1970 as set forth in resolution 2688 (XXV); took note of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-third session (E/5940) and twenty-fourth session (E/6013/Rev.1); noted with approval the action initiated by the Governing Council, as endorsed by Economic and Social Council resolution 2100 (LXIII), to reinforce the effectiveness and impact of the Programme, and requested the Governing Council to take fully into account the views expressed at the sixty-third session of the Economic and Social Council and at the thirty-second session of the Assembly; urged the Governing Council and the Administrator to ensure that the role and activities of UNDP were in accordance with the development priorities and objectives of developing countries and in line with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular those related to the establishment of the new international economic order; invited the Administrator to continue his efforts, in association with the participating and executing agencies and co-operating organizations, to strengthen the financial position of the Programme and to improve its management; further invited the Administrator to continue discussions with the executing agencies with a view to improving the substantive co-ordination of technical co-operation on the basis of the consensus of 1970; urged all States to take measures to provide UNDP with the necessary resources to fulfil the aims, objectives and programmes established in the Second Programming Cycle, 1977-1981, and especially to achieve and even exceed the over-all annual growth rate of 14 per cent for voluntary contributions, on which the indicative planning figures for the Cycle were based; invited the Administrator to pursue actively his efforts, as requested by the Governing Council, to strengthen the financial basis of the Programme, taking into account the views expressed in the Assembly at its thirty-second session, and to report on the progress achieved to the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session; and further invited the Administrator and the heads of executing agencies to increase substantially the number of experts from developing countries to be included in the lists of experts submitted to Governments for the execution of projects financed by the Programme, including nationals from their own countries, regional and subregional groupings, in accordance with relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the Programme (resolution 32/114).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council on its twenty-fifth session, to be held from 12 to 30 June 1978. 89/

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)).

89/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 13 (E/1978/53).

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly decided to bring the Fund into operation as an organ of the Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations (resolution 2186 (XXI)). The purpose was to supply low-interest loans or grants of investment capital for developing countries, and the resources of the Fund were to be provided through voluntary contributions.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, as a provisional measure, authorized the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to perform the functions of the Executive Board of the Fund and invited the Administrator of UNDP to administer the Fund by performing the functions of Managing Director (resolution 2321 (XXII)). Since that time, the Assembly has continued these provisional arrangements.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, as an interim measure, called upon the Administrator to bear the administrative costs of the Fund from the administrative budget of the Programme (resolution 3249 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, 88/ the General Assembly, having considered the relevant part of the report of the Governing Council on its twenty-fourth session (E/6013/Rev.1, chap. VIII) and Economic and Social Council decision 259 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, decided to preserve the original function of the Fund until 31 December 1978 (decision 32/429).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council on its twenty-fifth session. 89/

Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

At its first session in 1946, the General Assembly decided to refer to the Economic and Social Council for study the question of providing effective ways and means for furnishing, in co-operation with specialized agencies, expert advice in the economic, social and cultural field to Member States which desired this assistance (resolution 52 (I)).

At its fourth session in 1947, the Economic and Social Council decided upon the creation of machinery within the Secretariat to provide technical advice to Member States (resolution 51 (IV)).

At its third session, the General Assembly authorized the rendering of technical assistance through the provision of experts as well as aid in the procurement and installation of equipment necessary for economic progress (resolution 200 (III)). At that session, the Assembly also authorized financial provisions for fellowships (resolution 246 (III)) and allowed for a general widening of the scope of United Nations technical assistance activities (resolution 198 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly approved Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX), which defined the structure and nature of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (resolution 304 (IV)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly established the Special Fund for the purpose of providing pre-investment assistance to Member States (resolution 1240 (XIII)).

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly consolidated the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund to create the United Nations Development Programme (see above) (resolution 2029 (XX)).

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-second session, 88/ the General Assembly considered the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-fourth session (E/6013/Rev.1) and of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/32/3), but did not adopt any specific resolution on this question.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council on its twenty-fifth session. 89/

United Nations Volunteers programme

The United Nations Volunteers programme, established by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, has been in operation since 1 January 1971. The aim of the programme is to provide young volunteers, upon the explicit request and approval of recipient countries, to assist in development activities. Volunteers are recruited and serve on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries (resolution 2659 (XXV)).

In response to the General Assembly's request, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been designated to serve as Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers. A Co-ordinator has been named to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the volunteers within the United Nations system.

In establishing the United Nations Volunteers programme, the General Assembly invited Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of the activities of the volunteers.

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At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP to expand the activities of the United Nations Volunteers in the field of domestic development services; further requested the Administrator to ensure that the United Nations Volunteers programme actively promoted the formation of regional advisory groups for domestic development services and published relevant material on volunteer and domestic development services activities; and appealed to Governments to consider contributing, or increasing their contribution, to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers (resolution 31/166).

At its thirty-second session, 88/ the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to youth (see item 72), took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Volunteers programme (A/32/205) and noting in particular the proposals made under paragraphs 17 (a) to (g) decided to request the Secretary-General to transmit the report for consideration and review of those proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session, 1978 (decision 32/435).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council on its twenty-fifth session. 89/

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, the General Assembly, in placing the Fund under its authority, decided that, without prejudice to the over-all responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should be the governing body of the Fund and should concern itself with the financial and administrative policies relating to the Fund's programme and budget (resolution 3019 (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the report of the Executive Director of the Fund entitled "Priorities in the future allocation of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities" (DP/186 and Corr.1); endorsed five general principles to be applied in making future allocations of the Fund's resources; requested the Executive Director to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and the other recommendations set forth in his report, taking into account the decisions of the Governing Council of UNDP in that regard, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned; invited Governments to increase their contributions to the Fund; recommended that the Executive Director should normally be appointed for a period of four years; and urged continuing full collaboration and co-operation on

operational matters between the Executive Director of the Fund and the Administrator of UNDP, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population (resolution 31/170).

At its thirty-second session, 88/ the General Assembly considered the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-fourth session (E/6013/Rev.1) and of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/32/3), but did not adopt any specific resolution on this question.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council on its twenty-fifth session. 89/

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, to be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression; its assistance was to be provided on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, national status or political belief (resolution 57 (I)). Subsequently, the Assembly recognized the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in developing countries and countries that had been subject to devastations of war and to other calamities; it also considered that the Fund's activities were useful because they created favourable conditions for the development of long-range economic and social programmes. Accordingly, at its eighth session, in 1953, the Assembly decided to continue the organization indefinitely, but changed its name to the United Nations Children's Fund, while retaining the symbol UNICEF, and requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to review its work periodically and to make recommendations to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 802 (VIII)).

In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 57 (I) and with resolution 1038 (XI), UNICEF is governed by an Executive Board consisting of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies. Members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election. As from 1 August 1978, the Board will consist of the following States:

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Afghanistan,** Barbados,** Brazil,* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,***
Canada,** Chile,** France,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Ghana,*** India,***
Italy,* Japan,* Jordan,** Morocco,* Netherlands,*** Norway,** Pakistan,**
Philippines,*** Poland,* Senegal,*** Sweden,*** Switzerland,*** Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,***
United Republic of Cameroon,* United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of
America,* Venezuela,*** Yugoslavia** and Zambia.**

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- * Term of office expires on 31 July 1979.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 July 1980.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 July 1981.

The Secretariat of the United Nations Children's Fund is headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The present Executive Director, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, has served since 1965.

The resources of the United Nations Children's Fund come entirely from voluntary contributions from both Governments and the private sector. The Fund provides essentially three types of assistance: it works with Governments to help them to develop plans and programmes for meeting the needs of their children in a coherent and comprehensive way; it provides material aid in the form of a wide variety of supplies and equipment for basic children's services; and it provides financial aid to meet some of the local costs of developing these services, especially in the form of stipends for training of local personnel. All of its aid is co-ordinated with the relevant specialized agency which provides technical guidance.

Until the twenty-seventh session, the work of the United Nations Children's Fund, because of its humanitarian character, was reviewed by the General Assembly in its Third Committee; at that session, however, the Assembly, bearing in mind the contribution of UNICEF to development, decided to consider its work in the Second Committee as part of the item entitled "Operational activities for development".

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child; 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; expressed the hope that Governments, non-governmental organizations and the public would respond generously with contributions to increase substantially the resources available for services benefiting children; and requested the Executive Director to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session, on progress in preparing for the Year, including its financing and the level of contributions pledged (resolution 31/169).

At its thirty-second session, 88/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the major focus of the International Year of the Child was at the national level, but that that should be supported by regional and international co-operation; expressed its gratitude to Governments that had contributed to the administrative costs of the Year and appealed to all Governments to contribute to its financing; requested all United Nations bodies concerned, including the specialized agencies, to keep UNICEF informed of their respective programmes for the Year and, in that regard, requested the Fund, as the lead agency, to prepare a report for the Assembly at its thirty-third session on the activities being undertaken in the United Nations system; invited Governments to inform UNICEF on activities undertaken in their countries to promote the objectives of the Year; and decided to consider further the preparations for the Year at its thirty-third session and to observe the Year by holding a special debate in plenary meeting on the situation of children in the world at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 32/109); commended UNICEF for its initiative in regard to the elaboration and implementation of the basic services approach for children as part of a comprehensive development strategy; urged developing countries that had not already done so to incorporate, as appropriate, that concept and approach in their national development plans and strategies; and appealed with a sense of urgency to Governments to increase significantly their contributions to UNICEF, if possible on a multiyear basis, so that an equitable sharing of voluntary contributions would be achieved and that the target of \$200 million in annual revenue from all sources would be attained as soon as possible, and not later than 1979, the International Year of the Child (resolution 32/110); and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with Governments of host countries and with relevant United Nations bodies, to undertake a sample survey to ascertain the needs of Palestinian children in refugee camps with a view to averting adverse effects on their health and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/111).

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

- (a) Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its annual session;
- (b) Report of UNICEF called for under resolution 32/109;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/111.

World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP) is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). After operating for three years as an experimental programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and resolution 1/61 of the FAO Conference, 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.

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Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) and resolution 22/75 of the FAO Conference, which were both adopted in November 1975, resulting in the reconstitution of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the World Food Programme is currently provided by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. In addition, that Committee is entrusted with the tasks of providing a forum for intergovernmental consultations on national and international food aid programmes and policies; periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities; recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council (see item 64), improvements in food aid policies and programmes; formulating proposals for the 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 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,* Denmark,* Egypt,** Ethiopia,* France,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Greece,*** Guatemala,** Guinea,** Hungary,*** India,*** Indonesia,* Ireland,** Japan,* Netherlands,* Norway,*** Pakistan,* Saudi Arabia,*** Trinidad and Tobago,** Tunisia,*** Uganda,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America*** and Zaire.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

The Committee held its fourth session from 24 October to 4 November 1977 and its fifth session from 10 to 21 April 1978.

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 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 pledged resources of the Programme are augmented by contributions made by various signatories to the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, 90/ which choose to channel through the World Food Programme all or part of the grains they have undertaken to provide as aid to developing countries. Furthermore, the Programme has 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 World Food Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries.

At its thirty-second session, 88/ the General Assembly established for the two years 1979 and 1980 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of \$950 million, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services; urged States Members of the United Nations or members or associate members of FAO to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO, to convene a pledging conference for that purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1978 (resolution 32/112).

The Pledging Conference of the World Food Programme, called for under resolution 32/112, was held on 21 February 1978.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/33/3).

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a comprehensive study on the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and a complete study on the establishment of a fund in favour of those countries (resolution 3311 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish immediately a special fund for the land-locked developing countries and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), to submit proposals on the organizational arrangements of the Fund, including draft statutes (resolution 3504 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to manage the Fund during its interim period and report on its

activities to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; appealed to all international organizations and financial institutions, as well as potential donor countries, to provide the necessary financial resources in order to make the Fund operational during the interim period; requested the Secretary-General to convene a pledging conference for the Fund; and called upon Member States and the entire international community to contribute generously to the Fund (resolution 31/177).

In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the Fund, annexed to resolution 31/177, the policies and procedures of the Fund shall be formulated by the Board of Governors (see item 23). The Board of Governors is to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its thirty-second session, 88/ the General Assembly authorized the Administrator of UNDP to propose, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, interim arrangements to implement the aims and purposes laid down in the statute of the Fund until the Fund becomes operational, in the manner specified in resolution 31/177, subject to approval of such arrangements by the Governing Council of UNDP (resolution 32/113).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council on its twenty-fifth session. 89/

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 shall be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

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

63. United Nations Environment Programme:

- (a) Report of the Governing Council
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, after taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), which met at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon (A/8783 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2), adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly decided, inter alia, to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see item 19), whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

Resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, provided for the establishment of a secretariat headed by an Executive Director: the Executive Director is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years. At its thirty-first session, the Assembly re-elected Mr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba as Executive Director of UNEP for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1977 (decision 31/316).

Under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section III, the General Assembly further decided to establish the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, administered by the Executive Director of UNEP under the authority and policy guidance of the Governing Council. The Governing Council is to review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the Fund and to formulate such general procedures as are necessary to govern its operations.

In resolution 2997 (XXVII), section IV, 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, 91/ the General Assembly adopted six

91/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 62):

- (a) Report of the Governing Council: Supplement No. 25 (A/32/25);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification: A/CONF.74/36;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Material remnants of wars and their effects on the environment: A/32/137;
 - (ii) Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories: A/32/228;

resolutions and two decisions under this agenda item. They related to the report of the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 32/168); the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Desertification with respect to financial and technical assistance to the least developed among the developing countries (resolution 32/169); measures to be taken for the benefit of the Sudano-Sahelian region (resolution 32/170); living conditions of the Palestinian people (resolution 32/171); the United Nations Conference on Desertification (resolution 32/172); the resources of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (resolution 32/173); co-ordination of action at the regional level in the field of human settlements (decision 32/444 A); and specific measures to meet the need for a decent living environment for the most vulnerable groups of society (decision 32/444 B). Regarding the reports to be submitted, the Assembly, inter alia, took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/32/159) on the progress made by the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States and of decision 99 (V) of the Governing Council of UNEP (A/32/25, annex I) and expressed the hope that the Working Group would expedite the completion of its work to enable the Governing Council to submit its final report on the subject to the Assembly (resolution 32/168); recommended the speedy implementation of recommendation 28 of the United Nations Conference on Desertification with respect to financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/169); endorsed in principle the creation of a special account within the United Nations for implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification; requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit a study on the establishment and operation of such an account to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council; invited the Governing Council to have prepared, by a small group

(continued)

- (iii) Results of the United Nations Conference on Desertification: A/32/257 and Corr.1;
- (iv) Co-ordination of action at the regional level in the field of human settlements: A/32/260;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) International conventions and protocols in the field of the environment: A/32/156;
 - (ii) Natural resources shared by two or more States: A/32/159;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/463 and Corr.1;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/484;
- (g) Resolutions 32/168 to 32/170, 32/172 and 32/173;
- (h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.19-21, 23-27 and 55-59;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.63 and 66;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.107.

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of high-level specialists in the international financing of projects and programmes, a study of additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action, and to submit a final report on the subject of additional measures of financing to the Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Economic and Social Council; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification, especially resolution 2 on financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries and resolution 4 on the effect of weapons of mass destruction on ecosystems (resolution 32/172).

In addition, other resolutions and decisions of direct relevance to UNEP were adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session under different agenda items. They relate to effects of atomic radiation (resolution 32/6); institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162); action programme in favour of developing island countries (resolution 32/185); restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (resolution 32/197); United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (resolution 32/208; the election of 19 members of the Governing Council of UNEP (decision 32/321); the establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena (decision 32/424); and administrative arrangements regarding the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (decision 32/452).

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

- (a) Report of the Governing Council: Supplement No. 25 (A/33/25);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Financial and technical assistance to the least developed among the developing countries, called for under paragraph 3 of resolution 32/169 and paragraph 16 of resolution 32/172;
 - (ii) Establishment and operation of a special account within the United Nations for implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, called for under paragraph 12 of resolution 32/172;
 - (iii) Effects of weapons of mass destruction on ecosystems, called for under paragraph 16 of resolution 32/172;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Conventions and protocols, called for under resolution 3436 (XXX);
 - (ii) Natural resources shared by two or more States, called for under resolution 32/168;
 - (iii) Additional measures of financing for implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, called for under paragraph 13 of resolution 32/172.

64. Food problems: report of the World Food Council

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the World Food Conference, established the World Food Council (see item 20) 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 92/ (resolution 3348 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, 93/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the World Food Council on the work of its third session (A/32/19) and expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of the Philippines for acting as host to the session and ensuring its outstanding success; highly commended the Council for the important initiatives it had taken, as embodied in the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Communiqué of the Council; adopted the Programme of Action; called upon all Governments, specialized agencies, organs and other bodies within and outside the United Nations system dealing with food, agriculture and human nutrition to implement the Programme of Action fully and as a matter of urgency; requested the President of the Council to work with the Governments and with the organizations concerned to promote full implementation of the Programme of Action; urged all Governments and United Nations organizations and bodies to give full support and encouragement to the Council in discharging the important responsibilities assigned to it by the World Food Conference and the Assembly; and decided to review at its thirty-third session the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 32/52). The Assembly also called upon all States eligible for original membership of the International Fund for Agricultural Development that had not yet taken action to become parties to the Agreement establishing the Fund to sign it and to deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as a matter of urgency; and invited all other States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency to take action to become members of the Fund (resolution 32/53).

The world Food Council itself was to carry out an intensive over-all review of the implementation of the Programme of Action at its fourth session, scheduled to be held at Mexico City from 12 to 14 June 1978.

92/ See E/CONF.65/20 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. II.

93/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/32/19);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/360;
- (c) Resolutions 32/52 and 32/53;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.35, 40, 42 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.98.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the World Food Council on the work of its fourth session, which will be issued as Supplement No. 19 (A/33/19).

65. United Nations Special Fund:

(a) Report of the Board of Governors

(b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director

The United Nations Special Fund was established by the General Assembly, as part of the Special Programme set out in section X of its resolution 3202 (S-VI) containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Special Fund would operate as an organ of the Assembly and adopted the provisions governing the Special Fund (resolution 3356 (XXIX), para. 1).

Under article I of the provisions, the United Nations Special Fund shall provide emergency relief and development assistance to the countries most seriously affected in accordance with the relevant provisions of section X of General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) and shall serve as a central monitoring body for such bilateral and multilateral assistance and, in general, as a focal point for and stimulus to such assistance.

Under article III, the General Assembly, inter alia, established the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund (see item 21), which is to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, the comments of the Council on the report being likewise transmitted to the Assembly.

In accordance with article V, paragraph 1, the chief executive officer of the United Nations Special Fund, who is to be appointed by the Secretary-General, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, will be the Executive Director of the Special Fund.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Board of Governors to convene a pledging conference on the Special Fund in 1976 and decided that, for the time being, the administrative expenses of the Fund should be borne by the regular budget (resolution 3460 (XXX)).

Pending the appointment of the Executive Director, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs is serving as acting Executive Director of the Special Fund, a function entrusted to him by the Secretary-General.

At its thirty-second session, 94/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Board of Governors on the work of its fourth session (decision 32/417).

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

- (a) Report of the Board of Governors of the Special Fund on the work of its fifth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/33/21);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the Executive Director of the Special Fund.

66. United Nations University:

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

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, inter alia, decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Council of the University, consisting of 24 members serving in

94/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Report of the Board of Governors: Supplement No. 21 (A/32/21 and Corr.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/346;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/297;
- (d) Decisions 32/313 and 32/417;
- (e) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.24;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.98.

their individual capacity, shall be the governing board of the University. The term of office shall be six years and no appointed member of the Council may serve continuously for more than six years. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR shall be ex officio members of the Council. The Council shall report 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. The present membership of the Council is the following:

Members

Mr. Jacob Festus Ade-Ajayi (Nigeria)*
Mrs. Estefania Aldaba-Lim (Philippines)**
Mr. Pawel Bozyk (Poland)**
Mr. Asa Briggs (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*
Mr. Carlos Chagas (Brazil)**
Mr. Wilbert Kumaliya Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania)**
Mr. Jean Coulomb (France)**
Mr. P. N. Dhar (India)**
Mr. Chams E. El Wakil (Egypt)**
Mr. Roger Gaudry (Canada)*
Mr. Malu Wa Kalenga (Zaire)**
Mr. Hans Löwbeer (Sweden)*
Mr. Felipe E. MacGregor (Peru)**
Mr. Yoshinori Maeda (Japan)*
Mr. Abdelsalam Majali (Jordan)**
Mr. Antonio Marussi (Italy)**
Mr. Majid Rahnema (Iran)*
Mr. Marcel Roche (Venezuela)*
Mr. Seydou Madani Sy (Senegal)*
Mrs. Ines Weslej Tanascović (Yugoslavia)**
Mr. Stephan Verosta (Austria)**
Mr. Edward Weidner (United States of America)*
Mr. Eric Eustace Williams (Trinidad and Tobago)*
Miss Keniz Fatima Yusuf (Pakistan)*

* Term of office expires on 2 May 1980.

** Term of office expires on 2 May 1983.

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Ex officio members

Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of the United Nations
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. Davidson Nicol, Executive Director of the United Nations Institute
for Training and Research

Mr. James M. Hester, Rector of the United Nations University

In accordance with articles III and V of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Rector of the University shall be responsible to the Council of the University for the direction, administration, programming and co-ordination of the University. He shall normally serve for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of five years. In accordance with the procedures provided in the Charter of the University, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and with his concurrence, appointed Mr. James M. Hester as Rector of the University. The Rector assumed office on 1 March 1975 and took up his duties at University headquarters, in Tokyo, on a full-time basis on 1 September 1975.

At its thirty-second session, 95/ the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the programme activities of the United Nations University were now under way in all the three priority programme areas - world hunger, human and social development, and use and management of natural resources - and expressed the hope that the University would continue its efforts to produce tangible results as early as possible and thus respond to the expectations of Member States; invited the University to make renewed efforts to reflect in the formulation of its programmes the urgent concerns of Member States and to follow closely important activities and conferences of relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations system in order to develop co-operative and co-ordinated relationships with them; urged the University to continue to intensify its efforts to obtain financial support from all possible sources; appealed to all Member States to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund of the University and/or to give financial and other support to specific programmes of the University; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Rector of the University, the Council of the University and the Director-General of UNESCO, to explore more effective means of raising funds and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on the progress achieved in that regard (resolution 32/54).

95/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 65):

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/32/31);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/271;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/361;
- (d) Resolution 32/54;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.36, 48 and 50;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.98.

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The ninth session of the Council of the United Nations University was held at Tokyo from 5 to 9 December 1977; the tenth session of the Council will be convened at Vienna from 26 to 30 June 1978.

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

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/33/31);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/54.

67. 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 following the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Secretary-General's proposals for an adequate permanent office in the United Nations to be the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Office was to be a distinct element within the United Nations Secretariat and was to be located at Geneva. The Assembly called upon the Co-ordinator to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the Assembly (resolution 2816 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to explore various means, including support through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), of making adequate provision for assistance to Governments in the field of pre-disaster planning (resolutions 2959 (XXVII) and 3152 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the Office of the Co-ordinator should be strengthened and that the cost of such strengthening should be met by voluntary contributions until the end of the 1976-1977 biennium, when the method of financing for succeeding periods would be reviewed (resolution 3243 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to expand the trust fund established under resolution 3243 (XXIX) so as to provide instantly emergency assistance for disaster-stricken countries and to provide, as an interim measure and pending review at a future date of alternative sources of financing, technical assistance to Governments for the elaboration of national plans for natural disaster prevention and preparedness (resolution 3440 (XXX)). In the course of its consideration of the proposed programme budget for 1976-1977, the Assembly decided to establish two new subaccounts for these purposes and requested the Secretary-General to report annually on the status of the trust fund (resolution 3532 (XXX)). The Assembly also adopted a resolution concerning assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia (resolution 3441 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit his proposals for a continued sound financial basis for the core programme, including proposals for the transfer, over a period of time, of appropriate costs from voluntary funding to the United Nations regular budget; further requested him, in formulating his draft programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, to include provision for the financing from the regular budget of a substantial portion of those core programme administrative activities currently financed from the trust fund, as an initial step in ensuring a sound financial basis for the Office of the Co-ordinator; decided to maintain for a further two-year period from 1 January 1978 the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 3243 (XXIX), as modified by resolutions 3440 (XXX) and 3532 (XXX); and decided to examine further the question of future financial arrangements for the Office of the Co-ordinator at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/173). The Assembly also adopted a resolution concerning assistance to Ethiopia (resolution 31/172).

At its thirty-second session, ^{96/} the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 2102 (LXIII) on measures to expedite international relief; invited Governments to undertake measures to that end; urged further United Nations assistance to Governments that wished to include in their country programmes projects to reduce the impact of disasters and lessen their long-term socio-economic effects; and decided to examine at its thirty-third session the question of future financial arrangements for the Office of the Co-ordinator with a view to including in the draft programme budget for 1980-1981 proposals for a further transfer of appropriate costs from voluntary funding to the United Nations regular budget (resolution 32/56). In the course of its consideration of the proposed programme budget for 1978-1979, the Assembly decided to approve as an initial step the transfer of approximately 34 per cent of the costs met from voluntary funds in 1976-1977 to the regular budget. The Assembly also requested the Co-ordinator, the Administrator of UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts in their respective areas of competence and to implement promptly the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; appealed to Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance to Ethiopia; called upon all concerned to ensure that the assistance provided would be used for the sole purpose of relief and rehabilitation; and invited the Secretary-General, the Co-ordinator and the Administrator of UNDP

^{96/} References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/64 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia: A/32/198;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/404;
- (d) Resolutions 32/55 and 32/56;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.42 and 48-52;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.98.

to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and to the Council at its second regular session, 1978 (resolution 32/55).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, called for under resolutions 2816 (XXVI), 3532 (XXX), 31/173 and 32/56: A/33/82;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, called for under resolution 32/55.

68. Human settlements:

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, 97/ in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (see item 12), the General Assembly adopted a number of institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162).

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements, which would have 58 members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

- (a) Sixteen seats for African States;
- (b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;
- (c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

97/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda items 12 and 62):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/32/228, A/32/260;
- (b) Reports of the Second Committee: A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1, A/32/463 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/484;
- (d) Resolutions 32/162 and 32/171 and decisions 32/443 A and 32/444 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.19-21, 23-27, 51-53, 56, 57, 59 and 60;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.63;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.107.

- (d) Ten seats for Latin American States;
- (e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;

that the Commission on Human Settlements would discharge, inter alia, the responsibilities previously exercised by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; and that its reports would be submitted to the Assembly through the Council.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 56 States:

Argentina,*** Australia,* Austria,** Benin,* Bulgaria,** Burundi,***
Canada,** Central African Empire,*** Chile,* Colombia,** Cuba,**
Czechoslovakia,* Ecuador,*** Egypt,** Finland,** France,** German Democratic
Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Ghana,* Greece,* Guatemala,*
India,* Iran,*** Iraq,** Italy,* Jamaica,*** Japan,*** Kenya,* Malawi,*
Malaysia,** Mexico,*** Netherlands,** Nigeria,** Pakistan,*** Papua New
Guinea,** Peru,** Philippines,*** Poland,* Portugal,*** Rwanda,*** Senegal,*
Sierra Leone,** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,*** Swaziland,* Sweden,*** Syrian Arab
Republic,* Tunisia,* Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,***
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United Republic of
Tanzania,*** United States of America,*** Venezuela,* Viet Nam* and
Yugoslavia.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

In section III of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that a small and effective secretariat should be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system, to be named "United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)", and that it should be headed by an Executive Director, who would report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System could be taken into account.

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the United Nations Environment Programme (see item 63), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a comprehensive and analytical report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the above-mentioned report, to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation

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Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people; and urged all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report (resolution 32/171); and requested the Secretary-General to submit the report concerning specific measures to meet the need for a decent living environment for the most vulnerable groups of society, called for in paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 31/113, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, 1978 (decision 32/444 B).

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

- (a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/33/8);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, called for under resolution 32/171;
- (c) Report on specific measures to meet the need for a decent living environment for the most vulnerable groups of society, called for under decision 32/444 B.

69. Technical co-operation among developing countries: United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to convene, through the Administrator of the Programme, a working group in order 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 thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary funds under the regular United Nations budget to cover conference services facilities for the four regional meetings and for the Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be organized and conducted by UNDP (resolution 3461 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided, to convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires in 1978; requested the Administrator of UNDP to act as its Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference and designated the organizations, agencies and

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bodies to be invited as observers; and decided that the sessional Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries of the Governing Council of UNDP would function as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and that, for that purpose, it would be open to the participation of all Member States as full members and hold three sessions (resolution 31/179).

At its thirty-second session, 98/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions to assist the developing countries in identifying, designing and executing development projects so as to promote technical co-operation among developing countries; requested them to formulate for approval by the intergovernmental bodies concerned, suitable changes in their rules, regulations, procedures and practices for recruiting experts and consultants, placing fellows, awarding subcontracts and procuring equipment and supplies in order to utilize fully the capacity of and develop the potential existing in developing countries; requested the Administrator of UNDP to develop further technical co-operation in connexion with the Information Referral System; and further requested the Administrator 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 modified by decisions of the Governing Council, to the Assembly, through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council, and, in relation to the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its third session (resolution 32/182). The Assembly also decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978; approved the programme of activities envisaged in the recommendations on the budget for the Conference to be financed under the regular budget of the United Nations as submitted in the report of the

98/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 72):

- (a) Reports of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5940) and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 3A (E/6013/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 42 (A/32/42 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/457;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/477;
- (e) Resolutions 32/182 and 32/183;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.53 and 55;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.63;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.107.

Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.79/PC/8 and Add.1) called upon developing countries to continue to participate actively in the preparations for the Conference and, to that end, to intensify the activities of the Governments' focal points, to establish committees for national preparations or other bodies, as appropriate, and to organize the participation of professional, technical, voluntary and other organizations in all the stages of the preparatory process and the Conference; called upon developed countries to continue to participate actively in the preparations for the Conference, particularly by identifying such measures in their development aid and co-operation as would promote and strengthen programmes and projects for technical co-operation among developing countries; urged all countries and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary measures to strengthen their public information programmes relating to the Conference with a view to creating an awareness of the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries; decided that the Secretary-General of the Conference should request Member States to provide information to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference before its third session on the measures adopted to strengthen or implement the recommendations relating to the Conference; requested the participating and executing agencies, including the regional commissions, to continue to give priority to their participation in the preparations for the Conference and to use their wide experience of technical co-operation in their contributions within the interagency task force for the Conference towards the preparation of the relevant documentation and of the plan of action and to ensure that their public information material included items on the objectives and current state of preparations for the Conference; and requested all organizations of the United Nations system to assist developing countries and the representatives invited to the Conference in their preparations for the Conference (resolution 32/183).

The Preparatory Committee held its third session from 15 to 19 May 1978.

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-fifth session; 89/
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General.

70. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development:

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1973, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the considerations put forward by the Secretary-General (E/5238, para. 23), requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine the advisability of holding a United Nations conference on science and technology (resolution 1826 (LV)).

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At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly emphasized the need for the elaboration of a United Nations policy in the field of science and technology, and noted that the Economic and Social Council would consider the advisability of convening a United Nations conference on science and technology in the light of its resolution 1826 (LV) (resolution 3168 (XXVIII)).

At its fifty-seventh session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council decided to convene in 1975 an intergovernmental working group of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine the specific objectives, topics and agenda for such a conference (resolution 1897 (LVII)).

At its seventh special session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development should be held in 1978 or 1979 with the main objectives of strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries to enable them to apply science and technology to their own development; adopting effective means for the utilization of scientific and technological potentials in the solution of development problems of regional and global significance, especially for the benefit of developing countries; and providing instruments of co-operation to developing countries for solving socio-economic problems that could not be solved by individual action, in accordance with national priorities (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. III).

At its sixty-first session, in 1976, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Working Group (E/C.8/28) and of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, 99/ inter alia, reiterated the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII); recommended an agenda and a preparatory period which should be an integrated and fundamental component of the Conference itself; took measures with regard to the preparation of the Conference and the Conference secretariat; and recommended that the preparatory process at the national level should take fully into account the necessity that, in accordance with the national development efforts, the scientific and technological content of the agenda should be integrated with its economic and social content and that the science and technology units of the regional commissions should be strengthened, so that they might participate actively in the preparation and organization of the regional meetings to be held prior to the Conference (resolution 2028 (LXI)); decided that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and its regional and working groups, should be exempt from the obligation to adhere to a biennial cycle of meetings during the preparatory period for the Conference, and requested the Advisory Committee to provide all possible co-operation in the preparations for the Conference (resolution 2033 (LXI)); gave details concerning the preparation of national papers and the role of the Secretary-General of the Conference; requested the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its first meeting to establish the guidelines for the preparation of national papers and to finalize the detailed programme of work for the preparatory period for the Conference; requested the Preparatory Committee to prepare at the earliest possible date the final provisional agenda; recommended

99/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5777), para. 211.

that the Secretary-General of the Conference should make plans for seminars and specialized task forces, with the participation of the United Nations specialized agencies and organizations, at the national, regional and interregional levels; invited non-governmental specialized bodies and experts at the national, regional and interregional levels to support those activities whenever that was deemed beneficial and necessary; recommended that, in order to ensure an appropriate composition of the secretariat of the Conference, the selection of the personnel to be seconded from the various parts of the United Nations system should be carried out by mutual agreement between the Secretary-General of the Conference and the executive heads of the organizations concerned; and recommended that adequate provision should be made in the Conference budget for those arrangements, particularly as they applied to developing countries (resolution 2035 (LXI)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed Economic and Social Council resolutions 2028 (LXI) and 2035 (LXI); decided to convene the Conference in time for the General Assembly to take action at its thirty-fourth session in the light of the results of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference at the earliest possible time, such appointment to be made at the level of Under-Secretary-General; decided that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development should act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, open to the participation of all States; invited the specialized agencies and the interested organs of the United Nations to co-operate fully in the preparations for the Conference; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to seek the co-operation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which might be in a position to contribute constructively to the preparation of the Conference; invited Governments to participate fully in the preparations for the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 31/184).

At its sixty-third session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee on its first session (A/32/43 and Corr.3); affirmed that the Conference and its preparatory period should be aimed at inter alia the development, through enhanced international co-operation in science and technology, of the independent scientific and technological capacity of developing countries in order to facilitate the solution of their economic and social problems; urged the Secretary-General and the executive heads of agencies and organizations concerned to ensure the speedy adoption and implementation of practical measures aimed at co-ordinating the preparatory activities for the Conference; called on the Secretary-General to submit to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions a request for the resources necessary in 1977; recommended that for the biennium 1978-1979 sufficient resources should be allocated to the Conference secretariat, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system in order to ensure the appropriate preparation of the Conference; called upon the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session for the provision of adequate personnel for the Conference secretariat; stressed the necessity of providing the regional commissions with adequate funds to carry out the responsibilities assigned to them by the Preparatory

Committee; requested the regional commissions to take fully into account in preparing the regional papers, decisions of subregional or regional meetings convened by Governments in other forums for regional co-operation; requested Governments to expedite their arrangements for the preparation of national papers; requested that the Economic Commission for Latin America should co-ordinate all the activities pertaining to the preparations for the Conference with the Latin American economic system; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 2123 (LXIII)).

At its thirty-second session, 100/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee on the work of its first session (A/32/43 and Corr.3) as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Assembly resolution 31/184 (A/32/230 and Add.1-4 and Add.4/Rev.1); decided to hold the Conference at an appropriate time in 1979; endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 2123 (LXIII); decided that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, when acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, was open to the participation of all States as full members; urged all States to take all necessary measures to make positive contributions to the preparatory work of the Conference; affirmed that the Secretary-General of the Conference was invested with full responsibility for the co-ordination of all substantive work of the Preparatory Committee; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations current reports on the state of preparations for the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council, a comprehensive and analytical progress report on the state of preparations for the Conference; and reaffirmed the provision in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 2033 (LXI) recommending increased participation of developing countries in the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (resolution 32/115). The Assembly also decided that the Conference would be held at Vienna for two weeks in 1979 at an appropriate time; requested the Secretary-

100/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee: Supplement No. 43 (A/32/43 and Corr.3);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/230 and Add.1-4 and Add.4/Rev.1;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/445;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/472;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/32/L.43, 44, 46 and 49;
- (f) Amendment: A/32/L.45;
- (g) Resolutions 32/115 and 32/184 and decisions 32/430 and 32/431;
- (h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.3-18, 40, 54, 57 and 58;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.64;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.103 and 107.

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General to send the necessary invitations; and decided that the languages of the Conference should be those used in the Assembly and its Main Committees (resolution 32/184). The Assembly further decided that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, should meet from 23 January to 3 February 1978, and recommended that the Council should schedule the fourth session of the Committee from 6 to 10 February 1978 (decision 32/430).

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council considered that it was essential that sufficient funds should be made available to the budget of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development to respond to requests from developing countries for assistance in the elaboration of national papers (resolution 1978/4). The Council also adopted a resolution on the role of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the preparatory process for the Conference (resolution 1978/5).

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

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee on the work of its second and third sessions: Supplement No. 43 (A/33/43);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/115.

71. Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries:

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/186 and Corr.1) in response to its resolution 3489 (XXX); reiterated its appeal to developed countries which had not yet done so to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product for official development assistance set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; urged developed countries to accelerate the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session and decided to consider the report at that session under a separate item (resolution 31/174).

At its thirty-second session, 101/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested

101/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 71):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/149 and Corr.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/32/464;
- (c) Resolutions 32/177 and 32/181;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/32/SR.3-18, 54 and 59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.107.

the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of high-level experts, a report, taking into account studies already undertaken within the United Nations system, on the guarantee powers of existing international financial institutions and their possible enlargement; and the feasibility and desirability of establishing a multilateral insurance and reinsurance agency; and decided to consider that report at its thirty-third session under the item entitled "Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries" (resolution 32/177). At the same session, the Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/174 (A/32/149 and Corr.1 and 2); called upon the developed countries to implement the agreed provisions regarding the volume and terms of flows of real resources to developing countries contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 150 (XVI); requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to consider the question of the transfer of real resources to developing countries with due priority and to submit a progress report, together with comments of the Trade and Development Board, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to review the progress achieved and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/181).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/177;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/181.

72. Policies and programmes relating to youth: reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusion expressed in the Secretary-General's report on channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations (A/8743) that the United Nations should pay particular attention in the future to involving youth in programmes of national development and international co-operation as well as in the activities of the United Nations and decided to re-examine when necessary, but not later than at its thirtieth session, the question of channels of communication with youth and youth organizations (resolution 3022 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on action that had been taken by Governments, the organizations of the United Nations system, young people and the administering Powers of countries and territories still under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation concerning certain matters relating to the education and the responsibilities of youth (resolution 3141 (XXVIII)). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with Governments, the specialized agencies, interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and youth organizations, to assemble data on the problems confronting youth and on the manner in which those problems were being treated by the organs and executive bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report designed to facilitate planning, especially for developing countries, and to submit it to the Council at its sixty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development, and to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 3140 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly had before it the reports of the Secretary-General (A/10143 and A/10275) called for under resolutions 3022 (XXVII) and 3141 (XXVIII). Owing to lack of time, the Assembly was unable to consider the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 31/129); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session a preliminary report for further consideration on the role of youth in promoting the objectives of the United Nations (resolution 31/130); decided to expand the terms of reference of the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers to include the receipt of additional contributions for the purpose of implementing youth programmes requested by developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session with recommendations for further action (resolution 31/131); and invited the Council to prepare, through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fifth session, appropriate recommendations concerning the best channels of communication between youth and youth organizations and the United Nations at the national, regional, interregional and international levels, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/132).

At its thirty-second session, 102/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing the views of Member States on the proclamation of an international youth year and to propose possible ways and means for the observance of such a year, and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a brief synopsis of the legislative history and programme activities of the United Nations in the field of youth since 1965, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/134); adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on comments and suggestions offered by Member States and regional commissions relating to those guidelines and on the progress achieved in their implementation with specific, action-oriented recommendations for the further development of the guidelines and of the co-operation between the United Nations system and national and international youth organizations (resolution 32/135); and requested the Secretary-General to transmit his report on the United Nations Volunteers programme (A/32/205) for consideration and review of the proposals made in that report, in particular under paragraph 17 (a) to (g), to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session, 1978 (decision 32/435).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the proclamation of an international youth year, called for under paragraph 2 of resolution 32/134;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities in the field of youth since 1965, called for under paragraph 3 of resolution 32/134;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on channels of communication with youth and youth organizations, called for under resolution 32/135.

73. 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)).

102/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 84):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/32/161, A/32/170 and A/32/205;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/32/162 and A/32/171;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/439 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolutions 32/134 and 32/135 and decision 32/435;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.63, 65, 66, 70, 71 and 76;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

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At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, designated the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme for the Decade; and requested the Economic and Social Council to assume, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, responsibility for co-ordinating the Programme and evaluating activities undertaken during the Decade as provided in the Programme (resolution 3057 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 3223 (XXIX), 3377 (XXX) and 31/77).

At its thirty-second session, 103/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to do his utmost to give the Programme for the Decade the fullest publicity; renewed its call for adequate resources to be made available to the Secretary-General to enable him to undertake the activities entrusted to him under paragraph 18 (g) of the Programme for the Decade; appealed once again to Governments and private organizations to make voluntary contributions in support of the activities envisaged in the Programme for the Decade; and decided to consider at its thirty-third session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" (resolution 32/10).

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (resolution 1978/7).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);

103/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 74 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3), chap. III, sect. G;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: E/5920, E/5921;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/32/193, A/32/196;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/307 and Corr.1;
- (e) Resolution 32/10;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.4-11;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.60.

- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General.

74. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly approved the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 3057 (XXVIII)). Paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, annexed to resolution 3057 (XXVIII), provided that, as a major feature during the Decade, a world conference on combating racial discrimination should be convened by the Assembly as soon as possible, but preferably not later than 1978. Paragraph 18 (c) provided that the Economic and Social Council would act as the preparatory committee for the Conference.

At its thirty-first session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination" (see item 81), the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to consider at its thirty-second session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" (resolution 31/78).

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council approved the draft provisional agenda and the draft provisional rules of procedure of the Conference, as contained in the report of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Conference (E/5922, annexes I and II), and recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (resolution 2057 (LXII)).

At its sixty-third resumed session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council amended rule 57 of the draft provisional rules of procedure relating to the participation of representatives of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Conference (decision 290 (LXIII)).

At its thirty-second session, ^{104/} the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 2057 (LXII), including the annex thereto; decided to convene the Conference at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978; requested the Secretary-General to invite as participants in the Conference all States and the United

^{104/} References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Addendum to the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3A (A/32/3/Add.1), chap. XI, sect. A;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/197;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/422;
- (d) Resolution 32/129 and decision 32/433;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.5-12, 17, 69 and 70;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

Nations Council for Namibia, and as observers, representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity and of various United Nations organs and bodies, interested intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council and other entities; called upon all States to contribute to the success of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular by their active participation in the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on the work of the Conference (resolution 32/129). At the same session, the Assembly amended item 11 (a) of the provisional agenda of the Conference (decision 32/433).

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, urged all Member States, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations as well as the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to lend their maximum co-operation to the Secretary-General of the Conference, in particular by their active participation therein; reiterated the importance of ensuring maximum publicity for the Conference; urged Governments to submit as soon as possible the national reports; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference the suggestions and recommendations contained in resolution 8 (XXXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1978/3).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/129.

75. Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women to complete in 1976 the elaboration of the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 3521 (XXX)).

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women completed by the Commission (E/5909, chap. I, draft resolution I, annex); invited Member States and the specialized agencies concerned to present their comments on the draft Convention before 15 July 1977, so that they could be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly well in advance of its thirty-second session; and recommended that the Assembly should take up consideration of the draft Convention, in the light of comments received, as a matter of urgency at the outset of its thirty-second session, with a view to the adoption of the draft Convention at that session (resolution 2058 (LXII)).

At its thirty-second session, 105/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Working Group of the Third Committee on the Drafting of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (A/C.3/32/L.59); recommended that a working group should be established at the beginning of the thirty-third session to continue consideration of the articles which had not been completed during the thirty-second session; expressed the hope that the draft Convention would be adopted during its thirty-third session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women" (resolution 32/136).

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

105/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 85):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/218 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/440;
- (c) Resolution 32/136;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.19-28 and 73-75;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

76. 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 considered the States giving assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa to be accomplices of those régimes in respect of their criminal policies of racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism; condemned the activities of States which continued to give political, military, economic and other assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa or which refrained from taking any steps to prevent natural or juridical persons within their jurisdiction from assisting those régimes and thus encouraging them to continue violating fundamental human rights; approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a Special Rapporteur; and recommended that the General Assembly should include this item in its agenda with a view to considering it at its thirtieth session (resolution 1864 (LVI)).

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly, inter alia, considered that organizations and States which gave assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa were accomplices of those régimes in respect of their inhuman policies of racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism and requested the Secretary-General to submit the final report of the Special Rapporteur, along with the recommendations of the Sub-Commission, to the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3383 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 106/ the General Assembly considered with satisfaction the preliminary report prepared by the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/371); requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Special Rapporteur the assistance he needed to complete his study; and decided to consider this item at its thirty-third session as a matter of priority in the light of any recommendation by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, as well as by the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia (resolution 31/33).

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, decided to approve the recommendation made by the Commission on Human Rights in its

106/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/221;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/331;
- (c) Resolution 31/33;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.19, 21-26, 28, 29 and 35-40;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.83.

resolution 6 (XXXIV) that the Special Rapporteur should be invited to present his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session and attend the meetings of the Assembly at which it is discussed (decision 1978/22).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the final version of the report called for under resolution 31/33.

77. Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development

The item entitled "Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of mass communications for social progress and development" was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly at the request of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. ^{107/} At that session, the Assembly invited the Governments of the developing countries to give due regard to the establishment and/or strengthening of their national mass communication systems within the framework of their over-all development plans; requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to continue and intensify its programme for the development of mass communication systems, especially for the benefit of developing countries; requested the Director-General of UNESCO, in co-operation with the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned and other interested organizations, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on progress achieved in the development of mass communication systems; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Co-operation and assistance in the application and improvement of national information and mass communication systems for social progress and development" and to consider it at that session as a matter of priority (resolution 31/139).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO called for under resolution 31/139.

^{107/} References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 120):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/31/193;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/434;
- (c) Resolution 31/139;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.77;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.102.

78. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress: reports of the Secretary-General

At its fiftieth session, in 1971, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to forward a questionnaire to Member States to obtain information on their experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress (resolution 1581 A (L)).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1973, the Economic and Social Council examined the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/478) and requested a continuation of the study of this question (resolution 1746 (LIV)).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this subject (resolution 3273 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, 108/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/10166) and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Commission for Social Development and/or the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report prepared on the basis of information received from Governments (resolution 31/38). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with Member States, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council, a report on their national experience in promoting the co-operative movement and on the results so far achieved by international co-operation in that field (resolution 31/37).

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly for adoption a draft resolution on the subject of national experience in promoting the co-operative movement (resolution 1978/8).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/37;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/38.

108/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/10166;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/199;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/343;
- (d) Resolutions 31/37 and 31/38;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.36-38, 40-44, 51 and 53;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.83.

79. Preservation and further development of cultural values

At its twenty-eighth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) called for under Assembly resolution 3026 A (XXVII), urged Governments to make cultural values, both material and spiritual, an integral part of development efforts; recognized that contacts and exchanges among various cultures, conducted on the basis of equality and with due regard to the principle of sovereignty of States, might positively contribute to the enrichment and development of national cultures and regional cultural values; appealed to all Member States to respect national legislation for the protection of the artistic heritage; requested the Director-General of UNESCO to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Preservation and further development of cultural values" (resolution 3148 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-first session, 109/ the General Assembly requested the Director-General of UNESCO to submit to the Assembly early in 1978 a progress report on the implementation of resolution 3148 (XXVIII), and further requested him to continue efforts and research in this field and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/39).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO.

80. Importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development: report of the Secretary-General

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council requested the General Assembly to include as a one-time measure an item entitled "Importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development" in the agenda of its thirty-third session (resolution 2074 (LXII)).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 2074 (LXII).

109/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 83):

- (a) Report of the Director-General of UNESCO: A/31/111, annex;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/294;
- (c) Resolution 31/39;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.20-25 and 27;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.83.

81. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- (b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States parties from among their nationals, who serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for immediate re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Yuli Bahnev	(Bulgaria)*
Mr. Pedro Brin Martínez	(Panama)*
Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal	(India)*
Mr. André Dechezelles	(France)*
Mr. Silvo Devetak	(Yugoslavia)*
Mr. Abdel Moneim M. Ghoneim	(Egypt)**
Mr. Ousmane Goundiam	(Senegal)**
Mr. Christopher O. Hollist	(Nigeria)**
Mr. George O. Lamptey	(Ghana)**
Mr. Mohied-Din Nabavi	(Iran)*
Mr. E. N. Nasinovsky	(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*
Mr. Erik Nettel	(Austria)*
Mr. Karl Josef Partsch	(Federal Republic of Germany)**
Mr. Fayez A. Sayegh	(Kuwait)**
Mr. Agha Shahi	(Pakistan)**

Mr. Georges Tenekides	(Greece)**
Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez	(Ecuador)**
Mr. Federico Videla Escalada	(Argentina)*

* Term of office expires on 19 January 1980.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 1982.

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 general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States parties.

At its thirty-second session, 110/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee for 1977 (A/32/18); commended the Committee for furthering the implementation of the Convention by requesting the States parties to the Convention to include in their reports under article 9 information on the measures which they had adopted to give effect to article 7 of the Convention in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information with a view to combating prejudices which led to racial discrimination, promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups, and propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention; welcomed decision 2 (XVI), in which the Committee had decided in principle to give general distribution to the reports of States parties to the Convention and other official documents of the Committee, which would bring about greater awareness by world public opinion of the problem of racial discrimination and mobilize it on the realization of the goals and principles contained in the Convention; welcomed all efforts by the Committee to focus the greatest attention on the just cause of the peoples struggling against the oppression of the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa; invited the States parties to the Convention to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they were parties concerning the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin; and invited all States which were not yet parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it and, pending

110/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 74 (b)):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/32/18);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/307/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 32/13;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.28-30;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.60.

such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies (resolution 32/13).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee covering the work of its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/33/18).

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; invited States referred to in article 17 to sign and ratify it without delay; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). In response to that request, reports have been submitted to the Assembly annually since its twenty-first session.

The Convention, which was opened for signature in New York on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession as provided in article 19 of the Convention.

As at 1 June 1978, 100 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-second session, 111/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which had ratified the Convention or acceded thereto and appealed to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention (resolution 32/11).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 3106 A (XX) and 32/11.

111/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 74 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/186;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/307 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 32/11;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.4-11;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.60.

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

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)).

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 1978, 40 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Chairman of the thirty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a group consisting of three members of the Commission, as provided for by article IX of the Convention, and invited the Commission to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention, in particular to prepare a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States alleged to be responsible for the crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention (resolution 31/80).

At its thirty-third session, in 1977, the Commission on Human Rights, by resolution 13 (XXXIII), decided that the group of three members of the Commission appointed in accordance with article IX of the Convention would meet for a period of five days before the thirty-fourth session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention. The group appointed by the Chairman of the Commission at its thirty-third session consisted of the representatives of Cuba, Nigeria and the Syrian Arab Republic.

At its thirty-second session, 112/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested all States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto as soon as possible; welcomed the establishment by the Chairman of the thirty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights of a group as provided for by article IX

112/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 7⁴ (d)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/187;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/307 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 32/12;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.4-11 and 13-15;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.60.

of the Convention; and invited the Commission to continue its efforts to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention (resolution 32/12).

The group established under article IX of the Convention met for a period of five days before the thirty-fourth session of the Commission. On the basis of its consideration of reports submitted by 16 States parties, it drew up general guidelines for the reports of States parties, adopted a number of recommendations relating to the implementation of the Convention and submitted a report on its activities to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1286).

At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 7 (XXXIV), took note with appreciation of the report of the group, in particular the general guidelines proposed by the group concerning the form and contents of reports to be submitted by States parties under article VII of the Convention; requested States parties to take the guidelines fully into account in submitting their reports under article VII of the Convention; called upon the States parties to submit their first report under article VII of the Convention not later than two years after becoming parties to the Convention and their periodic reports at two-yearly intervals, with the understanding that they could submit additional information to the group at any time they wished in the intervening period; and decided that the group should meet for a period of five days before the thirty-fifth session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 3380 (XXX) and 32/12.

82. 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". 113/

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-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2649 (XXV), 2787 (XXVI), 2955 (XXVII), 3070 (XXVIII), 3246 (XXIX), 3382 (XXX) and 31/34).

113/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.2), chap. III.

At its thirty-second session, 114/ 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 alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle; reaffirmed that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constituted a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves were criminals, and called upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General; demanded the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental personal rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; looked forward to the publication of two studies on the right to self-determination by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; requested the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence; and decided to consider this item again at its thirty-third session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control (resolution 32/14).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/14.

83. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: reports 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 recommended by the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of

114/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/147 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/318;
- (c) Amendment: A/32/L.17;
- (d) Resolution 32/14;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.12-19, 20 and 28;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.60.

Offenders (resolution 3452 (XXX)); requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session to study the question of torture and any necessary steps for ensuring the effective observance of the Declaration and for the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment; and requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to elaborate a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials and to submit the draft code to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, in 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 10 B (XXXII), in which, inter alia, it requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draw up at its twenty-ninth session a body of principles for the protection of detained persons and to transmit the body of principles to the Commission for its consideration at its thirty-third session.

At its fourth session, in 1976, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control prepared a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials, to be submitted through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session (E/CN.5/536, annex V).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Economic and Social Council to give due priority to the examination of the draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials; requested the Commission on Human Rights, through the Council, to submit a comprehensive report on the elaboration of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and invited the World Health Organization to prepare a draft code on medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to bring it to the attention of the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/85).

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council decided to submit to the General Assembly a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would adopt the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials drafted by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (resolution 2075 (LXII)). The Council further decided to amend the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners so as to make the major part of those Rules applicable to persons arrested or detained without charge (resolution 2076 (LXII)).

At its thirty-second session, 115/ 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 on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and to submit a progress report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/62); requested the Secretary-General to draw up and circulate among Member States a questionnaire on the steps taken to put the Declaration into practice; and requested him to submit the information provided in response to the questionnaire to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and to the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (resolution 32/63); called upon all Member States to reinforce their support of the Declaration by making unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; urged all Member States to give maximum publicity to their unilateral declarations; 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); demanded that the minority apartheid régime of South Africa should release all political prisoners without pre-condition, lift all banning and house arrest orders imposed on opponents of apartheid, and put an immediate end to the indiscriminate use of violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid and to the persistent recourse to torture of political detainees (resolution 32/65); and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2075 (LXII) and decided to examine the draft Code, together with the replies received from Governments, at its thirty-third session (decision 32/419).

At its thirty-fourth session, in accordance with resolution 32/62, the Commission on Human Rights took up the question of a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In its resolution 18 (XXXIV), the Commission requested the Secretary-General to transmit all relevant documents of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, for their comments, and to prepare a summary of those comments; recommended that the Economic and Social Council should authorize the meeting of a working group open to all members of the Commission for one week immediately before the thirty-fifth session of the Commission with the task of

115/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 80):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/32/138, A/32/180, A/32/222;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/355;
- (c) Resolutions 32/62 to 32/65 and decision 32/419;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.34-38, 41 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.98.

making proposals for the elaboration of a draft convention on the basis of the relevant documents of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission and any comments received from Governments; decided to give priority to the consideration of the item at its thirty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session Commission resolution 18 (XXXIV), together with the relevant chapter of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council, as constituting the Commission's progress report requested by the Assembly in resolution 32/62.

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council approved the recommendation made by the Commission on Human Rights in paragraph 2 of its resolution 18 (XXXIV) and authorized the holding of a meeting of a working group for one week immediately before the thirty-fifth session of the Commission, with the task of preparing for the Commission concrete drafting proposals for a draft convention on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly, at its thirty-third session, resolution 8 (XXXIV), together with the relevant chapter of the Commission's report, as requested in Assembly resolution 32/62 (decision 1978/24).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on replies to the questionnaire, called for under resolution 32/63;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral declarations, called for under resolution 32/64;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on a draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, called for under decision 32/419.

84. International Covenants on Human Rights:

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee
- (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.

As at 1 June 1978, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which 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, had been ratified or acceded to by 49 States; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49, had been ratified or acceded to by 49 States; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which entered into force on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9, had been ratified by 19 States.

At its sixtieth session, in 1976, the Economic and Social Council established the procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 1988 (LX)).

Upon the entry into force of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the States parties to the Covenant held their first meeting at United Nations Headquarters on 20 September 1976 and, in accordance with the provisions of articles 28 to 32 of the Covenant, elected the members of the Human Rights Committee.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the 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, members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for immediate re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Mohamed Ben-Fadhel (Tunisia)*
Mr. Ole Mogens Espersen (Denmark)*
Sir Vincent Evans (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**
Mr. Manouchehr Ganji (Iran)**
Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic)*
Mr. Vladimir Hanga (Romania)**
Mr. Haissam Kelani (Syrian Arab Republic)**
Mr. Luben G. Koulishev (Bulgaria)**
Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius)*
Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus)**
Mr. Fernando Mora Rojas (Costa Rica)*
Mr. Anatoly Petrovich Movchan (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
Mr. Torkel Opsahl (Norway)*
Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador)*
Mr. Fulgence Seminega (Rwanda)*
Mr. Walter Surma Tarnopolsky (Canada)**
Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany)*
Mr. Diego Uribe Vargas (Colombia)**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee is to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its thirty-second session, 116/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation

116/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 81):

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 44 (A/32/44 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/188;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/333;
- (d) Resolution 32/66;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.22, 24, 30-34 and 37;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.98.

the report of the Human Rights Committee on its first and second sessions (A/32/44 and Corr.1), and expressed satisfaction at the serious manner in which the Committee was undertaking its functions; appreciated that the Committee strove for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the Covenant and of the Protocol thereto; and requested the Secretary-General 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 (resolution 32/66).

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

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/33/40);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 2200 A (XXI) and 32/66.

85. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: report of the High Commissioner

At its fourth session, in 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII) and 32/68). In its resolution 32/68, the Assembly decided to review, not later than at its thirty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1983.

Under paragraph 13 of the statute, the High Commissioner is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. At its thirty-second session, the Assembly, following the resignation of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, elected Mr. Poul Hartling United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 (decision 32/314).

At its thirty-second session, 117/ the General Assembly requested the High Commissioner to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, including those in urgent need of help in Africa, Asia and Latin America; urged Governments to extend the necessary co-operation to the High Commissioner in promoting solutions to the problems facing his Office; and further urged Governments to facilitate the efforts of the High Commissioner in the field of international protection (resolution 32/67); expressed its sincere appreciation and thanks to Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan for the effective and dedicated manner in which he had performed his functions as High Commissioner (resolution 32/69); and commended the programmes of assistance to refugees in southern Africa already being implemented by the High Commissioner and urged Governments to contribute generously towards the programmes of the High Commissioner (resolution 32/70).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1977 to 31 March 1978, which will be issued as Supplement No. 12 (A/33/12). An addendum, containing the report on the twenty-ninth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, will be circulated subsequently as Supplement No. 12A (A/33/12/Add.1).

86. 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 reaffirmed its conviction that further measures should be considered to ensure universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations

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

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner: Supplement No. 12 (A/32/12 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 12A (A/32/12/Add.1);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the High Commissioner: A/32/401 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/352;
- (d) Resolutions 32/67 to 32/70 and decision 32/314;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.45-49;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.98.

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system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 3136 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of item 12, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 3136 (XXVIII), requested the Secretary-General to solicit the views of Member States, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a concise analytical report based on the views and material received and any other relevant material (resolution 3221 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Member States that had not already done so to submit their views to the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 3221 (XXIX); requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated version of his report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit 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, 118/ the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/10235, A/32/178, A/32/179), 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 at its thirty-fourth session, 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, to comply with the mandate established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992 (LX) and the Commission in its decision 4 (XXXIII) and to submit, through the Council, a report with its conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/130).

At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, by resolution 25 (XXXIV), decided to continue at its thirty-fifth session, as a matter of priority, the work on the 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 the concepts contained in

118/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/10235, A/32/178, A/32/179;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/423;
- (c) Resolution 32/130;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.42-44, 49-55, 61, 64, 65 and 67-69;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

resolution 32/130, and requested the Secretary-General to invite the specialized agencies concerned and the United Nations organs in the field of human rights to supply information on those measures, within their respective areas of competence, already taken or to be taken in the future, which would translate the concepts of resolution 32/130 into practical terms, and to circulate the report of the Commission on the work done at its thirty-fourth session to Member States, specialized agencies, other organs within the United Nations system and the relevant non-governmental organizations and to invite their comments thereon, for submission by 31 October 1978.

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council authorized the convening of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for one week immediately before the Commission's thirty-fifth session to continue the consideration of matters mentioned in decision 4 (XXXIII), as well as those referred to the Commission by the General Assembly in resolution 32/130, and requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Assembly Commission resolution 26 (XXXIV) and the relevant chapter of the Commission's report (E/1978/34) in pursuance of resolution 32/130 (decision 1978/20).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/130.

87. Problems of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having considered the preliminary report of the Secretary-General (A/8364), requested him to continue the study of the changing socio-economic and cultural role and status of the aged in countries of different levels of development and to prepare a report suggesting guidelines for national policies and international action in this field, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council in 1973, through the Commission for Social Development, and to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (resolution 2842 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to assist Governments on questions of planning for the older sector of the population, to maintain a system of collection and dissemination of information on aging, to undertake studies regarding the interrelationship between demographic, social and economic factors in aging, to promote research on aging at the international and national levels, and to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council in 1977, through the Commission for Social Development, and to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 3137 (XXVIII)).

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to pursue, expand and consolidate his work on the status of the elderly, particularly with regard to research and exchanges of information (resolution 2077 (LXII)).

At its thirty-second session, 119/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to consider measures for strengthening the activities of the regional commissions in this field, to assist Governments in the planning, establishment and expansion of programmes for the older sector of the population, to conduct seminars and workshops, to conduct research and to collect, collate and disseminate the information on aging through the Information Exchange System, and requested him to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council in 1979, through the Commission for Social Development, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 32/131); 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; 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; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Problems of the elderly and the aged" (resolution 32/132).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/132.

88. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: reports 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, 120/ held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975; endorsed the proposals of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, the World Plan of Action, the regional plans of action (see ST/ESA/SER.B/5/Add.1, ST/ESA/SER.B/6/Add.1 and E/CEPAL/1042/Rev.1) and related resolutions; proclaimed the period from 1976 to 1985 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality,

119/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/130 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/436;
- (c) Resolutions 32/131 and 32/132;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.63, 65, 70, 71 and 73;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

120/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1.

Development and Peace; and decided to convene a world conference in 1980, at the mid-term of the Decade (resolution 3520 (XXX)); called upon all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly women's organizations and women's groups, to intensify their efforts to strengthen peace, to expand and deepen the process of international détente and make it irreversible, to eliminate completely and definitely all forms of colonialism and to put an end to the policy and practice of apartheid, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, aggression, occupation and foreign domination; and invited the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 3519 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, set forth the criteria for the use of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and arrangements for its management, on which it requested the Secretary-General to report annually, and requested the President of the Assembly to select five Member States, 121/ each of which should appoint a representative to serve, for a three-year period, on a Consultative Committee on the Fund to advise the Secretary-General on the application of the criteria to the use of the Fund (resolution 31/133); called upon States to undertake measures to improve the status and role of women in education and to eliminate illiteracy among women; invited Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to submit their observations concerning such improvement to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/134).

At its thirty-second session, 122/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women" (see item 75) (resolution 32/136); noted the efforts made thus far by the Secretary-General with a view to the establishment of the

121/ On 16 March 1977, the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General (A/31/477) that he had selected the following five States as members of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Nigeria, Philippines and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

122/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 85):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/32/174, A/32/175, A/32/211, A/32/216 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, A/32/218 and Add.1 and 2, A/32/269;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/440;
- (c) Resolutions 32/136 to 32/142;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.19-28 and 73-75;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and requested him to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, 1978, on the progress achieved towards the establishment of the Institute (resolution 32/137); requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with all the interested agencies and organizations of the United Nations, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council at its resumed second regular session, 1978, a study of the interagency programme accompanied by the observations formulated by the Council with regard to it, and to transmit to Governments every two years the study of the interagency programme for the Decade (resolution 32/138); requested the Secretary-General to convene during the thirty-third session of the Assembly a second pledging conference for voluntary contributions for the purpose of financing the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 32/139); recalled that the Council, by its resolution 2062 (LXII), had requested the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-seventh session to give the highest priority to the consideration of the preparatory work for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and had requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the consideration of the Commission a report outlining a programme of concrete action for the second half of the Decade; accepted the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host to the Conference, which would in principle be held at Teheran in May 1980 for a period of two weeks; noted that preliminary exchanges of views on the preparatory work for the Conference had taken place in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at the two special interagency meetings held in September 1976 and July 1977, which were brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions; decided that the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be convened pursuant to resolution 2062 (LXII), would be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations in June 1978; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council, on the work of the Preparatory Committee during its first session (resolution 32/140); noted with satisfaction the decisions taken by the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women at its first two sessions, held in March and June 1977 (A/32/174, sect. II); expressed the hope that the projects which the Consultative Committee had already approved would be implemented as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports on the management of the Fund, to include in such reports a summary of the projects selected by the Consultative Committee for financing by the Fund and to submit periodically to the Assembly progress reports on the execution of such projects (resolution 32/141); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 3519 (XXX) (A/32/211); 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 thereon to the Council at its second regular session, 1978; invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a progress report on the implementation of resolution 3519 (XXX); and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session, under the item "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace", a subitem entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3519 (XXX); report of the Secretary-General" (resolution 32/142).

At its first regular session, 1978, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 1978/25); adopted a resolution on national machinery for monitoring the implementation of the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women and on preparations for the 1980 Conference midway through the Decade and Programme of Action for the second half of the Decade (resolution 1978/26); requested the Assembly to take all appropriate measures to identify regular budget resources in conformity with resolutions 3534 (XXX), 31/93 and 32/201 in order to provide the regional commissions and the centres for women, from the regular budget of the United Nations, with the financial resources and personnel necessary to enable them to undertake the implementation of the World Plan of Action; and recommended that the Assembly should take appropriate measures to provide for the financial resources and personnel necessary for the regional research and training centres for women from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 1978/27); recommended to the Assembly the integration of the reporting systems outlined in Council resolutions 1325 (XLIV) and 1677 (LII) and Assembly resolutions 3490 (XXX) and 3520 (XXX) into a single system and urged the Assembly to review periodically the new reporting system in the light of further developments (resolution 1978/28); adopted a resolution on the question of elaborating a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, aggression, occupation and all forms of foreign domination (resolution 1978/29); recommended the inclusion of certain items in the provisional agenda of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 1978/30); requested the Secretary-General to propose to the Assembly the appropriate personnel and financial resources for the Conference, in the light of the proposals of the Preparatory Committee (resolution 1978/31); recommended the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education" for the Conference, whose over-all objective would continue to be the review and evaluation of the progress made in the first half of the Decade, and to recommend necessary changes and readjustments for the second half of the Decade, in order to attain equality, development and peace; and recommended further that the Conference should place an emphasis on elaborating new strategies for integrating women into the developmental process, particularly by promoting economic and employment opportunities on an equal footing with men through, inter alia, the provision of adequate health and educational facilities, and that the preparatory work for the Conference should be carried out accordingly (resolution 1978/32); recommended to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the Conference of an item entitled "The effects of apartheid on women in southern Africa" (resolution 1978/33); and adopted a resolution on women in development and international conferences (resolution 1978/34).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/134;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/138;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/140;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/141.

89. 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. The Assembly invited Member States to submit their comments and proposals concerning the draft convention by 15 January 1964 (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 Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights all the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward in the course of the discussion of the question at the session and requested the Commission to submit, through the Council, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 3267 (XXIX)).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, held in 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 respectively, and during each of those sessions it established an informal working group open to all its members to consider the elaboration of a draft declaration. The group established at the thirty-third session of the Commission was able to complete the preambular part and began consideration of the operative part of the draft Declaration.

At its thirty-second session, 123/ the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to give this matter the priority necessary to finalize the draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 32/143).

123/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/120;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/441;
- (c) Resolution 32/143;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.76;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

During the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, the informal working group held nine meetings and considered various proposals relating to article 1 of the draft Declaration. At the same session, the Commission in its resolution 22 (XXXIV), suggested that States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which had views to submit on the elaboration of the draft Declaration might wish to do so in writing to the Secretary-General in order that their views would be available to all members prior to the thirty-fifth session; decided to continue at its thirty-fifth session the elaboration of the draft Declaration; and decided to establish an open-ended working group which would meet on a regular basis throughout the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

90. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

In paragraph 18 of the Proclamation of Teheran, ^{124/} adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights, held in 1968, the Conference declared that, while recent scientific discoveries and technological advances had opened vast prospects for economic, social and cultural progress, such developments might nevertheless endanger the rights and freedoms of individuals and would require continuing attention.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance, inter alia, of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and in co-operation with the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies, a study of the problems in connexion with human rights arising from developments in science and technology; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on a preliminary basis, a report comprising a summary account of studies already made or in progress on the subject, emanating in particular from governmental and intergovernmental sources, the specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations, and a draft programme of work which might be undertaken in fields in which subsequent surveys would be necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the resolution; and requested him to submit his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session for consideration and transmittal, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 2450 (XXIII)). Pursuant to this and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly (resolutions 2721 (XXV), 3026 (XXVII), 3150 (XXVIII), 3268 (XXIX) and 3384 (XXX)) and of the Commission on Human Rights (resolutions 10 (XXVII), 2 (XXX), 11 (XXXI) and 11 (XXXII)), a study of human rights and scientific and technological developments was initiated.

^{124/} Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.2), chap. II.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights in its consideration of the question of scientific and technological progress and human rights, to give special attention to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) (resolution 31/128).

At its thirty-second session, 125/ the General Assembly, having been unable for lack of time to consider the item, decided to include it in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session and to consider it with appropriate priority (decision 32/434).

At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the question of human rights and scientific and technological developments (see E/1978/34, chap. XI).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

91. Freedom of information:

(a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information

(b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

At its first session, in 1946, the General Assembly declared that freedom of information is a fundamental right and is the touchstone of all freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated; resolved to authorize the holding of a conference of all Members of the United Nations on freedom of information; and instructed the Economic and Social Council to undertake the convocation of such a conference (resolution 59 (I)).

The United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information met at Geneva in March and April 1948. The Conference prepared three draft conventions - on the gathering and international transmission of news, on the instituting of an international right of correction, and on freedom of information - as well as a draft article for inclusion in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a number of resolutions. The Final Act of the Conference (E/CONF.6/79) was referred to the Economic and Social Council for action.

125/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 83):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/135 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/438;

(c) Decision 32/434;

(d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.76;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

At its third session, the General Assembly approved the draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction, which consisted of an amalgamation of the provisions of the draft Conventions on the Gathering and International Transmission of News and on the Institution of an International Right of Correction prepared by the Conference of 1948. The Assembly, however, resolved that the draft Convention should not be open for signature until it had taken definite action on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information (resolutions 277 A and C (III)).

At its seventh session, the General Assembly separated the provisions relating to the right of correction from the draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction and decided to open for signature a Convention on the International Right of Correction (resolution 630 (VII)).

A committee established by the General Assembly in resolution 426 (V) prepared a new version of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. 126/ On the basis of the work done by that committee, the Third Committee, at the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, approved the preamble and four operative paragraphs of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. 127/ The articles have not yet been approved by the Assembly in plenary meeting. From the seventeenth to the twenty-seventh sessions, the Assembly was not able to continue the consideration of the draft Convention.

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1959, the Economic and Social Council invited Member States to comment on the desirability of the adoption by the United Nations of a declaration on freedom of information and on the draft text of such a declaration which was annexed to the resolution (resolution 732 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council considered and adopted a draft Declaration and transmitted it to the General Assembly for its consideration (resolution 756 (XXIX)).

The question entitled "Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information" has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since its fifteenth session, but at that and subsequent sessions the Assembly was not able to consider it.

126/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1.

127/ Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/4341; ibid., Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/4636; and ibid., Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/5041.

At its thirty-second session, 128/ the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/32/231), which contained an account of the previous consideration of the item on freedom of information by United Nations organs. At that session, the Assembly, having been unable for lack of time to consider the item, decided to include it in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session and to consider it with appropriate priority (decision 32/436).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

92. United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, at the request of Liberia (A/8751). At that session, the Assembly requested the Commission for Social Development to consider the question of convening a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law, and to make recommendations for the preparation of a report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, which would include policies, programmes and comparative law concerning the protection of children for adoption and foster placement and comments on the question of sponsoring such a conference (resolution 3028 (XXVII)).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1973, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report, for consideration by the Council at its fifty-sixth session and by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, on the basis of information obtained by means of a questionnaire to Governments concerning policies, programmes and laws for the protection of children for adoption and foster placement, and on the basis of their views on the question of sponsoring such a conference, including its scope, and requested the Secretary-General to bring up to date the study entitled Comparative Analysis of Adoption Laws 129/ (resolution 1750 (LIV)).

At its organizational session for 1974, the Economic and Social Council, owing to the very limited number of responses received in 1973 to the questionnaire, decided to defer its consideration of this question to 1975 (decision 1 (LVI)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of this item to the thirtieth session.

128/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 88):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/231;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/442;
- (c) Decision 32/436;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.76;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

129/ ST/SOA/30 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.IV.5).

At its fifty-eighth session, in 1975, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/804 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1); affirmed the desirability of drawing up a declaration on principles of good adoption practice, in the light of which countries could examine their own laws according to their own traditions; requested the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene a group of experts with relevant experience of family and child welfare, with primary emphasis on adoption and foster placement practices, which would prepare a draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally, would review and appraise the said report of the Secretary-General and the relevant material submitted by Governments already available to him and the regional commissions, and would draft guidelines for the use of Governments in the implementation of the above principles, as well as suggestions for improving procedures within the context of their social development programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-sixth session a draft declaration on social and legal principles for submission to the Council and to the General Assembly (resolution 1925 (LVIII)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly postponed its consideration of the item.

At its thirty-second session, 130/ the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/32/131) containing the relevant information on the item. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session and to consider it with appropriate priority (decision 32/437).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

130/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/131;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/32/443;
- (c) Decision 32/437;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/32/SR.76;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

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93. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:

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

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its thirty-second session, 131/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory, and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 32/33).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/33/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1).

131/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 90):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/253;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/32/23/Add.9;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/32/341;
- (d) Resolution 32/33;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/32/SR.8 and 10-20;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.83.

94. Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly affirmed that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 1747 (XVI)).

On 11 November 1965, the minority government in Southern Rhodesia unilaterally declared independence. Following a recommendation by the General Assembly (resolution 2024 (XX)), the Security Council considered the situation as a matter of urgency, condemned the unilateral declaration of independence and called on all States not to recognize the illegal racist minority régime (resolution 217 (1965)).

Since the sixteenth session, the question of Southern Rhodesia has been considered by the General Assembly at every session. The question has also been under continuous consideration by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Furthermore, the matter has been the subject of several Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 217 (1965), 221 (1966), 253 (1968), 288 (1970), 314 (1972), 318 (1972), 320 (1972), 333 (1973), 388 (1976), 403 (1977), 406 (1977), 409 (1977), 411 (1977), 415 (1977) and 423 (1978).

At its thirty-second session, 132/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right; reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe; condemned the continued war of repression and the intensified oppressive measures against the people of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime; strongly condemned the illegal racist minority régime for its continuing, brutal acts of aggression and threats against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana; called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the discharge of its primary responsibility as the administering Power, to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence; firmly supported the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal; reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in particular the provisions

132/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 92):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chaps. I, II and IV-VI, and vol. II, chap. VII;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/32/461;
- (c) Resolutions 32/116 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/32/SR.25 and 27-35;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.104.

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calling for assistance to those front-line States which were victims of repeated acts of aggression by the racist minority régime (A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V, paras. 21 and 39); demanded the termination forthwith of all repressive measures perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime against the people of Zimbabwe, the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the removal of all restrictions on political activity, the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, the restoration to the population of fundamental human rights, the cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the Territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom, and the immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and threats against neighbouring African States; called upon all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia; requested all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Governments of Mozambique and Botswana to strengthen their defence capability in order to safeguard effectively their sovereignty and territorial integrity; requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they were members, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned and the various programmes within the United Nations system, to extend to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement all the moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights; and invited all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, as well as the Secretary-General, to take steps, as appropriate, to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime (resolution 32/116 A); strongly condemned the policies of those Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, continued to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime, and called upon those Governments to cease forthwith all such collaboration; condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce the sanctions strictly; condemned South Africa for its continued support of the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the resolutions of the Security Council on sanctions against that régime; called upon all Governments which thus far had not done so to take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance with the sanctions imposed by the Council and to prohibit any form of collaboration with the illegal régime, to take effective steps to prevent or discourage emigration to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime, to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory, and to take all effective measures against international companies and agencies which supplied petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia; requested all States to extend to the Governments of Mozambique and Zambia all forms of financial, technical and material assistance in order to enable those Governments to overcome economic difficulties in connexion with their application of economic sanctions imposed against the illegal régime and the severe economic

loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the régime; and deemed it imperative that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime should be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and reiterated its request that the Council should consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency; and requested the Council to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa in view of the fact that petroleum and petroleum products were transported from South Africa into Southern Rhodesia (resolution 32/116 B).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Special Committee (A/33/23 and addenda), which will be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from Algeria: A/33/61-S/12583;
- (b) Letter from Sri Lanka (A/33/63-S/12595).

95. Question of East Timor: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)).

From the sixteenth to the thirtieth session, the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration was considered by the General Assembly.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the acceptance by the new Government of Portugal of the sacred principle of self-determination and independence and its unqualified applicability to all the peoples under Portuguese colonial domination (resolution 3294 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the critical situation resulting from the military intervention of the armed forces of Indonesia in Portuguese Timor, inter alia, called upon the Government of Indonesia to desist from further violation of the territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor and 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; drew the attention of the Security Council, in conformity with Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Charter, to the critical situation in the Territory and recommended that the Council should take urgent action to protect the territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor and the inalienable right of its people to self-determination; and requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to send a fact-finding mission to the Territory as soon as possible, in consultation with the political parties in the Territory and with the Government of Portugal (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

In December 1975, the Security Council considered the question of Timor and, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to send urgently a special representative to East Timor for the purpose of making an on-the-spot assessment and of establishing contact with all the parties in the Territory and all States concerned (resolution 384 (1975)).

In April 1976, the Security Council took up the question again and, inter alia, called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without further delay all its forces from the Territory (resolution 389 (1976)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right; called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw all its forces from the Territory; drew the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in the Territory and recommended that the Council should take all effective steps for the immediate implementation of its resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976); requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration, to dispatch to the Territory as soon as possible a visiting mission with a view to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second session, 133/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right; reaffirmed its resolutions 3485 (XXX) and 31/53 and Security Council resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976); rejected the claim that East Timor had been integrated into Indonesia; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration, to dispatch to the Territory as soon as possible a visiting mission with a view to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and to report

133/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 93):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/32/23/Add.3, chap. X;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/32/357;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/364;
- (d) Resolution 32/34;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/32/SR.8 and 10-21;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.47;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.83.

thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Special Committee, in the meantime to send urgently a special representative to East Timor for the purpose of making a thorough, on-the-spot assessment of the existing situation in the Territory and of establishing contact with the representatives of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente and the Government of Indonesia, as well as the Governments of other States concerned, in order to prepare the ground for a visiting mission of the Special Committee, and to report thereon to the Special Committee; drew the attention of the Security Council, in conformity with Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, to the critical situation in the Territory of East Timor and recommended that it should take all effective steps for the implementation of its resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976) with a view to securing the full exercise by the people of East Timor of their right to self-determination and independence; and called upon the Government of Indonesia and the leadership of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente to facilitate the entry into East Timor of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relief organizations in order to assist the people of the Territory (resolution 32/34).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Special Committee (A/33/23 and addenda), which will be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1). In addition, a note verbale from Portugal (A/33/75) has been circulated under this item.

96. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the

provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)).

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to amend the above-mentioned title and to give the item the following wording: "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 and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its thirtieth session, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to revise that title and to give the item its present wording.

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its thirty-second session, 134/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constituted a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/35).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Special Committee (A/33/23 and addenda), which will be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1).

134/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 94):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/32/23 (Part III), chap. IV;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/32/342;
- (c) Resolution 32/35;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/32/SR.3-10;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.83.

97. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:

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

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and to work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its thirty-second session, 135/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its concern that the assistance extended so far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements was far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned; requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations in working out appropriate measures and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report (resolution 32/36).

135/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda items 95 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/32/23 (Part V), chap. VI;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3), chap. VII, sect. E;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/32/87 and Add.1-3, A/32/286;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/32/354;
- (e) Resolution 32/36;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/32/SR.8 and 10-20;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.83.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/33/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/33/3);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/36.

98. 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, 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, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; scholarships granted to inhabitants of Territories formerly under Portuguese administration are continued until the completion of courses for which they had been granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior secondary or university level, or for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in African educational institutions.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At present, the Committee consists of the following Member States:

Canada, Denmark, India, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Organization of African Unity attend the meetings of the Advisory Committee as observers.

Since the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the Assembly has adopted resolutions on the continuation and strengthening of the Programme.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to arrange for an evaluation of the achievements of the Programme and of the ways and means for its further development (resolution 3301 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions of the Advisory Committee based on the recommendations of the Evaluation Group (resolution 3422 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, 136/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Programme had been a significant and worth-while effort of the international community and that its continuation and expansion during that crucial period were desirable; recognized that additional funds were essential if the Programme was to continue in operation at a satisfactory level; and appealed once again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme (resolution 32/37).

In the course of its consideration of the question of Namibia (see item 27), the General Assembly decided that Namibians should continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (resolution 32/9 B).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme.

99. 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.

136/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/283;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/32/343;
- (c) Resolution 32/37;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/32/SR.8 and 10-20;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.83.

At its thirty-second session, 137/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly those in southern Africa, and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; requested the administering Powers to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/38).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/38.

137/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 97):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/277;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/32/344;
- (c) Resolution 32/38;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/32/SR.8 and 10-19;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.83.

100. 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 111 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements of accounts for the regular budget and for the various extrabudgetary accounts of the United Nations and those for the other bodies shown above for the previous financial periods. 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 for the year 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-second session, 138/ the General Assembly accepted the various reports of the Board of Auditors and took note of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee (resolution 32/16).

138/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 98):

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 7A (A/32/7/Add.1);
- (ii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 7B (A/32/7/Add.2);
- (iii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 7C (A/32/7/Add.3);

/...

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

- (a) Financial reports:
 - (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/33/5);
 - (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/33/5/Add.1);
 - (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/33/5/Add.2);
 - (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/33/5/Add.3);
 - (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/33/5/Add.4);
 - (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/33/5/Add.5);
 - (vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/33/5/Add.6);
 - (viii) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 5G (A/33/5/Add.7);
 - (ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/33/5/Add.8);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

(continued)

- (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 7D (A/32/7/Add.4);
- (v) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 7E (A/32/7/Add.5);
- (vi) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 7G (A/32/7/Add.7);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/32/145;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/330;
- (d) Resolution 32/16;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.8-10;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.66.

101. Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979

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 period.

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1978-1979 amounting to \$985,913,300 and income estimates for the same period totalling \$174,118,200 (resolutions 32/213 A to C). At the same session, the Assembly adopted under this item resolutions relating to the enlargement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 32/103), the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations (resolution 32/203), the organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat (resolution 32/204), Arabic language services in the United Nations (resolution 32/205), the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (resolution 32/206), technological innovations in the publications and documentation of the United Nations (resolution 32/207), United Nations accommodation at Nairobi (resolution 32/208), expenditure with respect to experts and consultants in the United Nations (resolution 32/209), the form of presentation of the United Nations budget (resolution 32/210), the presentation of the United Nations budget (resolution 32/211), questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (resolution 32/212), unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1978-1979 (resolution 32/214) and the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1978-1979 (resolution 32/215), as well as a number of decisions (decisions 32/414, 32/450 A to C and 32/451).

139/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979: Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979: Supplement No. 6A (A/32/6/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/32/38);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 8 (A/32/8 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 8A (A/32/8/Add.1-30); A/32/256;
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General on the registration of treaties: A/32/214;
- (f) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/32/389, A/32/454, A/32/485 and Add.1, A/32/490;
- (g) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/432;
- (h) Resolutions 32/103, 32/144, 32/203 to 32/212, 32/213 A to C, 32/214 and 32/215 and decisions 32/414, 32/450 A to C and 32/451;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.2, 4-7, 9-13, 15-21, 24-31, 33-35, 37-51 and 53-72;
- (j) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/SR.33 and 65;
- (k) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.90, 102, 105 and 110.

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

- (a) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the approved programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979;
- (b) Related report of the Advisory Committee.

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

Comprehensive study of the question of honoraria

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session a comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (resolution 3536 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/2) to its thirty-second session. 140/

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee (A/32/490, para. 255 (b)) to postpone consideration of the report of the Secretary-General. At that session, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in the context of the comprehensive study of the question of honoraria, a study of the conditions of service and compensation appropriate for those officers serving the Assembly, other than Secretariat officials, whose terms and conditions of selection, duties and responsibilities precluded active engagement by governmental, intergovernmental or other specified entities (resolution 32/212, sect. XI).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it, in addition to the above-mentioned report (A/C.5/31/2), the report of the Secretary-General called for under section XI of resolution 32/212 and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session proposals regarding a more equitable distribution of costs of services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary funds. 141/

140/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 92, document A/31/470, para. 100 (a).

141/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 144, item 96, para. (j).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/33 and Corr.1) to its thirty-second session. 142/

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee to postpone consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/33 and Corr.1, A/C.5/32/29 and Corr.1) to the thirty-third session (A/32/490, para. 255 (c)).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/33 and Corr.1, A/C.5/32/29 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/32/8/Add.9).

Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make a maximum effort towards adopting a standardized and uniform organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat with a view to establishing a greater order and clarity in the structure of the Secretariat and to submit a progress report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-first session. 143/

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General to its thirty-second session. 144/

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/17) and of the Advisory Committee (A/32/8/Add.5) and endorsed the general direction of reform in nomenclature proposed by the Secretary-General in his report and encouraged him to proceed expeditiously with the application of the measures envisaged (resolution 32/204).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the application of the measures proposed in his original report and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

142/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 92, document A/31/470, para. 100 (b).

143/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 144, item 96, para. (m).

144/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 92, document A/31/470, para. 100 (c).

Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session a report on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations. 145/

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/10 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Advisory Committee, a further report on the implementation of the decisions it had taken on this matter at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions (resolution 31/205).

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/7), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a full and comprehensive report evaluating the status of implementation of the principles and guidelines set by the Assembly (resolution 32/203) and further requested the Secretary-General to re-examine proposed expenditure on experts and consultants in 1978-1979 with a view to achieving savings in the aggregate allocation for such activities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/209).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 32/203 and 32/209 and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Impact of inflation on the budgets of organizations of the United Nations system

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with the 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 towards 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. 146/

At its thirty-second session, 139/ 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 on the progress achieved with respect to the question (resolution 32/212, sect. II).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section II of resolution 32/212 and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

145/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 145, item 96, para. (t).

146/ Ibid., pp. 143 and 144, item 96, para. (i).

Question of administrative and management control of the United Nations

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/6) on the review of action taken on the recommendations of the Administrative Management Service and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/31/8/Add.5); requested the Secretary-General to put into effect promptly the measures set out in paragraph 67 of his report, to strengthen the existing role and functions of the Administrative Management Service, to submit annually to the Advisory Committee a report on the management projects and other advisory services rendered by the Service during the preceding 12 months, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and requested the Advisory Committee to draw to the attention of the Assembly any situation or problem requiring its attention which might arise from the annual reports of the Secretary-General and to submit its views and recommendations on the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/94 C).

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly had before it the proposal of the Secretary-General for the merger of the Administrative Management Service and the Internal Audit Service (A/32/6, paras. 22.123-22.137) and the observations of the Advisory Committee thereon (A/32/8, paras. 22.50-22.55). At that session, the Assembly took note of the observations of the Advisory Committee, as well as the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, and decided to return to and consider at its thirty-third session the questions raised by the Advisory Committee and by delegations (resolution 32/212, sect. X).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/94 C and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Establishment of an information service unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone to its thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/69) on the establishment of an information service unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (now the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs). 147/

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Advisory Committee (A/32/256 and Add.1); authorized the Secretary-General to proceed in accordance with the proposal contained in paragraph 5 of his report (A/C.5/32/47); and requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress achieved in 1978 to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/212, sect. V).

147/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 92, document A/31/470, para. 100 (d).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under section V of resolution 32/212 and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Technological innovations in the production of publications and documentation of the United Nations

At recent sessions of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee discussed the desirability of introducing modern computerized document-reproduction equipment into the Department of Conference Services.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone to its thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/77), which contained recommendations for introducing a computerized word-processing system in the United Nations. 148/

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly, having considered a revised report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/11) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/32/8/Add.12), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on the progress achieved in the implementation of approved measures, on the results of further studies and on recommendations for additional measures to improve documentation and publications services (resolution 32/207).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/207 and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Revision of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone to its thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/58), in which he proposed revisions to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations concerned with accounts and auditing consequent upon the adoption by the United Nations of programme budgeting. 149/

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly approved the revisions to regulations 11.1, 11.4 and 12.10 of the Financial Regulations recommended by the Secretary-General in his report (A/C.5/31/58), as amended by the Advisory Committee (A/32/8, para. 93) (decision 32/414) and took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee to postpone consideration of a further report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/34 and Corr.1) to the thirty-third session (A/32/490, para. 22 (a)).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/34 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

148/ Ibid., para. 100 (h).

149/ Ibid., para. 100 (e).

First-class travel in the United Nations organizations

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly took note of the report on first-class travel in the United Nations organizations submitted by the Joint Inspection Unit (A/32/272), the note by the Secretary-General (A/32/272/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), and the report of the Advisory Committee (A/32/384); approved guidelines to ensure that the most economical means of air travel are employed by members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and by United Nations staff; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the implementation of these measures (resolution 32/198).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/198 and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its seventeenth session (A/32/38), the report of the Secretary-General on the implications of the Committee's recommendations (A/C.5/32/26 and Corr.1) and the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee (A/32/8/Add.14), decided to defer consideration of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination dealing with programme transfers and reduction until its thirty-third session (resolution 32/206, sect. III).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its seventeenth session (A/32/38) and eighteenth session (A/33/38) and a report of the Secretary-General.

Presentation of the United Nations budget

At its thirty-second session, 139/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that during the general debate on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 important problems of principle and method had been raised which needed further study with a view to improving budgetary procedures; requested the Secretary-General to make a study on the provisions of resolutions 3534 (XXX) and 31/93 concerning programmes, projects and activities that were obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, on the method to be followed in making a satisfactory determination of the amount corresponding to "maintenance of programmes" and the composition of that amount and on the advantages and disadvantages of "semi-full budgeting" and the methods used or proposed to apply this system; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the results of his study to the Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Advisory Committee (resolution 32/211).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/211 and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, 139/ in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council (see item 12), the General Assembly adopted institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162). The Fifth Committee had approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the statement of financial implications of the draft resolution, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would submit a special report to the Assembly early in its thirty-third session on the need for additional building and on the question of the transfer of posts and activities to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) at Nairobi (see A/32/452, para. 18).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the special report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

102. Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to put special emphasis in the future on the preparation of the medium-term plan, which should provide the framework for the biennial programme budget, and to ensure that the plan was presented by programme rather than by organizational unit so as to give a clear and integrated picture of each programme (resolution 3199 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery, decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial programme budget in alternate years, beginning in 1976 with the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 and a revised plan for 1977 (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 150/ the General Assembly, inter alia, approved a set of guidelines for the preparation of future medium-term plans of the United Nations; decided that the medium-term plan would be considered by the Assembly in the light of the comments and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council,

150/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 93):

- (a) Medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981: Supplement No. 6A (A/31/C/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1-5);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/31/139;
- (c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its sixteenth session: Supplement No. 38 (A/31/38);
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/400;
- (e) Resolution 31/93;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.3, 7, 9, 10, 17, 23, 30, 36 and 37;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.98.

the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; and further decided that, after approval by the Assembly, the medium-term plan would constitute the principal policy directive of the United Nations (resolution 31/93).

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at its informal meetings held on 8 and 9 February 1978, decided that it would consider the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 in two parts: the first part of the plan, dealing with programmes other than those in the economic and social sectors and the political and Security Council affairs activities, would be considered at its session to be held from 15 May to 2 June; the second part, dealing with programmes in the economic and social sectors and the political and Security Council affairs activities, would be considered at the resumed session, from 28 August to 15 September 1978, so that the implementation of the recommendations on restructuring contained in General Assembly resolution 32/197 could be better reflected in the plan's proposals.

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

- (a) Medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983: A/33/6 (Parts 1-28), to be issued as Supplement No. 6;
- (b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its eighteenth session: Supplement No. 38 (A/33/38).

103. United Nations accommodation:

- (a) Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Accommodation at Nairobi: report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters: report of the Secretary-General

Accommodation at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna

At its thirty-first session, 151/ the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into arrangements for the use of office space and

151/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 99):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/31/34;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/31/452;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/450/Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 31/194;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.55 and 58;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.107.

conference facilities at the Donaupark Centre in Vienna; approved the phased plan of action outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/34); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session concrete proposals for the implementation of the plan of action (resolution 31/194).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/194 and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Accommodation at Nairobi

At its thirty-second session, 152/ the General Assembly approved the construction of permanent headquarters for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and accommodation for the other United Nations offices at Nairobi; authorized the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee, to proceed in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report (A/C.5/32/19); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly annually on the status of the project (resolution 32/208).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/208 and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved certain expansion and improvement projects at United Nations Headquarters and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on other projects (resolution 31/195).

152/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/32/19 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/32/8/Add.10;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/490;
- (d) Resolution 32/208;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.49, 51, 54, 55 and 57;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.110.

At its thirty-second session, 153/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/32/8/Add.1), and concurred with the observations and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee (resolution 32/212, sect. I).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

153/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/32/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/C.5/32/56;
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/32/8/Add.1 and 18;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/490;
- (d) Resolution 32/212, sect. I;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.21, 24 and 25;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.110.

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104. United Nations public information policies and activities: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, 154/ in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, the General Assembly 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 the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3535 (XXX).

105. Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly, inter alia, established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, consisting of 54 Member States to be 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)).

154/ References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/1679;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/10008/Add.2;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/10500;
- (d) Resolution 3535 (XXX);
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1722-1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1736, 1738-1740 and 1746;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2444.

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At present, the Negotiating Committee consists 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 Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations (A/31/37) and requested the Committee to keep the financial situation of the United Nations under review and to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments (resolution 31/191).

At its thirty-second session, 155/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations (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 keep the financial situation of the United Nations under review and to continue its efforts to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the financial problems of the Organization; further requested the Committee to submit if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments to be considered at the thirty-third session of the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at the thirty-third session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/104 and, if necessary, a supplementary report of the Negotiating Committee.

155/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee: Supplement No. 37 (A/31/37);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/435;
- (c) Resolution 32/104;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.32, 33, 35, 37, 39 and 60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.102.

106. Review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly decided to establish a Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery to review the existing United Nations intergovernmental and expert machinery for the formulation, review, approval and evaluation of programmes and budgets, including the medium-term plan, to recommend means of improving the existing system and to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session. 156/

The Working Group was composed of the following 22 Member States:

Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, India, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Poland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery (A/10117 and Corr.1); referred the recommendations of the Working Group to the Economic and Social Council; referred the report of the Working Group, together with the medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979 (A/10006/Add.1) and the comments thereon by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/5632, chap. III) and by the Council (A/10003, chap. III, sect. L, paras. 148-152), the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on medium-term planning in the United Nations system (A/9646) and the relevant comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/9646/Add.1), as well as the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/10081), to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System to be taken into account in its deliberations; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to examine the role of the Advisory Committee within the context of possible modifications in the structure and functioning of the United Nations, including, inter alia, the mandate and composition of the Advisory Committee (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of this item to its thirty-second session (decision 31/423).

156/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631 and Corr.1 and 2), p. 137, item 74.

At its thirty-second session, 157/ the General Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of this item to its thirty-third session (decision 32/426).

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

107. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions annually reports 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-first session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Advisory Committee to continue to supplement, as appropriate, the annual reports on administrative and budgetary co-ordination with reports on specific problems, taking into account the suggestions made in this respect during the discussions in the Fifth Committee (resolution 31/94 A); requested the Advisory Committee to provide policy advice and recommendations on the administrative co-ordination of electronic data processing and information systems in the United Nations organizations; and requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to assist in that task by providing, as required, the services and assistance of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities (resolution 31/94 B); and decided to review at its thirty-third session the question of administrative and management control of the United Nations (resolution 31/94 C).

157/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 102):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System: Supplement No. 34 (A/32/34 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 34A (A/32/34/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/390;
- (d) Decision 32/426;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.47;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.102.

At its thirty-second session, ^{158/} the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/32/315); concurred with the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee contained in its report; requested the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising out of the report of the Advisory Committee and the related discussions in the Fifth Committee; and transmitted the report of the Advisory Committee to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Board of Auditors, the members of the Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information (decision 32/415).

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

- (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on the administrative budgets of the organizations;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee called for under resolution 31/94 B.

108. 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 and invited the organizations within the United Nations system to notify the Secretary-General of the acceptance of the statute as soon as possible and to take appropriate action for the use of the services of the Unit (resolution 31/192).

^{158/} References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/32/315;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/391;
- (c) Decision 32/415;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.41, 47, 48 and 50;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.90

In accordance with article 2 of the statute, the Joint Inspection Unit shall consist of not more than 11 Inspectors, chosen from among members of national supervision or inspection bodies, or from among persons of a similar competence on the basis of their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions, who shall serve in their personal capacity.

Under article 3 of the statute, starting from the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, the President of the Assembly shall consult with Member States to draw up, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and of reasonable rotation, a list of countries which would be requested to propose candidates. The President of the Assembly, through appropriate consultations, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, shall review the qualifications of the proposed candidates and after further consultations, if necessary, with the States concerned shall submit the list of candidates to the Assembly for appointment.

In accordance with article 4 of the statute, the duration of the appointments of the Inspectors shall be five years, renewable for one further term. In order to ensure continuity in the membership of the Joint Inspection Unit, six of the Inspectors appointed from 1 January 1978 shall serve for a full term; the terms of the others shall expire at the end of three years.

As provided in article 10 of the statute, the Joint Inspection Unit shall submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the competent organs of the other organizations.

At its thirty-second session, 159/ the General Assembly appointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit (decision 32/317):

159/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 104):

- (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and related documents:
 - (i) Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit:
 - a. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/C.5/32/6;
 - b. Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/32/10;
 - c. Report of the Advisory Committee: A/32/258;
 - (ii) First-class travel:
 - a. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/32/272;
 - b. Comments by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/32/272/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
 - c. Report of the Advisory Committee: A/32/384;
 - (iii) General Service staff: report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/32/327;
 - (iv) Additional languages: report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/32/237;

Mr. Mark Allen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**
Mr. Isaac Newton Kofi Afiase (Ghana)*
Mr. Maurice Bertrand (France)*
Mr. Alexander Sergeevich Bryntsev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
Mr. Alfred Nathaniel Forde (Barbados)*
Mr. Sreten Ilić (Yugoslavia)*
Mr. Sharif Padmadisastra (Indonesia)**
Mr. Julio C. Rodríguez Arias (Argentina)**
Mr. Joseph Adolph Sawe (United Republic of Tanzania)**
Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)**
Mr. Earl D. Sohm (United States of America)*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1982.

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions relating to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/32/272) on first-class travel in the United Nations organizations (resolution 32/198) and to the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/10) on the implementation of major recommendations of the Unit (resolution 32/199). It also took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977 (A/C.5/32/6) and of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/32/10) on the implementation of the major recommendations of the Unit (decision 32/448).

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

- (a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978;
- (b) Other reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:
 - (i) General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies;
 - (ii) Implications of additional languages in the United Nations system;

(continued)

- (b) Notes by the President of the General Assembly on the appointment of the members of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/32/345 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/489;
- (d) Resolutions 32/198 and 32/199 and decisions 32/317 and 32/448;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.13, 14, 53, 58, 61, 66, 69 and 70;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.102 and 110.

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- (iii) Evaluation in the United Nations system;
 - (iv) Women in the Professional category and above in the United Nations system;
 - (v) Programming and evaluation in the United Nations;
 - (vi) United Nations programme in public administration and finance;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 2924 B (XXVII) and 32/199.

109. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference include 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, 160/ the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences; requested the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee for a three-year term; decided that its terms of reference were to advise the Assembly on the calendar of conferences, to act on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, to recommend to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, in order to ensure their most efficient and effective use, to advise the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services, facilities and documentation, and to advise the Assembly on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system, including conference services and facilities, and to conduct appropriate consultations in that regard (resolution 32/72).

At present, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following 22 Member States:

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

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/32/32); approved the draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 1978-1979; set forth guidelines for reducing the wastage resulting from the cancellation of scheduled meetings; called upon all bodies to keep the intersessional departures to a minimum; affirmed that, if and

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

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/32/32);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/410;
- (c) Resolutions 32/71 and 32/72 and decision 32/420;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.25, 30, 32, 33 and 49;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.99 and 111.

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when departures were granted, the servicing should be financed from the approved appropriations for conference services; urged all bodies to conclude their work within the time allotted to them; took note of the successful application of the one-stage system of meeting records with corrigenda; expressed the hope that the administration of that system would provide continued substantial savings to the Organization; urged bodies entitled to meeting records to dispense with them for particular discussions when they were not absolutely necessary; and decided that the criteria previously adopted on an experimental basis should be continued and used more widely (resolution 32/71). The Assembly also approved several recommendations of the Committee aiming at a more efficient use of existing conference resources (decision 32/420).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Conferences containing, inter alia, the revised calendar for the second year of the biennium 1978-1979, which will be issued as Supplement No. 32 (A/33/32).

110. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

Member States contribute to the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with a scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly on the basis of a report submitted by the Committee on Contributions (see also item 111 (b)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to lower the floor level of assessments to 0.01 per cent; requested the Committee on Contributions to study urgently and in depth ways and means of increasing the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments in the light of views expressed by Member States; and requested the Committee to report in depth on its findings to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/95 A). At the same session, the Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the year 1977 only; decided that the scale should be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1977, when a report was to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its thirty-second session; and resolved that the Committee on Contributions should, in drawing up future scales of assessments, take into account the criteria contained in its report (A/31/11 and Add.1), the additional criteria contained in resolution 31/95 A, the continuing disparity between the economies of developed and developing countries, methods which avoided excessive variations of individual rates of assessments between two successive scales, and the debate on this item in the Fifth Committee during the thirty-first session, especially the concern expressed regarding steep increases in the rates of individual assessments (resolution 31/95 B); and decided to enlarge the membership of the Committee on Contributions by five members (see item 111 (b)) (resolutions 31/95 A and 31/96).

At its thirty-second session, 161/ the General Assembly adopted a scale of assessments for the years 1978 and 1979 and decided that that scale should be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1979, when a report was to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 32/39).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Contributions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 11 (A/33/11).

111. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly:

- (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
- (b) Committee on Contributions
- (c) Board of Auditors
- (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General
- (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal
- (f) International Civil Service Commission

At its thirty-second session, 162/ the General Assembly filled vacancies in

161/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 106):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/32/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/332;
- (c) Resolution 32/39;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.16, 18 and 22-24;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.90.

162/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 107):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/32/101 and Add.1 and 2, A/32/102-A/32/105, A/32/106 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/C.5/32/21, 27, 31 and Add.1, 33, 36 and 59;
- (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/32/291 and Add.1 and 2, A/32/292-A/32/296;
- (c) Decisions 32/308 A to C, 32/309, 32/310, 32/315, 32/316 and 32/325;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.17, 35, 40, 51, 55, 62 and 64;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.66, 102 and 110.

the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decisions 32/308 A to C), the Committee on Contributions (decision 32/315), the Board of Auditors (decision 32/309), the Investments Committee (decision 32/316), the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (decision 32/310) and the International Civil Service Commission (decision 32/325).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will fill vacancies in five of its subsidiary organs in the administrative and budgetary fields and will be asked to confirm the Secretary-General's action relating to the appointment of some of the members of the Investments Committee. Appointments to these organs are for terms of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1979, with the exception of the appointments to the International Civil Service Commission, which are for terms of office of four years, and the appointments to the Board of Auditors, which will be effective 1 July 1979. The Assembly acts upon the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, arrived at after elections by secret ballot have been held. Except in the case of the Board of Auditors, where the Auditor-General (or official of equivalent title) of a Member State is appointed, all appointments are of individuals in their personal capacity and not of government representatives. Accordingly, the Assembly will have before it notes by the Secretary-General in respect of the vacancies to be filled in each subsidiary organ.

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 its thirty-second session, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Advisory Committee from 13 to 16 members, and amended (see A/520/Rev.12/Amend.2) with effect from 1 January 1978 rules 155 to 157 of its rules of procedure (resolution 32/103).

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

- Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)**
- Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)***
- Mr. Hamed Arabi El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)*
- Mr. Lucio García del Solar (Argentina)*
- Mr. Hou Tung (China)***
- Mrs. Virginia C. Housholder (United States of America)*
- Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan)**
- Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)**

Mr. Tieba Ouattara (Ivory Coast)**
Mr. V. K. Palamarchuk (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*
Mr. Guy Scalabre (France)***
Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)*
Mr. Michael F. H. Stuart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland)***
Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)***
Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)**
Mr. Norman Williams (Panama)***

- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. El-Houderi, Mr. García del Solar, Mrs. Housholder, Mr. Palamarchuk and Mr. Schmidt. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/121).

Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the General Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see item 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 of the Assembly (A/520/Rev.12 and Rev.12/Amend.1).

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

Mr. Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (Egypt)***
Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan)*
Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*
Mr. Miguel A. Dávila Mendoza (Mexico)*
Mr. Talib El-Shibib (Iraq)**
Mr. Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain)***
Mr. Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil)***
Mr. Gbadebo Oladeinde George (Nigeria)**
Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America)**
Mr. Junpei Kato (Japan)**

Mr. Japhet G. Kiti (Kenya)***
Mr. Wilfried Koschorreck (Federal Republic of Germany)*
Mr. Angus J. Matheson (Canada)***
Mr. Atilio N. Molteni (Argentina)***
Mr. Michel Rougé (France)*
Mr. Dragos Serbanescu (Romania)**
Mr. Euthimios Stoforopoulos (Greece)**
Mr. Tien Yi-nung (China)*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ali, Mr. Chistyakov, Mr. Dávila Mendoza, Mr. Koschorreck, Mr. Rougé and Mr. Tien. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/122).

Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements and accounts (see item 100). 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 Auditor-General of Bangladesh,*** the Auditor-General of Canada** and the Auditor-General of Ghana.*

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1979.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1980.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1981.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Auditor-General of Ghana. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/123).

Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see item 114) and other United Nations funds.

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

Mr. R. Manning Brown, Jr. (United States of America)*
Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil)**
Mr. Jean Guyot (France)*
Mr. Hamzah Merghani (Sudan)***
Mr. David Montagu (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)***
Mr. B. K. Nehru (India)**
Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland)***
Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland)**
Mr. Toshio Shishido (Japan)*

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will therefore 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. Brown, Mr. Guyot and Mr. Shishido. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/124).

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

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

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

Mrs. Paul Bastid (France)**
Mr. Francisco Forteza (Uruguay)*
Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire)**
Mr. Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States of America)***
Sir Roger Bentham Stevens (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)***
Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary)*
Mr. R. Venkataraman (India)**

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Forteza and Mr. Ustor. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/125).

International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 113).

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

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)*

Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan)**

Mr. Michael O. Ani (Nigeria)**

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

Mr. Pascal Frochaux (Switzerland)*

Mr. P. N. Haksar (India)**

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

Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan)***

Mr. Jiří Nosek (Czechoslovakia)*

Mr. António Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil)***

Mr. Jean-Louis Plihon (France)***

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

Mr. Raúl A. Quijano (Argentina)*

Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal)*

Mrs. Halima Warzazi (Morocco)**

Mr. Quijano and Mr. Akwei are Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1981.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akwei, Mr. Frochaux, Mr. Nosek, Mr. Quijano and Mr. Thiam. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/126).

112. Personnel questions:

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Other personnel questions: report of the Secretary-General

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly laid down a number of principles for the recruitment of the staff of the Secretariat (resolution 1852 (XVII)). In pursuance of that resolution, the Secretary-General reports annually on the composition of the Secretariat and the application of those principles, which have been endorsed and supplemented by a number of subsequent resolutions.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of his proposals for personnel policy reform, subject to observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. 163/

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the personnel policy reforms, requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to accelerate their implementation and invited him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the application of his proposals, drawing attention in particular to any of them that might not yet have been fully implemented (resolution 31/27).

At its thirty-second session, 164/ the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts for the effective implementation of Assembly resolutions 3416 (XXX), 3417 A and B (XXX), 31/26 and 31/27, in all their parts, and other relevant resolutions, within the framework of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly with full data on the implementation of the relevant resolutions, particularly resolution 31/26 (resolution 32/17 A); and requested the Secretary-General to report on all recruiting missions undertaken until the thirty-third session of the Assembly, to submit a breakdown of staff composition by grade and sex at the divisional level within departments, to include information

163/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631), p. 139, item 81.

164/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 108):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/32/146, A/C.5/32/3;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/314;
- (c) Resolutions 32/17 A and B and decision 32/405;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17 and 20;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.66.

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on efforts made within each department to establish conditions of equality and an equitable balance between men and women staff members and to include, in his annual report on personnel questions, an account of the work of the panel established to investigate allegations of discriminatory treatment (resolution 32/17 B).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/27;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 32/17 A and B;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the revision of the Staff Rules.

113. 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 also item 111 (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-second session, 165/ the General Assembly, having considered the third annual report of the Commission (A/32/30), inter alia, noted the assurance given by the Commission that it would continue to keep under continual review the relationship between the levels of remuneration of the comparator national civil

165/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 109):

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/32/30);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/32/8/Add.16;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/447;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.47, 48, 56, 59 and 60;
- (e) Resolution 32/200;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.110.

service and of the United Nations common system, in particular with respect to any divergencies which might result from the operation of the post adjustment system and requested the Commission to include in the review the feasibility of establishing a modified system of post adjustments. decided that, with effect from 1 July 1978, the system of post adjustments should be revised to provide that changes in class of post adjustment were based on index movements of 5 per cent rather than of 5 points, and authorized the Commission to take all measures necessary for the implementation of that change; and noted with appreciation the Commission's report on the action taken by it under article 12, paragraph 1, of its statute and in compliance with Assembly resolution 31/193 B with respect to the salaries of the staff in the General Service category at Geneva, together with the Secretary-General's statement on the basic agreement reached by him and the executive heads of the Geneva-based agencies on accepting the report of the Commission, its findings and recommendations, as well as the basic agreement reached by them on the transitional arrangements required (resolution 32/200).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the fourth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission, which will be issued as Supplement No. 30 (A/33/30).

114. United Nations pension system:

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, consisting of 21 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third nominated by the executive heads and one third elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 10 specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization, are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1977, the number of participants was 43,888.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, considered the system of adjustment of benefits in respect of cost-of-living changes proposed by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/31/9, paras. 18-60 and annex V) and requested the Board to continue its study thereof, bearing in mind the views expressed on the question during the discussion at the session and in the light of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1976 and the opinion of the Advisory Committee, and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/196, sects. I and VI).

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At its thirty-second session, ^{166/} the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts in consultations with the Investments Committee to ensure that, subject to careful observance of the requirements of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility, and in strict conformity with the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, a larger proportion of the investment of the resources of the Fund was made in developing countries (resolution 32/73 A), requested the Secretary-General to initiate negotiations with financial institutions in Africa with a view to investing some of the portfolio of the Fund directly in Africa on safe and profitable terms and to report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/73 B); decided to admit the International Fund for Agricultural Development to membership in the Fund with effect from the date on which it became a specialized agency; concurred in the agreement approved by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board with the Commission of the European Communities with respect to continuity of pension rights between the Commission and the Fund; and authorized the Board to continue to implement in 1978 the payments to existing pensioners authorized in section VII of resolution 31/196 (resolution 32/74).

At the thirty-third 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/33/9);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 32/73 A and B;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

115. Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established by the Security Council in 1973 (resolutions 340 (1973) and 341 (1973)); the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Their mandates have been extended periodically.

^{166/} References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 110):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/32/9 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/32/319;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/32/25;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/421;
- (e) Resolutions 32/73 A and B and 32/74;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 45, 50, 55 and 56;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.99.

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At its thirty-second session, 167/ the General Assembly, inter alia, appropriated the amount of \$76,321,000 for the operation of UNEF for the period from 25 October 1977 to 24 October 1978 inclusive (resolution 32/4 B); appropriated the amount of \$6,490,912 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1977 inclusive and the amount of \$11,611,871 for the period from 25 October 1977 to 31 May 1978 inclusive; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$1,607,000 per month for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1978 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 31 May 1978 (resolution 32/4 C); and approved new rates of reimbursement to countries contributing troops to UNEF and UNDOF, commencing on 25 October 1977 (decision 32/416).

On 31 May 1978, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNDOF until 30 November 1978 (resolution 429 (1978)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the expenses of UNEF and UNDOF;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

167/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 111):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/339 and Corr.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/32/386;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/299 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 32/4 A to C and decision 32/416;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.23 and 52;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/32/PV.45 and 90.

116. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth 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, regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 25 members elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their Governments. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected by the Assembly for a term of five years. The last election took place at the thirty-first session (decision 31/308). Casual vacancies are filled by the Commission itself.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 25 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1981:

- Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy)
- Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)
- Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)
- Mr. Jorge Castañeda (Mexico)
- Mr. Emmanuel Kodjoe Dadzie (Ghana)
- Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)
- Mr. Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt)
- Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)
- Mr. S. P. Jagota (India)
- Mr. Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya)
- Mr. Christopher Walter Pinto (Sri Lanka)
- Mr. R. Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand)
- Mr. Paul Reuter (France)
- Mr. Willem Riphagen (Netherlands)
- Mr. Milan Šahović (Yugoslavia)
- Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America)
- Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil)
- Mr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand)

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Mr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan) 168/
Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal)
Mr. Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan)
Mr. N. A. Ushakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Sir Francis Vallat (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Stephen Verosta (Austria)
Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria)

The Commission began its work in 1949. During its 29 sessions, it has submitted to the General Assembly final draft articles or reports on the following topics: draft declaration on the rights and duties of States; ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available; formulation of the Nürnberg Principles; question of international criminal jurisdiction; reservations to multilateral conventions; question of defining aggression; draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind; elimination and reduction of statelessness; law of the sea; arbitral procedure; diplomatic intercourse and immunities; consular relations; extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations; law of treaties; special missions; representation of States in their relations with international organizations; protection and inviolability of diplomats and other internationally protected persons; and succession of States in respect of treaties.

The following multilateral conventions have been concluded following consideration of the relevant topics by the Commission: Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone; 169/ Convention on the High Seas; 170/ Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas; 171/ Convention on the Continental Shelf; 172/ Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes relating to the above-mentioned conventions on the law of the sea; 173/ Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 174/ and Optional Protocols concerning Acquisition of Nationality and the

168/ Elected by the Commission on 19 May 1977 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway).

169/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 516, No. 7477, p. 205.

170/ Ibid., vol. 450, No. 6465, p. 11.

171/ Ibid., vol. 559, No. 8164, p. 285.

172/ Ibid., vol. 499, No. 7302, p. 311.

173/ Ibid., vol. 450, No. 6466, p. 169.

174/ Ibid., vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

Compulsory Settlement of Disputes; 175/ Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (A/CONF.9/15); Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 176/ and Optional Protocols concerning Acquisition of Nationality and the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes; 177/ Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties; 178/ Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes (resolution 2530 (XXIV), annex); Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex); and Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character. 179/

At its thirty-second session, 180/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Commission on the work of its twenty-ninth session (A/32/10), inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work it had accomplished; approved the programme of work planned by the Commission for 1978; recommended that the Commission should complete at its thirtieth session the second reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause, should continue on a high priority basis its work on State responsibility with the aim of completing at least the first reading of the set of articles constituting part I of the draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, within the present term of office of the members of the Commission, should proceed with the preparation, on a priority basis, of draft articles on (a) succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, in an endeavour to complete the first reading of the set of articles concerning State property and State debts and (b) treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations, and should continue its work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses; endorsed the conclusions

175/ Ibid., vol. 500, No. 7311, p. 223, and No. 7312, p. 241.

176/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

177/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8639, p. 469, and No. 8640, p. 487.

178/ United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, First and Second Sessions, Official Records, Documents of the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.V.5), document A/CONF.39/27, p. 287.

179/ United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, Official Records, Documents of the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.12), document A/CONF.67/16, p. 207.

180/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 112):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/32/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/183;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/433;
- (d) Resolution 32/151;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/SR.25, 30-46 and 68;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.106.

reached by the Commission to study the proposals on the elaboration of a protocol concerning the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, as well as the conclusions it had reached regarding the second part of the topic of relations between States and international organizations; invited the Commission, at an appropriate time and in the light of progress made on the draft articles on State responsibility and on other topics in its current programme of work, to commence work on the topics of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law and jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; expressed confidence that the Commission would continue to keep the progress of its work under review and to adopt the methods of work best suited to the speedy completion of the tasks entrusted to it; endorsed the recommendation of the Commission for the strengthening of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat; and endorsed the conclusion reached by the Commission, in paragraph 123 of its report, concerning research projects and studies required by the work of the Commission (resolution 32/151).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirtieth session, scheduled to be held at Geneva from 8 May to 28 July 1978, which will be issued as Supplement No. 10 (A/33/10), as well as a 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 thirtieth session.

117. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh 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-first session (decision 31/310). At present, the Commission consists of the following States:

Argentina,* Australia,** Austria,** Barbados,* Belgium,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Burundi,** Chile,** Colombia,** Cyprus,* Czechoslovakia,* Egypt,** Finland,** France,** Gabon,* German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Ghana,** Greece,* Hungary,* India,* Indonesia,** Japan,** Kenya,* Mexico,* Nigeria,** Philippines,* Sierra Leone,* Singapore,** Syrian Arab Republic,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America* and Zaire.*

* Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the regular annual session of the Commission in 1980.

** Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the regular annual session of the Commission in 1983.

At its thirty-second session, 181/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Commission on the work of its tenth session (A/32/17), inter alia, noted with satisfaction that the Commission had completed work on a draft Convention on the International Sale of Goods and that the Commission intended to place before the Assembly, at its thirty-third session, draft provisions on the formation and validity of contracts for the international sale of goods, together with appropriate recommendations on the action to be taken with respect to those draft provisions; recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work; welcomed the decision of the Commission to review, in the near future, its long-term programme of work and requested Governments to submit their views and suggestions on such a programme; and requested the Secretary-General to study the problem of how adequate financial resources could be provided for the symposia on international trade law which were organized biennially by the Commission and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/145). At the same session, the Assembly, on the understanding that it was for the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, to be held at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, from 6 to 31 March 1978, to decide on the invitation and status of non-governmental organization participants and in the hope that the Conference would give favourable consideration to the matter, took note of paragraph 58 of the report of the Commission and requested the Secretary-General to invite the organizations referred to in that paragraph (decision 32/438).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Commission on the work of its eleventh session, scheduled to be held in New York from 30 May to 16 June 1978, which will be issued as Supplement No. 17 (A/33/17). The report will also be forwarded to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for comments, in accordance with resolution 2205 (XXI), and the comments made thereon by the Trade and Development Board will be communicated to the Assembly in a note by the Secretary-General. The Assembly will also have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of symposia on international trade law, called for under resolution 32/145.

113. Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and measures to increase the number of

181/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 113):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/32/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/402;
- (c) Resolution 32/145 and decision 32/438;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/SR.4-11, 47 and 68;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

parties to the Convention" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9745). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session. 182/

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for strict implementation by States of the provisions of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations; deplored instances of violation of the provisions of the Convention as well as of rules of international diplomatic law; invited Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and observations on ways and means to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Convention as well as on the desirability of the elaboration of provisions concerning the status of the diplomatic courier; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing the comments and observations received from Member States to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961: report of the Secretary-General" (resolution 3501 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 183/ the General Assembly urged States which had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention; reaffirmed the need for strict implementation by States of the provisions of the Convention in the interest of maintaining normal relations between them, strengthening international peace and security and developing international co-operation; invited Member States to submit or to supplement their comments and observations on ways and means to ensure the implementation of the Convention and on the desirability of elaborating provisions concerning the status of the diplomatic courier, with due regard also to the question of the status of the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier; requested the International Law Commission at the appropriate time to study the proposals on the elaboration of a protocol concerning the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, which would constitute development and concretization of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session an analytical report on ways and means to ensure the implementation of the Convention on the basis of comments and observations on this question received from Member

182/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631), p. 150, item 112.

183/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 112):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/145 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/403;
- (c) Resolution 31/76;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/31/SR.65, 66 and 68;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.97.

States and also taking into account the results, if available and ready, of the study by the Commission of the proposals on the elaboration of the above-mentioned protocol (resolution 31/76).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3501 (XXX);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/76.

119. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session (resolution 2697 (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States which had not already done so to communicate their views for submission to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (resolution 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals which had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter; invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee his views on the experience acquired in the application of Charter provisions with regard to the Secretariat; and requested him to prepare, for the use of the Ad Hoc Committee, an analytical paper containing the observations received from Governments and the views expressed at the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth sessions (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, inter alia, recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered that the strengthening of the role of the United Nations required continuous improvement of the functioning and effectiveness of its principal organs, and that it was important to study and agree upon ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the resolutions of the Assembly and other organs of the United Nations; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General and further elaborate on their views, suggestions and proposals concerning the strengthening of the role of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its twenty-ninth session a report presenting the views, suggestions and proposals formulated by Member States on the subject (resolution 3073 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly transmitted to its thirtieth session for consideration the views, suggestions and proposals of Member States concerning the improvement of its functioning and effectiveness; invited the other principal organs of the United Nations, in the process of improving their activities and functioning, to take into consideration the views, suggestions and proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/9695) and to keep the Assembly informed on this subject; and requested Member States to give further study to ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations and enhancing its effectiveness and to communicate to the Secretary-General their views, suggestions and proposals in that regard (resolution 3282 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly urged Member States not parties to instruments establishing the various facilities and machinery available for the peaceful settlement of disputes to consider becoming parties to such instruments and, in the case of the International Court of Justice, recognized the desirability that States should study the possibility of accepting, with as few reservations as possible, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court; called upon Member States to make full use and seek improved implementation of the means and methods provided for in the Charter and elsewhere for the exclusively peaceful settlement of any dispute or any situation which was likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the machinery established under the Charter for the peaceful settlement of international disputes (resolution 3283 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/10033) (item 113) together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations (item 29). At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine

in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, and to list the proposals which had been made in the Committee and to identify those which had awakened special interest; requested the Committee to examine the proposals which had been made or would be made with a view to according priority to the consideration of those areas on which general agreement was possible; invited Governments to continue the submission of, or to bring up to date, their observations and proposals; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the use of the Committee a study which would complement those submitted pursuant to resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3349 (XXIX) (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

The Special Committee consists of the following 47 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the Special Committee should continue its work in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3499 (XXX); invited Governments to submit, or to bring up to date, their observations and proposals in accordance with that resolution; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/28).

At its thirty-second session, 184/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the Special Committee should continue its work in pursuance of the following

184/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 116):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/32/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/58 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/338;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/409;
- (e) Resolution 32/45;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/SR.19-23, 25-30, 32 and 33;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.47;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.97.

tasks with which it was entrusted, namely, to list the proposals which had been made or would be made in the Committee and 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 areas on which general agreement was possible; requested the Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it 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; invited Governments to submit, or bring up to date, their observations and proposals in accordance with resolution 3499 (XXX); and requested the Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 32/45).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 27 February to 24 March 1978.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/33/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/45.

120. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country, composed of the host State and 14 other Member States, 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 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.

The Committee replaced the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, which had been established in 1966. 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, and authorized the Committee to study the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and to consider, and advise the host country on, issues arising in connexion with the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations.

At its thirty-second session, 185/ the General Assembly decided to continue the work of the Committee, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI), with the purpose of examining on a more regular basis all matters falling within its terms of reference, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with all necessary assistance (resolution 32/46).

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 26 (A/33/26).

121. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-second session, 186/ the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the registration and publication of treaties (A/32/214), which was circulated under the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. At that session, following consideration of the question by the Sixth Committee, the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to initiate forthwith, within the means available and in co-operation, as appropriate, with the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, such measures as would contribute towards the reduction of the current arrears, both in the field of registration and in the field of publication of treaties and international agreements; approved, as a temporary measure, the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in paragraphs 29 to 34 of his note with regard to the publication of treaties and international agreements; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations" (resolution 32/144).

185/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 117):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/32/26);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/406;
- (c) Resolution 32/46;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/SR.51, 52 and 59;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.97.

186/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/32/214;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/432;
- (c) Resolution 32/144;
- (d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/SR.65;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/144.

122. Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany (A/31/242). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, composed of 35 Member States; requested the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and of representation of the principal legal systems of the world; requested the Committee to draft at the earliest possible date an international convention against the taking of hostages and authorized it, 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 at the thirty-first session; and further requested the Committee to submit its report and to make every effort to submit a draft convention to the Assembly in good time for consideration at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/103).

The Ad Hoc Committee is composed of the following 34 Member States:

Algeria, Barbados, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-second session, 187/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/32/39), decided that the Committee should continue to draft at the earliest possible date an international convention against

187/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 119):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee: Supplement No. 39 (A/32/39);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/467;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/32/476;
- (d) Resolution 32/148;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/SR.59-63 and 69;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/32/SR.64;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

the taking of hostages and, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on this item at the thirty-second session, and invited Governments to submit, or to bring up to date, suggestions and proposals for consideration by the Committee (resolution 32/148).

The Ad Hoc Committee met at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 6 to 24 February 1978.

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

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee, to be issued as Supplement No. 39 (A/33/39);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 32/148.

In addition, a letter from Israel (A/33/110) has been circulated under this item.

123. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The item entitled "Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/31/243). At that session, the Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/31/250/Add.1, para. 2), to allocate the item to the First Committee and, at the appropriate stage, to refer it to the Sixth Committee for examination of its legal implications.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/31/243, annex) as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of the item; requested Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the communications received by him (resolution 31/9).

At the plenary meeting at which resolution 31/9 was adopted, the General Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee should consider the legal implications of the item and report thereon to the Assembly as early as possible and before the end of the thirty-first session. After considering the item, the Sixth Committee decided to include in its report to the Assembly the following decision:

"The Sixth Committee has noted the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 31/9 entitled 'Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations'. In this connexion, the Sixth Committee requests the General Assembly to recommend that Member States,

in their consideration of statements and proposals on this item to be reported to the Secretary-General, should give due weight to the important legal issues involved. The Sixth Committee recalls the role it 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 (resolution 2625 (XXV), annex) and the Definition of Aggression (resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex). The legal issues which the item under discussion involves have been, and will need to be, examined in the current and future deliberations on this subject which any further consideration of this item by the General Assembly will entail."

The Assembly approved the decision of the Sixth Committee (decision 31/410).

At its thirty-second session, 188/ the General Assembly took note of the decision of the First Committee not to discuss the item any further in view of the fact that the Sixth Committee was expected to adopt an appropriate decision for submission to the Assembly (decision 32/442). At the same session, the Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, to establish a Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, composed of 35 Member States to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world; 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; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations" (resolution 32/150).

The Special Committee is composed of the following 35 Member States:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

188/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 37):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/32/181 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/32/449;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/466;
- (d) Resolution 32/150 and decision 32/442;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/32/PV.47-49 and 51-56;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.64-67, 69 and 70;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.106.

The Special Committee is scheduled to meet at United Nations Headquarters from 21 August to 15 September 1978.

At the thirty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 41 (A/33/41).

124. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:

- (a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States
- (b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/10141). In the explanatory memorandum annexed to his request, the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Assembly the above-mentioned resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/408).

At its thirty-second session, 189/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/439).

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

189/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 120):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/468;
- (b) Decision 32/439;
- (c) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/SR.69;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

125. Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of agenda item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session in the hope that it would be allocated to the Sixth Committee for consideration.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly included the item in its agenda, allocated it to the Sixth Committee and decided, on the recommendation of that Committee (A/31/398), to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/409).

At its thirty-second session, 190/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/440).

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

126. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly at the request of Barbados, Fiji, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic. 191/ At that session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (decision 32/441).

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

190/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 121):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/469;
- (b) Decision 32/440;
- (c) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/SR.69;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

191/ References for the thirty-second session (agenda item 131):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/32/247;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/32/470;
- (c) Decision 32/441;
- (d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/32/69;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/32/PV.105.

ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 <u>a/</u>	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 <u>a/</u>	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco 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
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania

a/ The session ended during the following year.

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
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

<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
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia

<u>Emergency special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan

ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A: First Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Örn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Černík (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
		Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
		Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	

A. First Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
		Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
		Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	
		Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)

B. Special Political Committee

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. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)

/.../

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Ömer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
		Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
		Mr. Ladislav Šmíd (Czechoslovakia)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
		Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
		Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	

C. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
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)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina) Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

D. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radić (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)

D. Third Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. 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)
		Mr. Kofi Sekyama (Ghana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
		Mr. Amre M. Moussa (Egypt)	
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Iran)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Šmíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Letícia R. Shahani (Philippines)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
		Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	

D. Third Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
		Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	

E. Fourth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakarathne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey- Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg-Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Černík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
		Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
		Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
F. Fifth Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Miss Fernanda Forcignanò (Italy)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
		Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemel Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
		Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
		Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Lunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
		Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	

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F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Petr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)

G. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Empire)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Empire)
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)	

ANNEX III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

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		
Australia					x								x				x					x											x	
Austria																					x										x			
Bahrain																																x		
Bangladesh																																x		
Barbados																									x							x		
Belgium																	x										x							
Benin																							x											
Bolivia																						x												
Brazil				x										x													x							
Bulgaria															x			x						x								x		
Burma									x					x																				
Burundi																					x							x						
Canada															x									x										
Central African Empire																					x										x			
Chad																											x						x	
Chile																					x					x								
Colombia																		x																
Costa Rica																x						x					x							
Cuba		x																															x	
Cyprus																x			x				x											x
Czechoslovakia														x			x																	

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			
Democratic Yemen																										x							x		
Denmark																									x								x		
Dominican Republic																							x									x			
Ecuador									x			x										x				x							x		
Egypt							x																												
El Salvador											x							x																	
Ethiopia										x																		x							
Fiji																													x						
Gabon																						x												x	
German Democratic Republic																																		x	
Germany, Federal Republic of																																		x	
Ghana																x									x				x						
Greece																x						x					x								
Guatemala																					x													x	
Guinea																	x							x										x	
Guyana																								x						x					
Haiti																	x											x			x				
Honduras							x																											x	
Hungary																							x					x							
Iceland																			x				x						x						
India												x																							
Indonesia													x																						x
Iran																																			

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32					
Iraq						x															x				x												
Israel							x																														
Italy										x																											
Ivory Coast																													x								
Jamaica																										x											
Japan															x												x					x					
Jordan																	x					x		x													
Kenya																										x											
Kuwait																					x																
Lao People's Democratic Republic																					x		x														
Lebanon																								x						x							
Lesotho																																				x	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x								x					x									
Luxembourg										x															x												
Madagascar																	x																			x	
Malawi																									x												
Malaysia																						x															
Malta																											x										
Mauritania																							x						x								
Mauritius																										x											
Mexico		x	x					x								x																			x		
Mongolia																									x										x		
Morocco														x								x															

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Sudan															x							x				x						x	
Sweden														x										x									
Syrian Arab Republic																		x										x					
Togo																								x									
Trinidad and Tobago																						x											
Tunisia												x																	x		x		
Turkey													x					x															x
Uganda																								x					x				
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																										x							
United Arab Emirates																														x			
United Republic of Cameroon																			x											x			
United Republic of Tanzania																								x									x
Uruguay													x																				
Venezuela	x						x								x												x						
Yugoslavia								x																									
Zaire																																	x
Zambia																																	x

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																																							
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79						
Algeria																							x	x																
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x					x	x												
Australia	x	x									x	x																												
Austria																																								
Belgium		x	x								x	x																												
Benin																																								
Bolivia																				x	x																			
Brazil	x	x				x	x			x	x									x	x																			
Bulgaria																					x	x																		
Burundi																																								
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																																								
Canada			x	x																																				
Chile																																								
Colombia		x	x																																					
Costa Rica																																								
Cuba																																								
Czechoslovakia																																								
Denmark																																								
Ecuador																																								
Egypt	x																																							
Ethiopia																																								
Finland																																								

ANNEX IV (continued)

Member States	Years																																				
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79			
Mauritania																													x	x							
Mauritius																																		x	x		
Mexico	x																																				
Morocco																		x	x																		
Nepal																									x	x											
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x																
New Zealand									x	x											x																
Nicaragua																									x	x											
Nigeria																					x	x												x	x		
Norway				x	x													x	x																		
Pakistan							x	x															x	x										x	x		
Panama													x	x													x	x						x	x		
Paraguay																								x	x												
Peru											x	x																x	x								
Philippines													x					x																			
Poland	x	x													x											x	x										
Romania																	x																		x	x	
Senegal																								x	x												
Sierra Leone																										x	x										
Somalia																											x	x									
Spain																									x	x											
Sri Lanka															x	x																					
Sudan																												x	x								

ANNEX V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																																															
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80													
Afghanistan														x	x	x																x	x	x														
Algeria																			x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x														
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x											
Australia				x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x												x	x	x															
Austria																		x	x	x														x	x	x												
Bangladesh																																		x	x	x												
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x								x	x	x													
Benin																				x	x	x																										
Bolivia																																				x	x	x										
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
Bulgaria																																					x	x	x									
Burundi																																						x	x	x								
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	x	x	x																																													
Canada	x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x																									x	x	x							
Central African Empire																																								x	x	x						
Chad																																									x	x	x					
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x																																				x	x	x				
China ^{a/}	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																													x	x	x		
Colombia	x																																													x	x	x

a/ By resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided:

"...to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																					
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80			
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x				x	x	x			
Indonesia												x	x	x											x	x	x											
Iran					x	x	x														x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x			
Iraq																		x	x	x													x	x	x			
Ireland																								x	x	x												
Italy																x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x			
Ivory Coast																														x	x	x						
Jamaica																										x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		
Japan																x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Jordan																	x	x	x												x	x	x					
Kenya																															x	x	x	x				
Kuwait																																						
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																																		
Lesotho																																				x	x	x
Liberia																																						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																																						
Luxembourg																																						
Madagascar																																						
Malaysia																																						
Mali																																						
Malta																																						
Mauritania																																						
Mexico																																						

ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																					
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80			
Mongolia																											x	x	x									
Morocco																					x	x	x															
Netherlands	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x			x	x	x			
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x			
Niger																											x	x	x									
Nigeria																																	x	x	x			
Norway	x	x							x	x	x														x	x	x				x	x	x					
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x					
Panama																					x	x	x															
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x					
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x											x	x	x		
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x		
Portugal																																		x	x	x		
Romania																				x	x	x							x	x	x			x	x	x		
Rwanda																																			x	x	x	
Senegal																	x	x	x											x	x							
Sierra Leone																				x	x	x	x	x	x													
Somalia																																			x	x	x	
Spain														x	x	x													x	x	x							
Sri Lanka																											x	x	x									
Sudan														x	x	x																			x	x	x	
Sweden						x	x	x													x	x	x							x						x	x	x
Syrian Arab Republic																																				x	x	x

ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																						
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80				
Thailand																												x	x	x									
Togo																															x	x	x						
Trinidad and Tobago																											x	x	x					x	x	x			
Tunisia																									x	x	x				x	x	x						
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x						x	x								
Uganda																												x	x	x	x	x	x						
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																																x	x	x				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
United Arab Emirates																																			x	x	x		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
United Republic of Cameroon																			x	x	x														x	x	x		
United Republic of Tanzania																		x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x		
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Upper Volta																							x	x	x									x	x	x			
Uruguay						x	x	x																		x	x	x											
Venezuela		x	x	x				x	x	x											x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x					
Yemen																																				x	x	x	
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x									x	x	x	
Zaire																												x	x	x									
Zambia																																					x	x	x

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		
Afghanistan		x																																	
Albania											x																								
Algeria																	x																		
Angola																																	x		
Argentina	x																																		
Australia	x																																		
Austria											x																								
Bahamas																																			
Bahrain																												x							
Bangladesh																																		x	
Barbados																							x												
Belgium	x																																		
Benin																x																			
Bhutan																												x							
Bolivia	x																																		
Botswana																							x												
Brazil	x																																		
Bulgaria											x																								
Burma				x																															
Burundi																			x																
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																																		
Canada	x																																		

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																				
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77				
Cape Verde																																			x		
Central African Empire																x																					
Chad																x																					
Chile	x																																				
China	x																																				
Colombia	x																																				
Comoros																																				x	
Congo																x																					
Costa Rica	x																																				
Cuba	x																																				
Cyprus																x																					
Czechoslovakia	x																																				
Democratic Kampuchea																x																					
Democratic Yemen																																					x
Denmark	x																																				
Djibouti																																					x
Dominican Republic	x																																				
Ecuador	x																																				
Egypt	x																																				
El Salvador	x																																				
Equatorial Guinea																																					x
Ethiopia	x																																				
Fiji																																					x

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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				
Finland											x																										
France	x																																				
Gabon																x																					
Gambia																					x																
German Democratic Republic																																					
Germany, Federal Republic of																																					
Ghana													x																								
Greece	x																																				
Grenada																																					
Guatemala	x																																				
Guinea																																					
Guinea-Bissau																																					
Guyana																																					
Haiti	x																																				
Honduras	x																																				
Hungary																																					
Iceland																																					
India	x																																				
Indonesia																																					
Iran	x																																				
Iraq	x																																				
Ireland																																					
Israel																																					

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					
Italy											x																											
Ivory Coast																x																						
Jamaica																		x																				
Japan												x																										
Jordan											x																											
Kenya																			x																			
Kuwait																			x																			
Lao People's Democratic Republic											x																											
Lebanon	x																																					
Lesotho																							x															
Liberia	x																																					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											x																											
Luxembourg	x																																					
Madagascar																x																						
Malawi																					x																	
Malaysia													x																									
Maldives																							x															
Mali																x																						
Malta																					x																	
Mauritania																	x																					
Mauritius																										x												
Mexico	x																																					
Mongolia																	x																					

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																			
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77			
Morocco												x																								
Mozambique																																	x			
Nepal											x																									
Netherlands	x																																			
New Zealand	x																																			
Nicaragua	x																																			
Niger																	x																			
Nigeria																	x																			
Norway	x																																			
Oman																																			x	
Pakistan			x																																	
Panama	x																																			
Papua New Guinea																																			x	
Paraguay	x																																			
Peru	x																																			
Philippines	x																																			
Poland	x																																			
Portugal												x																								
Qatar																																				x
Romania												x																								
Rwanda																																				
Samoa																																				x
Sao Tome and Principe																																				x

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																		
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77		
Saudi Arabia	x																																		
Senegal																x																			
Seychelles																																	x		
Sierra Leone																	x																		
Singapore																						x													
Somalia																x																			
South Africa	x																																		
Spain												x																							
Sri Lanka											x																								
Sudan												x																							
Surinam																																	x		
Swaziland																																			
Sweden			x																																
Syrian Arab Republic	x																																		
Thailand			x																																
Togo																x																			
Trinidad and Tobago																																			
Tunisia												x																							
Turkey	x																																		
Uganda																																			
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																																		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x																																		

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